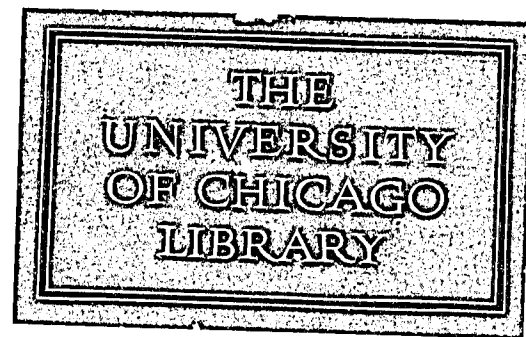


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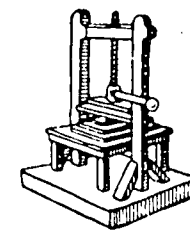
OF THE

JEFFERSON DAVIS POSTWAR MANUSCRIPTS

CALENDAR

OF THE

JEFFERSON DAVIS POSTWAR MANUSCRIPTS



BURT FRANKLIN
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Preface

Confederate Memorial Hall, a gift of Frank T. Howard, was erected in 1889 to house relics of the War between the States and perpetuate interest in the history of the Confederacy. The Louisiana Historical Association, custodian of the manuscripts represented in the foregoing calendar, was chartered by the Louisiana Legislature, April 11, 1889, to collect items of interest on the history of Louisiana and particularly those pertaining to the War Between the States.

Jefferson Davis (b. Ky., June 3, 1808; d. New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1889) a West Point graduate, served in the United States Army during the Black Hawk uprising (1823-1835) and the War with Mexico (1846-1847). In his political career, he represented the State of Mississippi in Congress in 1845 and in the U. S. Senate in 1847. During the administration of President Franklin Pierce (1853-1857), Davis served as Secretary of War. When the South seceded, he was elected President of the Confederate States of America. The story of President Davis' capture and imprisonment at the close of the War Between the States (1861-1865) is related by first hand witnesses in this calendar. After his release, President Davis travelled abroad, engaged in business, and compiled The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government which was published in 1881. Jefferson Davis was married twice. His first wife, Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of General Zachary Taylor, later President of the United States, died shortly after their marriage. The second Mrs. Davis, Varina Howell of Natchez, who called herself "Varina Jefferson Davis", contributed the documents in the Jefferson Davis Postwar Manuscripts to Confederate Memorial Hall after her distinguished husband's death.

Consisting of answers to inquiries made by Mr. Davis, his aide, William T. Walthall, and Mrs. Davis, these letters, written by, to and for Jefferson Davis during the last years of his life, are reminiscences of the war years, covering many phases of the military and political history of the Confederacy, as well as other information required by Mr. Davis and his widow in the compilation of their published works on the wartime era.

Although some of the letters have been printed elsewhere, to make the collection chronologically complete, all previously published items have been included in this calendar.

Between 1937 and 1943, preparation of the rough-draft manuscript, and the stenciling of 197 pages of the final calendar (120 pages of which were mimeographed) provided employment for workers on the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration. During the summer of 1943, following the form inaugurated by that project, the remainder of the calendar was privately edited and the complete manuscript indexed and assembled for binding under the supervision of General Allison Owen, President of the Louisiana Historical Association and Mrs. Peytona L. Howell, Curator of Confederate Memorial Hall.

As the calendar is a paraphrased condensation of original documents, no source bibliography was required, but footnote verifications are given for references cited in the text. Throughout the letters, glimpses of Jefferson Davis' character are seen and the deep respect and affection held for him by persons in all walks of life, both North and South, are noteworthy. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors of the original documents, and neither the Louisiana Historical Association, Confederate Memorial Hall, nor the compilers and editors are responsible for statements made. Coming from many who suffered the bitter disillusionment of defeat and the aftermaths of war, some of the letters reflect a tendency to blame or denounce those who did not concur in the authors' opinions. Nevertheless, nothing included in this calendar is intended to discredit the accomplishments of the valiant Confederate leaders who did their duty as they saw it or what they deemed right or expedient under difficult circumstances in their efforts to preserve those principles for which the South has so long struggled to maintain.

THE EDITORS.

New Orleans, La.,
July 16, 1943.

LETTER FROM JUDAH P. BENJAMIN

Temple, London
12 March 1878

My dear Fanny

I recognized with the greatest pleasure your well-known hand-writing in the enclosure sent me by Tynes and I have returned to him duly executed the document sent me for signature.

I have often heard of you from Mrs. Bradford who tells me she sends you news of me in her letters so that we have not been altogether without intercourse for the long period that has elapsed since we met. - I had of course a very hard time for the first few years, and I attribute my first success to the happy inspiration of writing my Book on Sales which proved extremely popular and was favorably noticed by Judges and that influenced the Solicitors whom I succeeded in pleasing, and then the road was clear -

Professional emoluments in a first-class business in such a City as London are of course much greater than in smaller Communities, and I have found for the last four or five years that I could count with certainty on \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year, not on paper but in actual receipts, and of course one can lay bye rapidly the foundation of a good fortune - I have thus been able to give a handsome dowry to my daughter, and to reserve a handsome competency for myself - I am therefore able to choose my business which is now limited to four courts, all appeal Courts, i.e. The House of Lords, the Privy Council, and the two Appeal Courts of the Lord Justices of appeal - I did this in order to relieve myself of too great a stress of work and supposing that I could afford to cut off \$4000 or \$5000 a year from my practice - To my great surprise my income has increased instead of diminishing, for the litigents having learned that I practiced only on appeal concluded that I would devote my whole time to appeals and now I am retained in 3/4 of all the cases that go to the House of Lords, which are of course the most important and bring the highest fees -

I shall however only work a year or two more - I shall then have as large an income as I can spend with my tastes, and I feel old age now creeping on rapidly - In August I shall be 67 and as a man approaches his three-score and ten, he naturally desires repose - I experience this longing, and even if I do not entirely abandon work, I shall cut off two more Courts so as to have only very moderate occupation for about half the year -

This is a terribly egotistic letter but I know all these details will be of interest to you and be able to separate the real facts from the absurd exaggerations sometimes seen in the newspapers - The simple facts however seem to me almost a miracle when I contrast my present position with that of my landing penniless in England twelve years ago, and I can hardly realize how the change has been accomplished -

CALENDAR OF THE
JEFFERSON DAVIS POSTWAR MANUSCRIPTS

Willie Bradford is reading for the bar here and I think will be successful if he can be made to remain; but he hankers after N. O. and is constantly talking of going there - He lacks nothing but ambition, his defect being almost total indifference to distinctions and rewards -

I see you have your son with you and I earnestly hope he may prove to you a solace and assistance, such as you justly merit after such a long and arduous struggle in life - I sometimes feel ashamed of my own success, when I see others quite as deserving still forced to continue the battle against fortune -

I do not despair of once again having the familiar pressure of your hand, though I confess I see no immediate prospect -

Believe me my dear Fanny,

Ever yours truly

(Signed) J. P. Benjamin

P. S. Of course what I have written about myself is for you, not for the public.

[1856]
Nov. 11

[Jefferson DAVIS.] To [?].

Cave and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee will endeavor to have a decisive influence in forming the Cabinet, insofar as the South is concerned; wealthy C. Johnson, president of the State Bank in Nashville [Tenn.], neither desires nor expects any office, unless one, out of which much money can be made; ambitious A. Johnson desires a seat in the Cabinet and aspires to the presidency; A. Johnson has never avowed himself a states' rights man in broad and express terms as writer understands it; A. Johnson's proposed amendments to the Constitution "are in derogation of states-rights principles"; by these amendments the presidential election is never to be decided by the states on a footing of equality, but by a numerical majority; C. Johnson is on intimate terms with [James] Buchanan, is of the [Martin] Van Buren school of Southern men, and is likely to have more influence with Buchanan than A. Johnson; C. Johnson and Gen. [Gideon Johnson] Pillow were important in influencing the nomination of Buchanan, one reason being Pillow's letters to the Union and American about three months before the nomination; does not say this to cast any slur on C. Johnson or Pillow; Buchanan's nomination was the best "under the circumstances" that could have been made; A[lbert] G[allatin] Brown is a fully committed states' rights man.

Copy in hand of John H. Benton. 3 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.8 cm. [1]

At head: "Notes on Politicians. Confidential."
Enclosed with entry 582.

[1863]
Mar. 24

[William Preston JOHNSTON, Tullahoma, Tenn.] To [Jefferson DAVIS, Richmond, Va.].

Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston informs him of possible alternatives which the enemy may utilize to attack their forces and points out opportunities for counterattack; Johnston sees no way to sustain the army except by supplies brought out from Kentucky by cavalry expeditions; he [Johnston] says [?] Clarke¹ was sent in for that purpose, but seems to have forgotten it;

¹Although the spelling of the name in the manuscript is Clark, the person referred to is evidently R. S. Cluke. See The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, XXIII (Part II), 724, hereinafter cited as Records of the War of the Rebellion.

Pegram has also gone in, and Johnston thinks they ought to drive out 10,000 head at least; Johnston does not think it necessary to strengthen the fortifications on this line.¹

Copy. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 20.3 cm. [2]

Endorsed: "Mch. 24, '63. Memorandum of one conversation with Gen'l. Johnston. W. P. J." Attached to entry 203.

1863
Aug. 11 J[oseph] E[gleston] JOHNSTON, Morton [Miss.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS] Richmond [Va.].

Acknowledges receipt of Davis' letter and enclosed newspaper article; has neither seen nor heard of it before; his staff officers present know nothing of it, but it is clearly based on information to be had only in his office; promises an investigation.²

Copy in hand of Robert H. Scott. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm. [3]

At head: "Copy of telegram."
Enclosed with entry 446.

1864³
Jan. 30 S[tephen] D[ill] LEE, Columbus, Miss. To [Arthur Pendleton MASON].

Has the honor to offer the following as his official report of the operations of his corps during the offensive movement commencing at Palmetto Station, Ga., September 29, 1864; impossible at present to obtain detailed reports from his various commanders; having failed in the offensive movements undertaken prior to the fall of Atlanta [Ga.], morale of the army greatly impaired; besides, advantages of topography south of Atlanta were more favorable to movements of the enemy; in view of this fact felt that army should take up offensive; his corps crossed the Chattahoochee River September 29, and on October 3, 1864, took position near Lost Mountain [Ga.] to cover the movements of [Alexander Peter] Stewart's corps on the railroad at Big Shanty [Ga.] and Allatoona [Ga.]; left this position October 6, marched via Dallas [Ga.] and Cedartown [Ga.], crossed the Coosa River at Coosaville [Ga.] October 10, and moved on Resaca [Ga.], partially investing the place by 4 p.m. on October 12; Gen. [John Bell] Hood's proposal of surrender was rejected, as escape from the forts was easy across the

¹Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXIII (Part II), 724.

²Ibid., XXIV (Part II), 1070.

³Erroneously dated; for full report of S. D. Lee, Jan. 30, 1865, see *ibid.*, XXXIX (Part I), 810-811; *ibid.*, XLV (Part I), 686-690. See also "Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee's Report of the Tennessee Campaign, beginning September 29th, 1864," *Southern Historical Society Papers*, III (1877), 64-71.

Oostensaula River; did not attack the works as they were well-manned and the loss would have been severe; having accomplished the main object of appearing before Resaca and finding Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman's main army moving toward there from the direction of Rome [Ga.] and Adairsville [Ga.], withdrew to Snake Creek Gap [Ga.] on the 13th, where on the 14th and 15th the enemy appeared with a force of several corps; several skirmishes took place in which [Zachariah C.] Deas' Alabama and [William F.] Brantly's Mississippi brigades of Maj. Gen. [Edward] Johnson's division were principally engaged; the Gap was held by writer's command until the balance of the army had passed through Mattox's Gap, when he followed with his corps and arrived with the army at Gadsden [Ala.] October 21; clothing was issued and the army commenced its march to Tennessee; his corps reached the vicinity of Leighton [Ala.] October 29, Stewart's and Gen. [Benjamin Franklin] Cheatham's corps being then in front of Decatur [Ala.]; received orders that night to cross the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala.; two brigades, one of them [Jacob H.] Sharp's Mississippians of Johnson's division and the other Gen. [Randall L.] Gibson's Louisiana brigade of Maj. Gen. [Henry De Lamar] Clayton's division, crossed to Florence, which was occupied by the enemy with about 1,000 cavalry and a strong picket at the old railroad bridge; this crossing of about 1,000 yards, "handsomely executed" by Gibson under the direction of Clayton, was covered by several batteries of artillery; on landing all troops joined in an attack on the enemy and drove them from Florence; Maj. Gen. C[arter] L[ittlepage] Stevenson's division crossed on November 2; his corps remained at Florence until November 20, then led the advance of the army toward Tennessee, moving in the direction of Columbia [Tenn.] via Henryville [Tenn.] and Mount Pleasant [Tenn.]; arrived at Columbia on the 26th and relieved [Nathan Bedford] Forrest's cavalry which had followed the enemy there from Pulaski [Tenn.]; two corps of the enemy were holding Columbia; they confined themselves to their main works around the city and their outposts and skirmishers were readily driven in; the enemy evacuated [Columbia] the night of the 27th and crossed Duck River [Tenn.]; Stevenson's division entered the town before daylight; skirmishing across the river and some artillery fire occurred during the day; nothing of importance resulted; on the morning of the 29th Johnson's division of writer's corps was ordered to report to the general commanding [Hood], and writer was directed to engage the enemy near Columbia; succeeded in throwing [Edmund W.] Pettus' Alabama brigade of Stevenson's division across [Duck River], and a gallant charge captured the rifle pits; in the battle around Columbia, Col. R[obert] F. Beckham, commanding the artillery regiment of writer's corps, was mortally wounded; pursuit of the enemy was made as rapidly as possible on the morning of the 30th; the advance of Clayton's division arrived at Spring Hill [Tenn.] about 9 a.m., when it was found that the enemy had escaped; writer's corps, including Johnson's division, followed immediately after Cheatham's toward Franklin [Tenn.], arriving at 4 p.m. as the commanding general [Hood] was about to attack the enemy; writer was ordered by

Cheatham to move his troops nearer the front for active part in the battle [of Franklin]; his division moved against the enemy's breastworks under heavy fire and finally drove them from portions of their line; Brig. Gen. [Arthur M.] Manigault, commanding a brigade of Alabamians, was severely wounded, and of his two successors in command, Col. [Thomas P.] Shaw was killed and Col. [Newton N.] Davis wounded; the enemy evacuated [Franklin] hastily during the night of the 30th and pursuit was undertaken by his corps on December 1; arrived near Nashville [Tenn.] on the 2nd where the enemy had occupied the works around the city; on the 15th the enemy moved out on "our" left and a serious engagement commenced; skirmishing occurred in writer's immediate front; his command was ordered to shorten their line and to assist Stewart, but the enemy succeeded in turning Stewart's position; during the night the army [Confederate] was moved back about one mile and writer's corps was placed on the extreme right to cover and hold Franklin Pike [Tenn.]; the enemy's last assault was driven back in great disorder; the assaults were made principally in front of [James T.] Holtzclaw's Alabama, [Marcellus A.] Stovall's Georgia, and Gibson's brigades of Clayton's division, and Pettus' brigade; [James A.] Smith's division of Cheatham's corps was put in position to meet any attempt of the enemy to turn the right flank, but was not needed, and, by order of the commanding general [Hood], it was started to Brantwood [Tenn.]; artillery fire of the enemy during the entire day was heavy, and the artillery of writer's corps, under [Llewellyn] Hoxton, performed nobly; [Alfred R.] Countney's battalion, under Capt. [James P.] Douglas, was in Johnson's front; Johnson's battalion was in Stevenson's front; [J. Wesley] Eldridge's battalion, under Capt. [William B.] Turner, was in Clayton's front; the enemy made an entrance near the center of their line of battle near Granny White Pike [Tenn.], causing "our" men to retreat in confusion beyond Brantwood; the enemy was only a half mile from Franklin Pike, where [James Ronald] Chalmer's cavalry was fighting them; charged with covering the retreat, writer remained in the rear with Stevenson's and part of Clayton's division; halted the rear guard seven miles north of Franklin Pike about 10 p.m. on the 16th; on the morning of the 17th "our" cavalry was driven into confusion and pursued by the enemy; their boldness was checked by losses inflicted by Pettus' and Stovall's brigades and [Hiram M.] Bledsoe's battery under Clayton; compelled to withdraw toward Franklin as the enemy was throwing a force in his rear; the force was checked by Gibson's brigade and a regiment of [Abraham] Buford's cavalry under Col. [Absalom R.] Shacklett; reached Franklin with little difficulty; the enemy appeared there with great force but was repulsed, and the crossing of the Harpeth River [Tennessee] effected; because of the large number of their own and enemy wounded in Franklin, the town was yielded by the Confederates with but little resistance; some four or five hours were gained by checking the enemy south of Franklin and by destruction of the trestle bridge over the Harpeth River, which was effected by Capt. [Thaddeus] Coleman, engineer officer on writer's staff; enemy crossed about 4 p.m. and commenced an attack which was kept up until long after

dark in an attempt to rout the rear guard of the retreating column; the rear guard, consisting of Pettus' brigade and [Alfred] Cumming's Georgia brigade, the latter, commanded by Col. [Elihu P.] Watkins of Stevenson's division, repulsed every attack; the enemy cavalry succeeded in getting in Stevenson's rear about dark and attacked Clayton's division but were repulsed; about 1 p.m. writer was wounded while with the rear guard but did not relinquish command of his corps until dark; details of the retreat from that time were arranged and executed by Stevenson; great praise due the officers and troops, particularly the artillery of his own corps, the bravery of Johnson, who was captured on the 16th, and Stevenson and Clayton.

A.L.S. 17 pp. 25.1 cm. x 19.7 cm. [4]

At head: "Copied - Sept. 21, 1873."

Endorsed: "S. D. Lee's report operations."

Enclosed with entry 58.

1865

Sep. [?]

Th[omas] G. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va. To I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN [Louisville, Ky.].

Reports that on April 1, 1865, the Subsistence Bureau of the Confederate States had available for the Army of N[orthern] V[irginia]: at Richmond, 300,000 rations bread and meat; at Danville [Va.], 500,000 rations bread and 1,500,000 rations meat; at Lynchburg [Va.], 180,000 rations bread and meat; at Greensboro, N. C., and in the vicinity of Danville, not less than 1,500,000 rations of bread and meat; also available were large supplies of tea, coffee, and sugar reserved chiefly for issue to hospitals; no requisitions then on hand unsupplied; on the morning of April 2, 1865, the chief commissary of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's army was asked by telegram what should be done with stores in Richmond; did not reply until night, suggesting that if Richmond were not safe, supplies might be sent up on the R[ichmond] & Danville Railroad; as the evacuation of Richmond was then progressing, it was impracticable to move those supplies; army wagon trains had been employed for months in collecting subsistence throughout the country and hauling directly to the army near Petersburg [Va.]; no report of these collections was ever made directly to the Bureau therefore no estimate can be made of amount of stores held in that way on or about April 1, 1865; has no information of any requisition on the Bureau for establishment of a depot of supplies at Amelia C[ourt] House [Va.]; during March and up to April 1, 1865, the officers of the Commissary Department and those of the volunteer commissariat kept all the subsistence depots on the railroads in Virginia nearly always full; means of transportation were always inadequate.¹

Copy in hand of St. John. 2 pp. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm. [5]

Attached to entries 31, 33, 35, 54, 56.

¹Dunbar Rowland, ed., Jefferson Davis Constitutionalist

1865 L. ESTRANGE, New Orleans, La. [To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS,
Autumn Beauvoir, Miss.]
Poem:

"The Prisoner"

"Aye, chain the captive Eagle!// Debar him from the Sun!// Ye well can brave his fury,// Now that your might has won!// There was a time, the whisper// Of that derided name// Had blanched your cheeks with terror,// And shaken every frame.// The battling thousands round him// In martial glory stood,// To bar him off from evil// With streams of hostile blood.// Then power, might, and honor// Obeyed his lowest tone,// And jackals hugged the distance// Until his step was gone!// Immure him in your dungeons,// On felon's scanty fare,// And keep your slavish minions// Forever watching there!// His fame ye cannot fetter,// His name ye cannot stain;// His heart ye cannot humble// With all your arts to pain.// Nay, turn your coward warfare// Against that giant mind,// Whose lightning-flashes dazzled// The world in days behind:// The spirit mocks your taunting,// And, on ethereal wing, sails forth to brighter regions// Where joy & freedom sing.// Ye say, he often lingers,// With long and earnest gaze,// Beside the grated window// To watch the setting rays;// And fain would know the fancies// That flit across his brain,// While sitting, calmly watching// The slumber of the main.// Ah! lonely, weary captive!// I will can follow thee,// When, turning from thy torturers,// Thou gazest on the sea!// Each wave that softly ripples// Against that frowning pile,// In sweetness comes to cheer thee// With thoughts of wife & child!// Each breeze that gently forces// Its way through grate & bar,// Brings love and fond remembrance// From those who weep afar.// Each golden beam that quivers// Above the heaving sea,// Is blessed sign from Heaven// With comfort sent to thee.// Aye, they may rack the body// With all their petty ill;// But up where God's light shineth,// There waiteth freedom still.// And even as the glory// Of sunset circles Earth,// Thy fame shall fall in brightness// On nations yet in birth.// Ah! Noble soul! how often// The past must still arise,// With hopes that fate has shattered,// But fame that never dies!// The hope - to lead thy country// To freedom and renown:--// The fame - whose shining circle// A thousand battles crown.// Once more you hear the tramping// Of martial feet around;// Once more the fierce encounter// Makes tremble air and ground;// Once more the shout of victory// Like music greets thy ear// And hope within thy bosom// Speaks forth in accents clear.// That gorgeous dream whose splendor// Around thy pathway shone,// Like Sinai's light on Moses,// Alas! it all is flown!// The grandly throbbing purpose// That

His Letters, Papers and Speeches, VII, 358-359, hereinafter cited as Rowland, Jefferson Davis. See also "Resources of the Confederacy in 1865 - Report of General I. M. St. John, Commissary General," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 97-111.

swelled within thy brain,// And bore a nation's freedom// On its brow of steel, is slain!// There's mourning & there's weeping// Through all thy fatherland,// And foemen on our valleys// And hills in triumph stand:// But most we sigh & sorrow// For him whose noble breast,// In dungeon darkness suffers// Far more than all the rest."

A.D.S. 2 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20 cm. [6]

Endorsed: "Transcribed from the manuscripts of the late Edward F. Morehead having been written by him a few months before his death which resulted from prison hardships & exposures during the sad war for Southern Liberty."

1866
May 23

Dr. Geo[rge] E. COOPER, Fort[ress] Monroe, Va. To Mrs. Varina DAVIS, Fort[ress] Monroe, Va.

Assures Mrs. Davis he is doing everything possible to recruit the health of her husband who grows weaker daily;¹ he will probably recuperate if given the parole of the fort with permission to remain with his family now residing there.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.5 cm. [7]

Endorsed: "Dr. Cooper - May 23, 1866 - on health of Mr. Davis."

1866
Nov. 5

Benj[amin] G[rubb] HUMPHREYS, Jackson, Miss. To Andrew JOHNSON [Washington, D. C.].

By a resolution of the State of Mississippi it was made his duty to appoint two commissioners to visit Johnson and apply for enlargement on bail or parole of Jefferson Davis, confined at Fortress Monroe [Va.]; appointed Sen. Robert Lowry and Rep. Giles M. Hillyer; the accused [Davis] will not be admitted to trial before spring due to the reorganization of the judicial districts, and his feeble state of health would not stand another winter in confinement; it is the opinion of everyone that it is not necessary to imprison Davis "to secure his presence at any time and place" appointed for his trial; "the fact is historical and incontrovertible," that the people of Mississippi and the other Southern states who voted for secession placed him [Davis] "where he is"; Davis vacated his seat in the U. S. Senate and was placed at the head of the government they attempted to organize; the legislature considers Davis neither more nor less guilty than those who placed him in that position; no event would heal the wounds of the late fratricidal war more than the release of Davis; "we" do not appeal "for un-

¹For a report of Dr. George E. Cooper on the health of Jefferson Davis see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VIII, 908. See also William H. Stewart, "The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXII (1904), 338-346.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 71.

conditional pardon nor that pending prosecutions be dismissed," but only for his release because of failing health; adds his personal entreaties "to admit him to bail or enlarge him upon parole."¹

Copy. 6 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20 cm.

[8]

Endorsed: "Copy; communication from Gov. Humphreys to President Johnson; Nov. 5, 1865."

1866 Nov. 10 R[ichard] T[AYLOR], Washington [D. C.]. To [Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Fortress Monroe, Va.].

Hopes change of parole² has improved [Jefferson] Davis' health; saw Johnson for three hours and had a "full conversation with him about Mr. Davis and our unhappy people"; Davis will be paroled to appear whenever the Government is ready to try him and a general amnesty will be announced; this information is for "you and Mr. Davis alone"; presumes Davis will go abroad which would be a wise move; [postscript] asks her to write him in care of Clayton, Adair & Purse, Atlanta.³

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[9]

Endorsed: "Genl. R. Taylor 10th Nov. 1866 about interview with Presdt. Johnson (Fortress Monroe)."

1866 Dec. 3 J[ackson] WARNER, New York [N. Y.]. To W[illiam] H[enry] WINDER [Baltimore, Md.].

As requested gives the substance of a remark made to him by Pres. [Jefferson] Davis while visiting Davis at Fortress Monroe [Va.] "last September"; speaking of the treatment of Federal prisoners at Richmond [Va.] and of "your Brother," Gen. [John Henry] Winder, Davis said that he had always supposed Winder treated the prisoners with proper humanity and that Winder's long experience as an old army officer entitled him to a much higher position, but because of his great humanity and kindly disposition to prisoners of war he was retained in the Department of Richmond.⁴

Copy in hand of Winder at head of entry 30.

[10]

1867 May 28 Hunter DAVIDSON, Annapolis, Md. To Jefferson DAVIS [Montreal, Canada].

Asks for a recommendation of his services in command of submarine and torpedo operations⁵ in order to secure an appointment in the Prussian service; served for over two years

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 272-274.

²See Stewart, op. cit.

³Rowland, op. cit., VII, 79.

⁴Ibid., 277.

⁵See Hunter Davidson, "Electrical Torpedoes as a System of Defence," Southern Historical Society Papers, II (1876), 1-6.

in defense of Richmond [Va.]; proved for the first time the practical success of the "Torpedo ram" by causing great injury to the Federal flagship Minnesota in April 1864; repulsed Adm. [Samuel Phillips] Lee's immense fleet during the attempted ascent of the James River to cooperate with "Beast" [Benjamin Franklin] Butler in the attack on Drury's Bluff [Va.] in May 1864; total destruction of the Commodore Jones at Deep Bottom [Va.] resulted in [Lee's] inactivity for ten days; submarine defenses stopped Butler's army below Howlitz [Va.], preventing the fleet from clearing the way for it up to the guns of Chaffin's Bluff [Va.], which would have given [Ulysses Simpson] Grant's army unobstructed command of both sides of the river, in the shortest possible lines, to threaten Richmond or Petersburg [Va.] at close quarters; this last expression is merely his opinion; was promoted on Davis' recommendation for "gallant and meritorious services"; [postscript] all his official documents were destroyed at the burning of Richmond.¹

A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[11]

Endorsed: "Hunter Davidson Comdr. C. S. Navy ans. within. Torpedo Service."

Attached to duplicate of entry 13.

1867 July 1

[Nathaniel] Beverley TUCKER, Drummondville [Canada]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Montreal, Canada].

Has been unable to secure for Davis a copy of his "Address to the People of the United States" published two weeks after Andrew Johnson's proclamation of May 2, 1865;² at that time an editorial in the New York Times stated that photographs of all persons charged in the proclamation "had been sent to every police station in Europe, so that there would not be a spot on the habitable globe, where they would not be known as branded criminals!"; encloses a pamphlet he prepared of which the "Address" is the chief production; invites Davis' perusal and opinion of it; many thought it too severe, and many approved, while almost everyone thought writer was flinging back the charge of conspiracy upon Johnson himself; although this inference is not entirely just, he did think at the time that suspicion of complicity, in the assassination, attached more strongly to Johnson than to anyone named in the proclamation; never knew or heard of J[ohn] Wilkes Booth, [John H.] Surratt, or any of the parties involved; "I still think Johnson should be called to the witness stand in Surratt's trial,³ in which case, I believe, sincerely, that acquaintance with Booth, if

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 107-109.

²For Andrew Johnson's proclamation of May 2, 1865, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLIX (Part II), 566-567.

³For United States report of the Surratt trial, July 5, 1865, see ibid., Series II, VIII, 696-700.

not intimary, would be proved. These do not necessarily involve guilt, but if I were in his place and were innocent, (as I now think it probable he is) I would insist upon being summoned.¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.7 cm. [12]

1867 Jeff[erso]n DAVIS, Montreal, C[anada]. To Hunter DAVIDSON
July 3 [Annapolis, Md.].

Assures Davidson of his high regard and respect for his services as commander in the C. S. Navy; if access to records of the C. S. Navy Department could be had, Davidson's correspondence with the secretary [Stephen Russell Mallory] and his endorsements, as well as writer's own, would attest to the esteem in which he was held.²
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.3 cm. x 18.8 cm. [13]
Duplicate attached to entry 11.

1867 Dr. R. R[andolph] STEVENSON, Colchester C[ounty], N[ova]
July 23 S[cotia]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Montreal, Canada.

Has prepared a statement on the treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville [Prison]³ from duplicate copies of official documents in his possession; has connected these with the testimony given on the Capt. [Henry] "Wirz trial" and thinks it can be made to appear to the unbiased that Wirz was innocent of the alleged crimes that cost him his life;⁴ proposes to send his manuscript and if necessary the original duplicate copies of supplies, letters, telegrams, etc., and Davis can rearrange as he may think best.⁵

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 20.3 cm. [14]
Endorsed: "R. R. Stevenson, M.D.; about Andersonville Prisoners, records, etc."

1867 John G. VAUGHN, New York City. To Jefferson DAVIS
Oct. [Montreal, Canada].

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 117-119.

²Ibid., 109-110.

³See "The Treatment of Prisoners During the War Between the States," Southern Historical Society Papers, I (1876), 113-327.

⁴For trial of Henry Wirz see Executive Documents Printed by Order of the House of Representatives During the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867-'68, VIII. See also "Andersonville Prison," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXVI (1908), 1-7; Edward Wellington Boate, "The True Story of Andersonville Told by a Federal Prisoner," ibid., X (1882), 25-31; J. R. Gibbons, "The Monument to Captain Henry Wirz," ibid., 226-236; see also entry 307.

⁵Rowland, op. cit., 123-124.

Did not return to his home in East Tennessee, but lived with his family about thirty miles from Tallahassee [Fla.]; everything he had in Tennessee was destroyed when his family was arrested and sent North by Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman; desires a letter of introduction to leading Democrats in New York; Tennessee will elect Gov. [William Gannaway] Brownlow U. S. Senator; [Horace] Maynard and "Bill" [William] Stokes are candidates; a "Buck Negro" received nine out of twenty-five votes for doorkeeper of the Senate the previous day; that day [October 8] is election day in Penn[sylvania], Ohio, and Iowa; [postscript] Pres. [Andrew] Johnson pardoned writer six weeks previous on application by private letter; [initialed] J. C. V.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.8 cm. [15]
Endorsed: "Genl. J. C. Vaughn, Oct 1857."

1867 W[illiam] F. HOWELL, Montreal [Canada]. To Jeff[erso]n
Oct. 29 DAVIS, Lennoxville, C[anada].

Father [John H.] Finnogan of the Jesuit School in Montreal, whom Davis met with Father [?] Monroe, learned in the U[nited] States of a plot against Davis' life should he return to Richmond [Va.]; would be to Davis' advantage to communicate with Father Finnegan at once.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [16]

1867 W[illiam] F. HOWELL, Montreal, C[anada]. To Jeff[erso]n
Nov. 4 DAVIS, Lennoxville [Canada].

By the enclosed copies Davis will see that his [Davis'] suggestion has been acted upon without delay, and, should such conspiracy exist, may prove the means of destroying it; he and [?] Becket were sorry to miss Davis in Montreal but they were busy getting the necessary "material" ready for shipment to Chatham [Canada]; the distillery will not be in working order for at least another month; asks if Davis wishes Becket to go there before it is in operation; congratulates Davis upon the entire recovery of little Winnie [Davis].²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [17]
For enclosures see entries 18, 19.

1867 John H. FINNEGAN [Montreal, Canada]. To W[illia]m H.
Nov. 4 CARROLL.

Traced a runaway scholar to Cape Vincent, N. Y. and was there informed by one [?] Rossman of a plot to assassinate Jeff[erson] Davis; the deed to be done by two Negro barbers; Rossman says there are 100 men involved in the conspiracy,

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 133-134.

²Ibid., 133.

which causes writer to doubt his whole story.¹

Copy in hand of W. F. Howell. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [18]

1867 Nov. 4 W[illiam] F. HOWELL, Montreal, C[anada]. To Cha[rles] O'CONNOR, New York [N. Y.].

As senior counsel for the defense of [Jefferson] DAVIS, encloses the following statement: "Father [John H.] Finnegan is a member of the Jesuit College of this City. Any communication you may please to address to him under cover to me, will be delivered at once."²

Copy in hand of Howell. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [19]
Enclosed with entry 17.

1868 Feb. 28 Dr. D. W. WHITEHURST, Key West, Fla. To Jefferson DAVIS [Lennoxville, Canada].

Was delayed in obtaining permission to forward the articles, but proper explanation to the officer in charge gained the privilege; intended to write from Vicksburg [Miss.] but read in a New Orleans [La.] newspaper that Davis would soon be en route to Havana [Cuba] and would probably be in Key West; will forward any communication Davis may wish to make to "G--."

Typed copy. 1 p. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm. [20]

[1869] May 25 Mrs. C. S. GASSLEY, Columbus [Ga.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, London, England].

Writes to sympathize with Davis on the misfortunes surrounding him; reminiscences on the happier past and earlier years of his "brilliant career"; her daughter, Sue, who remembers Davis, is preparing to teach; her son, John, has gone to Mississippi "to try and raise a little food for his mother"; the houses, furniture, library, cotton, mills, stock, and Negroes are all gone; will always remember Davis with loyalty.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20 cm. x 15 cm. [21]

1869 Sep. 18 A[mbrose] Dudley MANN, Paris [France]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Upper Gloucester Place, London, England].

Has not received any reliable information of Davis' movements since he [Davis] left Scotland and is not sure letter will reach Davis at Upper Gloucester Place; was pleased with newspaper accounts of enthusiastic reception given Davis at Glasgow [Scotland] and elsewhere; desirous to know if Davis will embark with his family for Baltimore [Md.] on October 24; if so, regrets he will not have the pleasure of seeing Mrs.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 134.

²Ibid.

Davis, Miss "Maggie" [Margaret Davis], and Davis; hopes Davis will prepare his book, a work necessary for a truthful history of "our times," and which will bring a more enlarged understanding of Davis' "honest, virtuous fame"; wishes there was something worthy of him [Davis] to go to in America; his son and daughter-in-law will embark next month for New York.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 13.3 cm. [22]

At head: "A. D. Mann; ansd. 20th Sept. 1869."

1869 Dec. 25 Dabney H[erndon] MAURY, New Orleans [La.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Narrates the "history of the last great military operation between the Troops of the Confederate States and the Troops of the United States" before the evacuation of Mobile [Ala.], in which writer commanded the Confederate troops under orders from Gens. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and [Richard] Taylor; strategic points of defense were Blakely [Ala.] and Spanish Fort [Ala.]; Edward Richard Sprigg Canby organized and assembled the Federal forces for the siege of Mobile in Mobile Bay [Ala.] and Pensacola [Fla.]; two army corps "rendezvoused" on Fish River [Alabama] under Canby and another assembled at Pensacola under Gen. [Frederick] Steele; entire force against Mobile consisted of 50,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, a large train of siege and field artillery, a fleet of more than twenty men-of-war, and about fifty transports, mostly steamers; the preparations having commenced in December [1864], the attack began on March 25 [1865]; writer's total effective force was about 7,700 excellent infantry and artillery, 1,500 cavalry, and about 300 field and siege guns; a small naval force of four gunboats cooperated with writer's troops; two corps previously sent to reinforce [George Henry] Thomas at the Battle of Nashville [Tenn.] had returned to Canby at New Orleans; Taylor planned to send writer a force of 10,000 men, which would compel a siege of Mobile by regular approaches, and cavalry under [Nathan Bedford] Forrest to engage [James Harrison] Wilson [U. S. Army] and assist writer; writer's troops were [Francis Marion] Cockrell's Missouri brigade, Gen. [Randall L.] Gibson's Louisiana brigade, [Matthew D.] Ector's Texas and North Carolina brigades, [Bryan M.] Thomas' brigade of Alabama boy reserves, the 3rd Missouri Battery, and [James F.] Culpoper's battery; Gen. St. John Liddell had immediate command of Blakely and Gibson of Spanish Fort; Spanish Fort was garrisoned by Gibson's and B. M. Thomas' brigades, part of the 22nd Louisiana Regiment, heavy artilleryists, [Cuthbert H.] Slocumb's battery of light artillery, [Thomas L.] Massenburg's Georgia light artillery company, and a few others; the "boy brigade" was transferred to Blakely and replaced by veterans of Ector's brigade and [James T.] Holtzclaw's Alabama brigade; following

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 256-257.

situation of Spanish Port the enemy was continually moving troops toward Blakely, which was garrisoned by the "noble brigade of Missourians," B. M. Thomas' brigade, part of Holtzclaw's brigade, [James] Barry's Mississippi brigade, and the 1st Mississippi Light Artillery armed as infantry; Mobile was defended against Canby until April [12]; instructions to evacuate were followed after the loss of Blakely, and on May 8 "we" marched back to Meridian to surrender; only officer of rank killed was writer's chief of artillery, Col. W[illiam] E. Burnett, son of the ex-President of Texas; cites fine conduct of "Batteries Huger and Tracy," and Col. [George S.] Patton of Fredericksburg, Va., in command of 200 men of the 22nd L[ouisian]a [Regiment]; the hostile vessel Tecumseh and eleven others were destroyed in Mobile Bay by torpedoes;¹ proud that he commanded such brave troops in the Confederacy's last great battle.²

L.S. 13 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm. [23]

Endorsed: "New Orleans La Dec 25 1869 Recollections of the Defense of Mobile. D. H. Maury April 1865."

1870
Feb. 1 "Vox ab Andersonville." To Jef[f]erson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Davis' movements have been watched for a number of years; "we" hoped it would terminate in his remaining abroad; since Davis' return and acceptance of the presidency of an insurance company, it is deemed best to advise him that it would be for his safety to leave the country; treatment of prisoners at Andersonville Prison responsible.

Signed: Vox ab Andersonville. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.5 cm.

Endorsed: "Anonymous, threats etc., etc." [24]

1870
Mar. 2 A[mbrose] Dudley MANN, Paris [France]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.].

Col. [?] Swingler in returning home to Memphis will deliver letter, for writer lacks confidence in the integrity of the Federal Post Office Department; is gratified at Davis' improved health; had hoped for a different pursuit for Davis than that in which he is engaged; expresses admiration for Davis' philosophy; dreams of a higher destiny for the South with the restoration of the Constitution and confinement of the Federal Government to its "legitimate sphere"; South should consider Federal office disreputable; as the Federal Government, in its

¹For reports of D. H. Maury and others on operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2-23, 1864, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIX (Part I), 402-457.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 228-233. See also Dabney H. Maury, "The Defence of Mobile in 1865," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 1-13.

desperation forced black political equality upon the South, the South in return should force black political and social equality upon the administrators of the Federal Government; let Negroes be sent exclusively by her to both branches of Congress and enjoy every Federal office within her limits; in a word, let the Federal Union under the operations of its own monstrous deeds be brought into such disgrace that it will have no alternative but to return to the "original Compact"; recalls demonstrations of state pride in Virginia and Kentucky when the principle was "Nothing for the Union that is not imposed by duty: Everything for the Commonwealth with a joyous good will"; hopes to make his book the "chef d'oeuvre" of his life; has had no recent letters from Mrs. Davis; [John] Slidell [Confederate commissioner to France] visits him frequently; [?] Corber and his son are in Georgia; [?] Lucas is in the country; Dr. [?] Acosta is an ardent friend of Davis and rejoices at his improved health; Prussia wishes to embrace, within her bounds, Bavaria; war threatens between France and Austria in coalition to resist Prussia; Prussia's "arrogance is only surpassed by that of the Federal Union"; the Prince Imperial reached his majority yesterday and the Emperor desires to publicize him for acceptance as his own successor, to rule with a responsible ministry; the Emperor had no confidence in the regency of the Empress; [postscript] did Davis receive "L'Histoire"?¹

A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.7 cm. x 13 cm. [25]

Tipped in: Apology for the "slovenly letter." 1 p. 5.5 cm. x 13 cm.

1870
Mar. 18 Charles WRIGHT, Troy, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, New Orleans, La.

Received Davis' letter and wrote Dr. [John William] Jones informing him of evidence in his [writer's] possession concerning treatment of prisoners at Rock Island [Ill.];² is glad a permanent record of events of the war will exist which will stand scrutiny; proofs strong as "Holy Writ" will not convince a certain class of which [James Gillespie] Blaine is the exponent; again, there are those in the South who deprecate efforts tending to vindication; something will be gained if the obsequious press of the South is silenced, and time and the records will do the rest; gave his parole to remain at headquarters to the commanding officer, Col. A[ndrew] J[ackson] Johnson, after the British Minister wrote to [William Henry] Seward [Secretary of State], on October 20, 1864, concerning the treatment writer complained of; thereafter, assisted in clerical duties at the adjutant's office until June 1865; records of the War Depart-

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 260-263.

²For a statement by C. Wright on Rock Island Prison see "The Treatment of Prisoners During the War Between the States," Southern Historical Society Papers, I (1876), 113-327.

ment about that date might explain change of treatment in his case, and show the U. S. Gov[ernment]t knew it was starving prisoners.¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24.8 cm. x 20 cm. [26]

1870 [James Murray MASON] Fairfax C[ity], Va. To [Jefferson]
June 16 DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Suffers from poor health and vision is badly impaired; anticipates a visit from Davis; cannot undertake another trip to Europe; had a visit last winter from [John Cabell] Breckinridge when he came to Washington [D. C.] for the marriage of his son, Cabell, to a daughter of Robert "(Bob)" Johnson; has seen no one from north of the Mason and Dixon line since returning to Virginia except "the rascally Yankee tax-gatherer"; the people of the South must await events with patience, "the Yankee government must fall apart of its own rottenness, - the North and West sluff off, and the result, a disintegration of the States and afterwards, new forms of connection"; had a long letter last winter from [Robert Mercer Taliaferro] Hunter [a Confederate commissioner to the Hampton Roads Conference]; Hunter's address is Lloyd's, Essex County, Va.; will have him up when Davis arrives; will inform Hunter of what Davis said with regard to the conference with [Abraham] Lincoln and [William Henry] Seward [Secretary of State]; Seward's action in having the commissioners agree that what passed in the conference be confidential, shielded himself [Seward] from the mob at home and placed the Southern commissioners at a disadvantage under silence, when he chose, as he did, "to color and to lie in regard to what passed"; was surprised that Hunter could fall into such a "trap"; had a letter from [Alexander James] Beresford Hope of England who expresses great pleasure at meeting Davis; if Davis returns to England he must look up this untiring friend of "our" cause; his nearest neighbor is his brother-in-law, [Samuel] Cooper; hopes there is good news from Mrs. Davis and the family in Europe.²

A.L. 12 pp. 20.7 cm. x 12.7 cm. [27]
Endorsed: "J. M. Mason ansd. 14th July '70."

1870 R. R[andolph] STEVENSON, Colchester Co[unty], Nova Scotia.
Aug. 1 To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Rejoices that Southern people still appreciate Davis' sterling worth; family of eight dependent upon his support prevent his ever being able to return to his native land; has prepared a small work of about 200 pages, the title of which will be found in the enclosed "memorial"; [William Henry] Winder of New York has stated in a letter that his work on Andersonville

Prison will be delayed or perhaps never published because of difficulties in obtaining additional testimony to that which writer furnished him; wants Davis to endorse and submit enclosed "petition" to the proper committee in order to secure donations for the publication of his [writer's] work.¹ [28]

A.L.S. 3 pp. 18 cm. x 11.2 cm.

For enclosure see entry 29.
Attached to entry 30.

[1870
Aug.

[R. Randolph STEVENSON, Colchester County, Nova Scotia.]
To the "Just and generous people of the Southern States."

A petition for "funds to aid in the publication and circulation of a 'work' to be entitled 'The Other Side,' or Andersonville Prison:² Compiled from copies of 'official documents' found in the hands of one of the alleged conspirators of the Henry Wirz - By 'Justitia'; as no public vindication of libelous tales of misery of Andersonville Prison, written by such men as [Ambrose] Spencer, [Norton Parker] Chipman, [Zachariah] Chandler, Jones Hamlin, and others, has yet appeared by any Southern officer connected with the prison, proposes to show, first, that the alleged sufferings at Andersonville Prison were the results of a malignant pestilence; second, that this man "(Wirz)" expiated his alleged crimes in a trial that can reflect no credit to the government that tried him; third, that his life was sworn away by suborned testimony; fourth, that his alleged co-conspirators were as innocent of the crimes charged as himself.³ [29]

A.D. 2 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20.3 cm.

Endorsed: "For publication of Records of Andersonville, Dr. Stevenson."
Enclosed with entry 28.

[1870
Aug.

W[illiam] H[enry] WINDER [New York, N. Y.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Has copied for Davis a letter [see entry 10] from Capt. Jackson Warner, commissary to Gen. [John Henry] Winder at Richmond [Va.]; Warner's own humanity to prisoners was so notorious that when on capture of Richmond he was "imprisoned on charges of cruelty to prisoners, the spontaneous testimony from all quarters of his humanity soon released him"; has been informed that Winder was in command at Goldsboro, N. C., when conditions at Andersonville [Prison] induced the War Department to place him in charge there; asks if Davis can confirm above; is preparing a statement that will demonstrate authentically the following points: one, Confederacy sought wholly to avoid suffering by having neither side retain prisoners; two, the Federal

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 275-276.

²R. Randolph Stevenson, The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prison, hereinafter cited as Stevenson, The Southern Side.

³Rowland, op. cit., 276-277.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 264-265.

²Ibid., 272-275.

Gov[ernmen]t agreed but violated agreement while pretending to favor exchange of prisoners; three the sufferings of Confederate prisoners were the will of the North and not caused by poverty, the sufferings of Federal prisoners were because of poverty and not the will of the South; only exception to this was when in retaliation to the Federal action of refusal to allow Confederate prisoners to receive supplies, the Confederates temporarily adopted the same course; official testimony will show that even with the North's superabundance of food, shelter, and clothing, more Confederate prisoners died than Federal, although there were more of the latter; four, Federal Gov[ernmen]t declined to supply the Confederate prisoners and take pay in cotton, having in return liberty to furnish Federal prisoners in the South; five, will show by official correspondence that the War Department deliberately and by a violation of faith deprived Confederate prisoners of supplies from November to February 1864, while Federal prisoners were abundantly supplied from the North; finally, writer will show that the Federal authorities treated their own soldiers worse than the Confederates treated them; [postscript] writer is in communication with Dr. [R. Randolph] Stevenson¹ and expects to receive his papers soon.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 21 cm. x 13.5 cm.

At head: "W. H. Winder ansd."

Attached to entry 23.

[30]

1870
Nov. 12

W[illia]m Preston JOHNSTON, Lexington, Va. To I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN, Louisville, Ky.

Assisted in correcting a report of [Jefferson] Davis' speech made at the Lee Memorial meeting; this was done under Davis' supervision at Dr. [Charles Frederic Ernest] Minnegrode's [rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va.] house; comparison of the speech as reported in the Dispatch of November 4, and that to be issued by the Society of the Army of N[orthern] V[irginia] will show the exact changes made by Davis; in the report Davis was made to say that Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee failed and had to surrender for "want of supplies," but in the corrected speech the words "deficient transportation" were substituted; further, Davis stated that it was not for want of rations that Lee abandoned his position; does not doubt that Davis will confirm this, though supposes he would not wish to be dragged into controversy at this time.³

Copy in hand of St. John. 2 pp. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm.

Attached to entries 5, 33, 35, 36, 54, 56.

[31]

¹For a report of Dr. R. R. Stevenson, dated Sept. 16, 1864, on Andersonville Prison see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 830-832.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 277-279.

³Ibid., 357-358.

1870

Dec. 24

Lafayette McLAWS, Augusta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Heard that Gen. Mansfield Lovell is preparing his account of the evacuation of New Orleans [La.]¹ for publication; having been prepared in Savannah [Ga.] it probably was supervised by certain "Military Celebrities" residing there; while demonstrating that no blame can be attached to Lovell for any faults, every opportunity will be taken to cast censure upon Davis' administration; suspicion is in the public mind that Lovell was not true to the South and no defense he can make will obliterate the impression; Davis once remarked at Memphis that he had to "drag" Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston from the valley to cooperate with Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard at Manassas [Va.]; published sketches which he has seen, including [Edward Albert] Pollard's Lee and His Lieutenants,² claim that the movement [junction of Johnston and Beauregard at Manassas] was the conception of Johnston; Gen. [William Henry Chase] Whiting has informed writer that he [Whiting] and [Bernard] Bee were with Johnston when the order was received to go to Manassas; Whiting said that Johnston hesitated to take the responsibility and moved only when it was urged on him that the order was positive; Pollard's work, according to [James C.] Derby, the Appleton agent in the South, is being pushed; the part dealing with Johnston's removal from command and the appointment of Gen. [John Bell] Hood is laying the foundation for public opinion upon data, writer has no doubt, furnished by Johnston; has heard Johnston relate circumstantially the same as is published in Pollard's work; it is made to appear that "the crowning glory and consummation of his efforts were frustrated just at the time he was relieved"; the expression is often heard that it was a great misfortune that Johnston was relieved by Davis; would be glad to have the data whereby he could refute the blame imputed to Davis.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.5 cm.

[32]

1871

Feb. 15

W[illia]m Preston JOHNSTON, Lexington, Va. To [Isaac] Munroe ST. JOHN, Louisville, Ky.].
Received St. John's letter enclosing memorandum and notes of the Confederate Comm[issary] Dep[artmen]t for use of Col. [Charles] Marshall [aide-de-camp to Gen. Robert Edward Lee]; showed them to [George Washington] Custis Lee, whose general impression coincided with the statement so far as his knowledge went.³

¹For reports of M. Lovell proceeding and attendant upon the fall of New Orleans, La., April 1862, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, VI, 510-521.

²Edward Albert Pollard, The Early Life, Campaigns, and Public Services of Robert E. Lee (published in 1867 under the title Lee and His Lieutenants), pp. 352-360.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 358.

Copy in hand of St. John. 1 p. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm. [33]
Attached to entries 5, 31, 35, 36, 54, 56.

1871
Apr. 2

A[mbrose] Dudley MANN, Paris [France]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.].

Wrote repeatedly to Davis by "Bilbre"; one of his letters, that addressed to the King of Prussia, he presumes was received, as [?] Dancer, to whose care it was addressed, informs him that it was promptly forwarded from London [England]; has been without direct tidings from Davis since his [Davis'] departure from England; of the 135 days of siege and fifteen days of lawless rule in Paris, none was more appalling than the present; the Red Flag is triumphantly and defiantly unfurled from all public buildings, and insurgents are masters of the situation; finds similarities in the brutal character of the Civil War and that between the French and Prussians; the scientific discoveries of this century have been so employed as to produce "a thousand devils instead of a solitary saint"; the hanging of Mary Dyer was incomparably less inhuman than the hanging of Mrs. [Mary E.] Surratt, the burning of John Rodgers was not more cruel than either, and Chillon does not contrast disadvantageously with Fortress Monroe [Va.]; a bloody battle is progressing in the direction of Versailles [France] and Versailles must make concessions or Paris will be in flames; the people of Paris apparently regard the sentiment of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite as if they were the offspring of a common heritage"; the troops told him they had a glorious victory that morning and were sure of Versailles; [Louis Adolphe] Thiers is without an army which he can confidently rely upon; the International League is exercising a mighty influence upon working men, contributing largely to their general coalescence in France and decreasing the chances for the restoration of a durable monarchy; the Orleanists may manage to get back, but their retention of position will be ephemeral; agrarianism is not beyond the pale of probability; the more ignorant of the International League are hopeful of a division of property, though their leaders do not avow openly such a purpose; the "Commune," in an official edict on the matter of house rent, placed the "locataire above the proprietaire"; if his hate were not so intense and implacable for the Federal Government he would return to the South in June; has no definite plans except that he is determined to quit France.¹

A.L.S. 8 pp. 12.3 cm. x 9.3 cm.

Tipped in: [postscript] poor Zennitt fell a victim of his voracious human, or rather inhuman, appetite on the 103rd day of the siege; he acted out to the end his noble character; "he was super-feline." 1 p. 8.3 cm. x 9.3 cm.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 290-293.

1871
May 16

John C[abell] BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky. To I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN, Louisville, Ky.

Took charge of the War Department on February 5, 1865, and evacuation of Richmond [Va.] took place April 2; when he arrived at Richmond the Commissary Department was in a deplorable condition because of the cutting of railroads by enemy cavalry; placed St. John at the head of the Department, which he conducted so satisfactorily that Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee sent a letter stating that the army had not been so well supplied in months; a few days before the evacuation of Richmond, St. John reported that there were ten days' rations accessible by rail subject to the orders of the chief commissary, in addition to those at distant points in V[irginia] and North Carolina; does not recall any communication from Lee in regard to accumulation of rations at Amelia Court House [Va.]; writer and St. John promptly considered all requisitions and filled them when possible; recalls that St. John informed Lee the second or third day after evacuation that he had a large number of rations, 80,000 he thinks, at a convenient point on the railroad, and wanted to know where they should be placed; Lee replied that the military situation made it impossible to answer; Lee's letter relative to improved condition of the Commissary Department is probably among the Confederate archives at Washington City.¹

Copy in hand of St. John. 2 pp. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[35]

Attached to entries 5, 31, 33, 36, 54, 56,

1871
June 3

J[ohn Francis] H[antranc] CLAIBORNE, Richmond [Va.]. To I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN [Louisville, Ky.].

Has considered St. John's communication calling attention of differences in his [writer's] statement of the number of rations at the post [Richmond] at the time of the evacuation of the city, 400,000 rations of bread and meat, and that of Lt. Col. T[homas] G. Williams, assistant commissary general, 300,000; the difference was evidently caused by reports to the [Subsistence] Bureau prior to latest movements before the evacuation; feels fully assured in reiterating statement that he controlled the quantity claimed; also had under observation stores put away by speculators and hoarders which could have been gathered in short time; he distributed a large number of rations during the evacuation to every demand from army source and to many citizens; the supplies were finally taken possession of by the crowd; received no orders and had no knowledge of any plan to send supplies to Amelia Court House [Va.], though he could have sent, with transportation afforded, about

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 356-357. See also "Resources of the Confederacy in 1865 - Report of I. M. St. John, Commissary General," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 97-111.

300,000 rations; during the retreat supplies were found at Pamplin's Depot [Va.], Farmville [Va.], Danville [Va.], Salisbury [N. C.], and Charlotte [N. C.]; forwarded supplies to Gen. J[oseph] E[gleston] Johnston's army from South Carolina; also collected supplies at six or seven points in that State for the supposed retreat of Johnston's army through the State; the great want was transportation, especially felt by all collecting commissaries for a few months before the surrender.¹

Copy in hand of St. John. 2 pp. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm.

Attached to entries 5, 31, 33, 35, 54, 56.

[36]

1871
Aug. 8

John S[mith] PRESTON, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Agency [of the Carolina Life Insurance Co.] expired July 1, but he agreed to remain, at the request of the secretary [William M. Browne], until the time of opening an office in Baltimore [Md.] was terminated; intended to travel the State in the interests of the company during the months of August and September, but circumstances hold him fast to Richmond; would be glad to continue his connection with the company under different financial arrangements; asks a minimum salary of \$3,600, or feels that \$5,000 to cover annual salary and all expenses would benefit the company to a greater extent.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.6 cm. x 19.7 cm.

[37]

1871
Aug. 16

J[ames] H. EDMONDSON, Memphis, Tenn. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Baltimore, Md.].

Basis for proposition to Gen. [William M.] Browne has been agreed upon, and [Wilbur F.] Boyle addressed him [Browne] in Baltimore yesterday as requested; suggests that Davis see Browne if convenient and necessary; if the proposition be acceptable to Browne, writer suggests getting out the first issue at the earliest date possible; hopes each day to hear from Gen. [Wade] Hampton, but must go there [Columbia, S. C.] anyway in a few days.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20.5 cm.

[38]

1871
Aug. 31

John S[mith] PRESTON, Alleghany Springs [Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Richmond, Va.].

A telegram received from his clerk read "Mr. Davis writes to know where you will be etc."; answered "where is Mr. Davis";

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 359-360. See also "Resources of the Confederacy in 1865 - Report of I. M. St. John, (1877), 97-111. Southern Historical Society Papers, III
²See also entry 43.

two days later, yesterday, learned that he was in Richmond, and that the telegram should have read "Mr. Davis wishes etc."; would have joined Davis in Richmond had he known of his presence there; is informed that Davis intends to go to Lexington [Va.] and then to White Sulphur [Springs, W. Va.]; inquires as to how long he will be at the latter place, or where he can be found next week.

[39]

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.6 cm.

1871
Dec. 5

Ambrose Dudley MANN, Paris [France]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.].

Was glad to receive Davis' letter with some news of conditions in the South and the atrocities of the executive of the so-called "Union"; expresses hope for the South and faith in the justice of God; the destruction of Chicago [Ill.] was a demonstration of Divine vengeance, for "it was there that the rowdy [Abraham] Lincoln, the prime official agent of all our woes, was nominated," and where the "evil spirit, in the Zouaves of [Hamilton N.] Eldridge, had its origin"; it was seven years, to the very day, after the laying waste of the Valley of the Shenandoah, by the fiendish [Philip Henry] Sheridan, that a conflagration occurred in the "wicked city"; true patriots of the South should not engage in the next presidential election, for affiliation with the self-styled democracy of the North would be an affiliation of purity with corruption; still considers himself a representative of Davis and the South, "not officially but officiously"; hopes the time will come when Davis and the people of the South will applaud, as they have already approved, his sojourn in Paris during the horrors of the siege and the "Commune"; is incapable of conspiring to upset the "Union," but, if in its already rickety condition the "Union" upsets itself, will endeavor to make the most of the event in Western Europe in behalf of the Confederate States; order prevails in France and [Louis Adolphe] Thiers has been equal to his position, his chief qualification being his knowledge of French character; had a pleasant interview with Miss [Lillie] Vance; is pained to hear that Miss "Maggie" [Margaret Davis] is in poor health.¹

[40]

A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.8 cm. x 13.5 cm.

1872
Jan. 19

A[mbrose] Dudley MANN, Paris [France]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Recalls with feeling his and Davis' Sabbath devotions together "in the little chamber" in which he writes; can see nothing whatever to go to in the once fair South; previous day he visited Miss Lillie Vance who is progressing in her studies;

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 298-301.

pleased to hear that the health of Miss "Maggie" [Margaret Davis] is completely reestablished; sees no chance for [Ulysses Simpson] Grant's defeat in November; wants to see the existing Federal Government "utterly annihilated"; order is again supreme in France and the country appears to be settling into two republican parties, the "Moderate" and the "Radical," his sympathies, as in 1848, being with the former.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.8 cm. x 13.3 cm.

[41]

1872
Feb. 5

[Nathaniel] Beverley TUCKER, Richmond, Va. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Has been connected for some months with the National Life Insurance Co. of New York "(not Jay Cooke's)" as "special agent" in the Southern states; straitened circumstances caused the abandonment of the Southern department and his displacement; would like to represent Davis' company [Carolina Life Insurance Co.] in West Virginia; with offices at Charlestown [W. Va.] and Kanawha [W. Va.] he could canvass the whole territory; sent his son, Randolph, as a practicing lawyer to Huntington [W. Va.], the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and a fruitful point for a Southern company; he could contact relatives and friends along the Potomac where he is well known; his eldest son, "Jimmy," is in San Francisco [Cal.]; [Nathaniel] Bev[erley Tucker, Jr.] is studying at the theological seminary at Alexandria [Va.]; Ellis, the youngest son, doing well; daughters, Mag and Jane, well too.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.6 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[42]

1872
Mar. 20

John S[mith] PRESTON, Richmond [Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Resigned from the agency of the Carolina [Life Insurance Co.] because he could not pay the outlay on the terms allowed, but expresses gratitude to Davis for the opportunity; this failure and the drain of paying the debts of another person have separated him from his family and kept him in Richmond looking for business where he is best known; expresses his deep friendship for Davis and Mrs. Davis.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 22.6 cm. x 13.8 cm.

[43]

1872
June 17

James A[lexander] SEDDON, Richmond [Va.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, [Tenn.].

Deprecates the continuance or revival of animosities and disputes among ex-Confederate leaders;³ suggests for Davis'

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 301-303.

²See also entry 37.

³See Leslie J. Perry, "Davis and Johnston," Southern Historical Society Papers, XX (1892), 95-108.

consideration that all statements and opinions be allowed to pass with dignified silence; although his participation in the executive administration may affect his character or repute, has resolved to pursue this course; his recollections are vague on the events in 1864 which lead to the removal of Gen. Jos[eph] E[ngleston] Johnston from command of the Army of Tennessee; remembers that Johnston was reticent with the Government as to his plans and purposes; information obtained by the Cabinet indicated that Johnston did not intend to fight a battle for Atlanta [Ga.] but was preparing to abandon his position there; it seemed indispensable at that time [1864] that Atlanta should be defended to the last extremity; the telegram¹ sent Johnston gave the causes for his removal, namely, that Johnston was preparing to evacuate Atlanta and failed or refused to give the Government assurance to the contrary; as Secretary of War he urged Johnston's removal prior to the 1864 campaign; always thinks of Davis with sincere interest and cordial esteem.²

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.8 cm.

[44]

1872
June 29

John H[enninger] REAGAN, Palestine, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Was absent from home when Davis' letter arrived; when he left Washington, Ga., [in 1865] the money of the Richmond [Va.] banks was placed under the exclusive control of the agent of the banks; is unable to recall agent's name; does not know what became of the money after that; understood from the verbal statement of [William L.] Trenholm when he turned the Treasury Department over to him that the Confederate funds were \$85,000 in gold coin and bullion, \$35,000 in silver coin, about \$36,000 in silver bullion, \$600,000 or \$700,000 in Confederate Treasury notes, and 16,000 or 18,000 pounds sterling in Liverpool [England] acceptances; all the silver coin and some gold coin was paid to the [Confederate] troops before they or the money reached Washington; most of the gold coin and bullion was turned over to two naval officers at Washington to be delivered to Confederate agents at Bermuda, Nassau, or Liverpool; the silver bullion was delivered to Maj. [Isaac] Moses, who put it in a warehouse in Washington; does not know what became of these funds after the Confederate collapse; Moses burned the Confederate notes in the presence of writer and Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge; the acceptances on Liverpool were taken with all his other papers when he was captured after leaving Washington; cannot tell whether the money referred to in Davis' dispatch to him is that of the Richmond banks or of the Confederacy; further denial of the slander that Davis attempted to escape with a large amount of funds is useless as its falsity is so generally

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXVIII (Part V), 885.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 318-320.

understood,¹ encloses a printed copy of his letter of August 10, 1869, in reply to a speech by L[emuel] D[ale] Evans on this same subject; has named his son Jefferson Davis; pressure of business caused his failure to keep in touch with Davis but his regard and esteem have increased with the passing years.²

A.L.S. 6 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm.

Endorsed: "Mr. Reagan."

[45]

1872 Henry TODD, Dover, Del. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Most states lately in rebellion seem to endorse Horace Greeley for the next presidency; Greeley, though advocating secession at the outset, played false when Southerners followed his advice and he endorsed the unconstitutional acts of [Ulysses Simpson] Grant's administration; the "Delaware Democracy" has always defended the South against the oppressions of the Northern armies and Grant's administration with which writer regarded Greeley as closely allied; wonders on what grounds the South can now endorse him.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[46]

1872 W[illiam] H[enry] McCARDLE, Vicksburg, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Encloses a slip containing some remarks of Gen. Jos[eph Eggleston] Johnston about Davis; regards these "outpourings" as more important than usual because he thinks they represent "avaunt Couriers" of what Johnston's book will contain; would like to answer Johnston and asks Davis to send any elucidations of Johnston's alleged facts he may deem proper.³

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[47]

1872 Pawlus MANN, Greensboro, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Was colonel of infantry at Fort Donelson [Tenn.]; fighting began over a half mile from the river and the enemy fell back down the river; Gen. [Simon Bolivar] Buckner charged with writer's command on the last battery; Gen. [Gideon Johnson] Pillow gave instructions for writer's command to return to the fortifi-

cations; is certain that Pillow was sole cause of surrender;¹ there were 40,000 troops drilling nearly seven months at Bowling Green, Ky., and not 20,000 were at Fort Donelson; was informed by Maj. [David] Shelton that while Pillow was in command in Alabama, when [Hugh Judson] Kilpatrick came over from [William Tecumseh] Sherman, he was advised by persons in the neighborhood that he [Pillow] could get between Kilpatrick and Selma [Ala.] within eight days; Pillow went by way of Mobile [Ala.] instead; Kilpatrick tore up 100 miles of railroad and lost not a single man; these facts can be verified by Col. J[ohn] G. Busch, U. S. Senator and Pillow's chief of staff and ex-controller; Shelton's address is Holly Springs, Miss.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[48]

1872 Aug. 7

Alexander P[eter] STEWART, St. Louis [Mo.]. To J[ohn] B[ell] HOOD, Alleghany Springs, Va.

Gives brief statement of circumstances attending removal of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston from command of the army in Georgia in 1864 and Hood's appointment to succeed him; went to Johnston's headquarters on July 17, 1864, to report after reconnoitering with Gen. [William Wing] Loring and [William Wirt] Adams; was shown telegram from the Government at Richmond [Va.] transferring the command of the Army of Tennessee to Hood; felt Johnston had correctly anticipated movements of the enemy; battle on Peach Tree Creek [Ga.] was inevitable the following day, and a change of command at such a time was unfair to Johnston and hazardous in the face of the enemy; urged Johnston not to act on order until the fate of Atlanta [Ga.] was decided, but he replied that he could not disobey the President's [Jefferson Davis'] order; induced [William Joseph] Hardee to join in urging same course on Johnston, and asked Hood to do likewise; the three met Monday morning and Hood readily concurred that Johnston should be urged to retain command until the impending battle was fought; a telegram was sent to the President requesting him to recall the order, but the President replied that it would do more harm than good;² remembers Johnston went into Atlanta Monday evening; in spite of personal regard for Hood, writer wanted to engage the enemy on the creek under "Old Joe."

Typed copy. 3 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.7 cm.

[49]

¹See M. H. Clark, "The Last Days of the Confederate Treasury and What Became of its Specie," Southern Historical Society Papers, IX (1881), 542-556; "The Confederate Treasury - Statement of Paymaster John F. Wheeler," ibid., X (1882), 137-141; "The Gold of the Confederate States Treasury," ibid., XXXII (1904), 157-163; see also entries 145, 274, 356-358, 360-363, 366-368, 371, 377, 381, 439.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 322-324.

³Ibid., 325-326.

¹For reports of Gideon J. Pillow and resulting correspondence on the surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, VII, 278-327. See also H. L. Bedford, "Fight Between the Batteries and Gunboats at Fort Donelson," Southern Historical Society Papers, XIII (1885), 165-173; see also entry 299.

²For telegram and reply see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXVIII (Part V), 888; see also entry 129.

1872
Nov. 5

Geo[rge] W[ashington] RAINS, Augusta, Ga. To the City Council [Augusta, Ga.].

Addressed the Council in relation to construction of the Confederate Powder Works which became property of the city; small stamping mill in Tennessee was the only place powder was made in the South at beginning of the war; on July 19, 1861, writer was selected by Pres. [Jefferson] Davis to erect a powder works at a suitable place; Augusta was selected for its central position, transportation facilities, water power, and security from attack; it was never captured during the war, and the last flag of the Confederacy descended from the [Powder] Works when peace was proclaimed; small machine shops and foundries from Richmond [Va.] to New Orleans [La.] were requisitioned, but the large Tredegar Works at Richmond was the only one capable of supplying massive rollers and bedplates; much of casting and turning done at Chattanooga [Tenn.] and Atlanta [Ga.]; one of the small steam engines procured from Macon, Ga., and the other from Selma, Ala.; evaporating pans cast in Tennessee; copper drying pans from Nashville, Tenn.; copper boilers from Wilmington, N. C.; steam pipes from New Orleans and Augusta; tin and zinc from Mobile, [Ala.] and sulphur from Louisiana; iron retorts for making charcoal from Nashville and later from the Augusta Foundry and Machine Works; hydraulic presses from Virginia; pulverizing barrels from Tennessee; pumps, pipe, and cement from Charleston [S. C.]; sheet copper and other stores from Savannah [Ga.]; iron for casting from Alabama and north Georgia; copper from Ducktown, Tenn.; W[illiam] Pendleton of the Tredegar Works was in charge of putting together the machinery and was superintendent of the Powder Works; in order to understand how to project the plans a temporary saltpeter refinery was erected at Nashville and later transferred to Augusta; men were sent to a small rolling mill in Tennessee to be instructed by an English powder maker and afterwards brought to Augusta to act as head workmen; ground was broken September 13, 1861, and the first gunpowder was made April 13, 1862; buildings erected by [?] Denning and [?] Bowe of Augusta were visited by prominent men and officers of the South, foreign officers, and newspaper correspondents; worked up as fast as received about 3,000,000 pounds of saltpeter, most of which came from India via England through the blockade; produced gunpowder pronounced by artillery officers to be superior to any in competitive trials; after the war it was preferred by United States artillery officers; no combat was ever lost for want of gunpowder; 2,750,000 pounds produced at the [Powder] Works; C. Thaler Smith was the architect; [postscript] the great capacity of the Powder Works was made possible by the mechanical devices which writer invented; few explosions occurred.

A.D.S. 14 pp. 25 cm. x 19.8 cm. [50]

At head: "Copy of a communication addressed to the City Council of Augusta, Ga."

Endorsed: "Col. G. W. Rains. Powder."

Enclosed with entry 222.

1872
Dec. 6

Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn. To Jefferson Davis SMITH, Stewartsville, Mo.

Asks about Smith's studies; recommends that he acquire knowledge; glory "belongs to duty well performed and happiness only dwells with him whose conscience is at peace with itself"; avers that no one has a right to wholly withdraw himself from connection with public affairs; "whether as an elector of representative he has need to know the nature of the government and the condition of the country"; sends regards to his father.¹

Copy in hand of Ella M. Smith. 2 pp. 31.7 cm. x 20.3 cm. [51]

At head: "A copy of a letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis, to Jefferson Davis Smith, son of Milton C. Smith, of Stewartsville, Missouri."

Enclosed with entry 562.

1873
Jan. 15

D[abney] H[erndon] MAURY, Nashville, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Returns a report of Mobile [Ala.] from which he prepared a paper for the Southern Historical Society; has heard his name was mentioned for promotion to lieutenant general during latter part of the war, that Gen. [John Bell] Hood requested he be sent to command a corps in his [Hood's] army, and that it was at one time under advisement to place him in command of the Department of Mississippi and Alabama; has no official evidence of such honor, and would like a letter of verification under Davis' hand to preserve for his children.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20 cm. x 12.5 cm. [52]

1873
July 5

James LYONS [New York, N. Y.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [New York, N. Y.].

Is in New York to get relief; war placed him under liabilities he attempted to meet when real estate, seized by the U. S. Government, was recovered; second reconstruction robbed him of more; borrowed money from a "Maine Yankee" who professed sympathy with Southern people; paid interest of 12 percent until May, but Yankee demanding principal threatened to sell farm and home, deed to which had been given as security; came to New York to make up a company to purchase hotel which Davis knows as the "Capitol gate," occupied by the Confederate Government during the war, or to raise money on the farm to pay the Yankee; wants letter of introduction to some monied men in New York.³

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [53]
At head: "Private."

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 335.

²Ibid., 336.

³Ibid., 348-349.

1873
July 7

T[homas] U[nderwood] DUDLEY, Jr., Baltimore, Md. To I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN [Louisville, Ky.].
Concurs with the statement on the closing operations of the Confederate States Commissary Department submitted by St. John to [Jefferson] Davis; was aware of effort inaugurated at the time to avail of the influence and labors of distinguished private citizens [for collection of supplies]; remembers the results were such as St. John indicated; had no official connection with the accumulation of supplies at the several depots, but is convinced that the statements of St. John, Col. [Thomas G.] Williams, and Maj. [John Francis Hamtranck] Claiborne are entirely correct.¹
Copy in hand of St. John. 1 p. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm. [54]
At head: "Copy From Revd. Thos. U. Dudley Jr."
Attached to entries 5, 31, 33, 35, 36, 56.

1873
July 9

Carlos BUTTERFIELD, [New York] N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS, New York City.
Has enjoyed cordial relations with Davis since the Mexican War; helped to fight battles of the South in the North, and originated the "Great Broad Street" meeting; lost a fortune through the invasion of Mexico by the French; illness and difficulty in collecting debts from Mexico and Denmark have reduced him to poverty; has decided to appeal to friends for means to establish a new field of operations in South America, where he is well known and trusted; intends to leave his affairs in Washington [D. C.] with his attorneys, C. H[arvey] Kitchel, Montgomery Blair, and W[illiam] W. Boyce; proposes to write Maj. John Caperlin, son-in-law of the late [James] Guthrie of K[entucky], and W[illiam] M[ckendree] Gwin for assistance, and would like a line from Davis to enclose to them advocating his cause; has fortune pending at conclusion of "that joint commission"; solicits Davis for temporary funds.
A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm. [55]

1873
July 14

I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN, Louisville [Ky.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].
Reports on the closing operations of the commissary service of the late Confederate States; many of the most important papers of the Subsistence Bureau were lost during the Richmond [Va.] fire and subsequent retreat; had to verify all statements which were found to rest upon recollection; was transferred from the Nitro and Mining Corps to the Subsistence Bureau in February 1865; inadequate transportation due to military operations caused most of the Bureau's difficulties, though interior depots were

frequently captured and destroyed; had difficulty in keeping the Army of Northern Virginia supplied daily with reduced supplies; the situation was better in other military departments; proceeded to organize a system of appeal and private contribution to augment regular operations; leading citizens of Virginia and North Carolina responded beyond expectations; receipts of meat and other supplies from beyond Confederate lines were increased by specie requisitioned and approved by the President [Davis] and the Secretary of War [John Cabell Breckinridge] and supplied by the Treasury; improved supplies were effected for the Army of Northern Virginia by March 15, 1865; the post commissary, Maj. [John Francis Hamtranck] Claiborne, was prepared to impress flour and other supplies secretly stored by hoarders and speculators; statement of the assistant commissary general Col. Th[omas] G. Williams [see entry 5], shows large quantities of rations collected by April 1, 1865, available for the Army of Northern Virginia at Richmond, Danville [Va.], Lynchburg [Va.], and Greensboro [N. C.]; collection of supplies was daily reported to the Secretary of War; every effort made to secure prompt transportation from depots to the front, but rapid deterioration and sometimes absolute failure of the motive power of railroads obstructed delivery; at a conference held between the Secretary of War, the general commanding [Robert Edward Lee], the quartermaster general [Alexander Robert Lawton], and the commissary general [writer], in March 1865, it was agreed that the demanded daily delivery of 500 tons of stores to Richmond and Petersburg [Va.] could no longer be guaranteed; the Bureau's efforts continued to be directed toward depot accumulations; at the evacuation of Richmond instructions were asked as to final disposition of reserve stores there and the reply was, "send up Danville railroad if Richmond is not safe"; this was received on April 2 from army headquarters, too late for action as all railroad transportation had been taken up by superior orders of prior importance; supplies were moved by every accessible army wagon and the residue distributed among the citizens of Richmond; a request by telegram, on March 31 or April 1, from the chief commissary officer of the Army of Northern Virginia for breadstuffs to be sent to Petersburg was filled by shipments to the limit permitted by the movement of Gen. [James] Longstreet's corps then progressing to the same point; no requisition was received for the collection of supplies at Amelia Court House [Va.], but had such an order been received as late as April 1, it could have been filled from supplies available at Richmond; several trains of army wagons directed to the headquarters of the general commanding near Amelia Springs [Va.] were captured by hostile cavalry and the others were turned off toward Farmville [Va.]; the Secretary of War, the quartermaster general, the commissary general, and the chief of the Engineer Bureau [Jeremy Francis Gilmer], proceeded to Farmville, but no instructions regarding the disposition of about 80,000 rations there were received; military events that day were very adverse on the left, and that night and during the morning of the 7th the remnants of the army passed through Farmville, taking but a portion of the rations then being issued; the day before the general commanding had

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 360-361. For statement of I. M. St. John see entry 56; for statement of T. G. Williams see entry 5; for statement of J. F. H. Claiborne see entry 36.

been unable to give the commissary general any instructions for placing the supplies at the most convenient place of temporary security; on the 7th, it was suggested by the commissary general that the subsistence trains, then at Pamplin's Station [Va.], be ordered further west, but special orders were deemed inadvisable because of uncertainty of information; the trains were captured or burned to avoid capture on the following day, and the surrender followed on the 9th; from Pamplin's Station the commissary general accompanied the Secretary of War to Danville and thence to Greensboro, the headquarters of Gen. Jos[eph] E[ggleson] Johnston; at Danville instructions were given to Williams and Maj. S[eth] B. French to remain with Maj. [B. P.] Noland in Virginia and reorganize the commissary service of that state should events permit; the Bureau headquarters were continued in North Carolina until the surrender of that military department; local depots from Charlotte [N. C.] southwest were found so well supplied that the commissary general was able to report that requisitions could be met; details of this service were ably handled by Claiborne, acting assistant commissary general; the remaining duties of the Subsistence Bureau until final surrender of the trans-Mississippi Department consisted chiefly of arranging sources of supply for returning troops and the hospitals; acknowledges gratefully the efficient aid of Williams and the entire Bureau corps.¹

A.L.S. 14 pp. 32.3 cm. x 20.3 cm.

Attached to entires 5, 31, 33, 35, 36, 54.

Endorsed: "1873 Col. St. John Commissariat."

[56]

1873
Sep. 6 Alex[ander] P[eter] STEWART, St. Louis [Mo.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Received Davis' letter; does not recall ever having heard the campaign plan of "our" army discussed in Davis' presence after the fall of Atlanta [Ga.]; recalls visiting with him at Palmetto Station [Ga.] and their conversation with Gen. S[tephen] D[ill] Lee in regard to condition of army; does not think plan of operation was discussed; writer's understanding was that the movement from Gadsden [Ala.] to Tuscumbia [Ala.] was directed by Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; he [Beauregard] was at Tuscumbia but was called away by reports of [William Tecumseh] Sherman's movement from Atlanta; according to Gen. [John Bell] Hood, Beauregard telegraphed him [Hood] from Georgia either to move forward into Tennessee or to send a portion of his army to Georgia against Sherman; Hood decided to advance in the direction of Nashville [Tenn.]; writer was not aware that the advance into Tennessee was made by Davis' advice, nor has he heard so since; thinks movements beyond

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 349-356. See also "Resources of the Confederacy in 1865 - Report of I. M. St. John, Commissary General," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 97-111.

Gadsden were determined by Beauregard and Hood, but has no personal knowledge on the subject; [postscript] has heard that Davis is writing a history of the Confederacy; every friend of the South will rejoice; [initialed] A. P. S.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.8 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[57]

At head: "Hood, Invasion of Tenn."¹

Endorsed: "Alexander P. Stewart Sept 6 1873 historical In ref to Tenn Inv by Hood."

1873
Sep. 21 S[tephen] D[ill] LEE, Columbus, Miss. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.].

Encloses his report of the operations of his corps in the Tenn[essee] campaign of the winter of 1864-65; Davis reviewed his corps and the army September 25, 1864, at Palmetto Station [Ga.], and the army crossed the Chattahoochee [River] on the 29th; his recollection is that offensive movement was inaugurated by Gen. [John Bell] Hood before Davis' arrival; it was generally conceded that not much could be done to retard [William Tecumseh] Sherman's march other than by taking the offensive; considered the movement into Tenn[ossee] as of Hood's origin, for he [Hood], writer thinks, hoped to fight south of the Tenn[ossee] River; is sure that there was no council of war at Palmetto as Davis seems to indicate; has not sent the papers he wrote Davis about, deciding to wait upon the decision at the Montgomery White Sulphur Convention regarding an official depository for military papers.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm.

[58]

For enclosure see entry 4.

1874
Mar. 17 A[m]brose Dudley MANN, Paris, France. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, London, England].

Hopes Davis' health will not interfere with his coming on Saturday; is sure climate in France will have a more salutary influence on his health; rejoices that he will be accompanied by Gov. [Francis Richard] Lubbock [of Texas].²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 13 cm. x 10.3 cm.

[59]

1874
June 25 Walter J. MORRIS, New York [N. Y.]. To Dr. W[illiam] M[ecklenburg] POLK, New York [N. Y.].

As requested gives his recollection of circumstances in regard to the retreat of the Confederate armies from Cassville, Ga., to the south side of the Etowah River: following a recon-

¹For full report of J. B. Hood relative to the Tennessee campaign see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIX (Part I), 801-803; ibid., XLV (Part I), 652-656; ibid., XXXVIII (Part III), 628-636.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 383.

naissance, and during a conference held May 18, 1864, between Gens. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, [John Bell] Hood, and Polk at Cassville, Polk expressed himself convinced he could not hold his line against attack; Maj. Gen. [Samuel Gibbs] French was of the same opinion as was writer, chief engineer of Polk's command, who had examined the position and reported that traverses would be of no avail; Hood stated neither he nor Polk could hold their lines for an hour against such an attack as was expected in the morning; these generals [Polk and Hood] advised the commanding general [Johnston] to take the offensive and advance on the enemy from these lines; Johnston's attention was called to advantages of taking possession of positions occupied by enemy batteries on extreme left either by a special flank movement or by prompt action at the time when Confederate lines would be advanced; Polk was willing and ready to cooperate with Hood to accomplish this object; after some moments of silence Johnston decided to withdraw the armies to the south of the Etowah; when Lt. Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee arrived, Johnston informed him of the decision to cross the river, stating that Polk and Hood had informed him that they could not hold their lines; Polk explained that he wished to assume the offensive at any time, then, or in the morning, rather than to await the attack of the enemy in his [Polk's] present position; upon these points Polk and Hood entirely agreed; Hardee made but few, if any, remarks that writer heard; Johnston gave orders for the armies to move to the south side of the Etowah; Polk called to his a[djutant] g[eneral] to issue orders to his division commanders; this was about 10:30 or 11 [p.m.]; writer was given a detail of 300 men which was placed along exposed part of French's line; in the morning the detail was instructed to cross to the south side of the Etowah by way of the Cartersville bridge; here he met the Army of the Mississippi nearly across to the south side; [postscript] "Enclosed herewith you will find a map made by me from my notes taken at the time of reconnaissance, W. J. M."

Typed copy. 1 p. 35.5 cm. x 21.5 cm.; 2 pp. 39.6 cm. x 22.3 cm. [60]

1874 Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn. To Philip PHILLIPS
July 13 [Washington, D. C.].

Has been informed that a box containing his private papers, correspondence, etc., was sent to the War Department and is still there; papers are family letters and others important to him in connection with a question of property in which the Government has no interest; would be obliged if Phillips would try to get at least those not considered of any possible use to the Government; there is also a trunk in the charge of Mrs. [David Levy] Yule¹ in Florida, which, he has been informed, was seized

¹For a later letter on the subject of the trunk left in Florida see John S. Purvisence to Jefferson Davis, Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 450-451.

by Gen. [Israel] Vogdes;¹ contains some clothes and antiquated arms valuable to himself for their associations which he would like to recover; recently returned from Europe where he had gone on advice of his physicians; Mrs. Davis and his two daughters are in Memphis; his only surviving son [Jefferson Davis, Jr.] is at school in Virginia [Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.]; Mrs. Davis joins in affectionate regards to Mrs. Phillips; [postscript] begs to have any letters and papers addressed to his wife and to his deceased brother, Joseph E[mory] Davis, sent to him; [initialed] J. D.²

Copy in hand of Edward Davis Townsend. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm. [61]

Enclosed with entry 199 which is an enclosure of entry 200.

1874 Francis H[enry] SMITH [Lexington, Va.]. To Jefferson
Aug. 26 DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Received, through Col. W[illiam] P[reston] Johnston, Davis' letter enclosing drafts on Payne, Kennedy & Co., of New Orleans [La.], dated July 1 and August 22, 1874, to cover personal and academic expenses of Cadet J[efferson] Davis [Jr.]; advises that young Davis be cautioned about extravagance; hopes that the experience of the past year will be a useful lesson in impressing upon him greater diligence in studies and more attention to those rules which involve him in demerit; has always found him kind, respectful, and readily yielding to counsel, but lacks will to carry into effect good resolutions; has never known him to do anything involving his character as a gentleman.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 23.5 cm. x 14.4 cm. [62]

1874 Mrs. E. H. BONNER or Lt. H[arry] T. BUFORD, New York
Oct. 16 [N. Y.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Has just seen a letter from Davis containing a picture of herself in Confederate uniform; thanks him for his high opinion of her; has many such letters from prominent men and officers of the South, and one from Judah P[hilip] Benjamin from London [England]; is writing autobiography, "Lt. Harry T. Buford, C. S. A., or the Woman in battle";⁴ asks for most important items in regard to Davis' capture and treatment and where the Confederate archives may be found; will give Davis a bright place in her work and exonerate his persecutors; will outline all her proceedings in the Secret Service and expose the U[nited]

¹See telegram of E. D. Townsend to I. Vogdes, Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 33-34.

²Ibid., 384-385. For other correspondence relative to the captured trunks and boxes of Jefferson Davis see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 651-656.

³Rowland, op. cit., VII, 397-398.

⁴L. J. Valazquez, The Woman in Battle.

S[tates] officials at Washington [D. C.] during the war; has many points from headquarter proceedings of [Edwin McMasters] Stanton and [Andrew] Johnson on the assassination of [Abraham] Lincoln from Chief Detective [Lafayette Curry] Baker [chief of U. S. Secret Service], under whose cloak she served the Southern cause; if they refuse to publish her work here two English companies in London and Manchester [England] are willing to publish it.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.8 cm.

[63]

1874

Dec. 1.

William NORRIS, Reisterstown [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis [Tenn.].

Sent Southern Magazine containing true account of fight in Hampton Roads [Va.];¹ article was stronger in its politics than the manuscript, which editor took liberty to mutilate, but impertinence was discovered too late to remedy; reminds Davis of promise to pay him a visit when next in Maryland; hopes Davis will eventually settle in Balt[imo]r[e, Md.] where he [Davis] has many friends of Confederate sentiment; Davis' namesake is growing bright and beautiful, hopes he will not bear his great name unworthily; sorry his letter asking Davis' escort for his daughter then in London [England] miscarried, but she returned in April in charge of South American friends; wants Davis' opinion of his article.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.6 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[64]

Endersd: "Wm. Norris of Md. about naval battle. Dec 1st 1874."

1874

Dec. 7

R[obert] H[all] CHILTON, Columbus, Ga. To Jeff[erso]n DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Business and ill health have kept him from answering Davis' letter sooner; the condition of the Army of N[orthorn] Virgini[a] when Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee took charge,² after the Battle of Seven Pines [Va.], impressed writer as being an "armed mob"; absenteism without proper authority prevailed among both officers and soldiers; Lee's grandest achievement was in bringing up the discipline of that army in so short a time, though the splendor of his acts was somewhat dimmed by failure; had not those upon whom he [Lee] had the best right to rely failed him, writer believes the Federal army would have been annihilated before reaching the James River; with respect to his recollections of the affair at "South Mountain"

¹See William Norris, "The 'Virginia' and the 'Monitor,'" Southern Magazine, XV (1874), 175-186.

²For order from Jefferson Davis, dated June 1, 1862, directing R. E. Lee to assume command of the armies in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XI (Part III), 568-569.

[Md.], under a confidential general order¹ issued by headquarters at Leesburg, Va., all division commanders except [James] Longstreet and D[aniel] H[arvey] Hill were detached for attack upon Harpers Ferry [W. Va.], against the Army of Western V[irgini]a under [Robert Huston] Milroy [U. S. Army]; Longstreet's command moved with army headquarters to Hagerstown, Md.; Hill was ordered to destroy the Monocacy bridge [Md.] in order to delay pursuit by the Federal army, and then to cover the rear by holding the pass at South Mountain; on Lee's arrival at South Mountain with Longstreet, Hill was slowly retreating and by dark Federals held the pass; Hill's force retired unmolested during the night to Antietam [Md.] or Sharpsburg [Md.]; holding [George Brinton] McClellan [U. S. Army] temporarily in check at South Mountain gave time to secure benefits from capture of Harpers Ferry and enabled [Lafayette] McLaws' division to re-join the army at Shepardstown [W. Va.]; loss of the confidential general order referred to, which was found on grounds of abandoned division camp and forwarded to Federal headquarters, led to immediate availment by McClellan of opportunities presented; loss prevented "us" from giving battle, instead of receiving, with an outnumbered force; as the result was a drawn battle under disparity of numbers, what might not have been accomplished against an already demoralized army, which if defeated so far from its supplies would have opened the way to, "we will say, real peace"; [postscript] writes from memory and can give no dates; Davis can use his name if necessary; has occupied no elevated position, and has come under no shafts of envy or abuse; controversial issues, instigated by personal vanity, are what the Yankees love best to see.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[65]

1874

Dec. 8

R[obert] H[all] CHILTON, Columbus, Ga. To Jeff[erso]n DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Lost order has been sore subject with D[aniel] H[arvey] Hill; having kept no journal was able to give Hill nothing but recollections, viz, that general orders were sent to all division commanders entrusted with general duties, and that couriers were required to bring back envelopes or evidence of delivery, failure to do so leading to issuance of duplicate order to insure delivery; failure to deliver, in his [Hill's] case, so important an order would have entailed duty to advise its loss to guard against consequences; [Alexander Peter] Stewart, in escaping from a surprise attack, lost such an order but

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XIX (Part I), 42-43. See also "The Lost Dispatch - Letter from D. H. Hill," Southern Historical Society Papers, XIII (1835), 420-423; A. C. Avery, "Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Lieut.-General D. H. Hill," ibid., XXI (1893), 110-150.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 409-412; see also entry 66.

immediately reported the fact to prevent disaster; cannot any positively after such a lapse of time that he [writer] sent any particular courier to him; has written Col. Edward Wright, who was on [George Brinton] McClellan's staff at the time, who said the order was found as stated and immediately sent to McClellan who gave orders to meet the opportunity; Wright sent writer a copy of the order which he made at the time, addressed to Hill and signed by writer officially; would have been glad to relieve Hill of the charge or at least to give him the benefit of the doubt, but merely sent him the copy sent by Wright with his remarks; has letters of both somewhere and will hunt them up.¹

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm. [66]

On verso: "Business [word illegible] obliges me to visit Texas. If necessary a letter w'd find me at San Antonio from 25th to 29th & here by 10th Jan'y 75."

1875
May 10

D[abney] H[erndon] MAURY, Richmond [Va.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Asks Davis to sign the enclosed memorandum of his military services during the War Between the States, attested by official war records, to transmit to his children; has been informed that a certificate of service is required in order to procure a badge of the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia; expresses hope for the continued health of Mrs. Davis and the children; many persons in Virginia are interested in Davis' happiness.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.5 cm. x 19.6 cm. [67]

For enclosure see entry 63.

[1875
May 10]

[Dabney Herndon MAURY, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.]

Outlines his military service during the War Between the States as attested by official war records: 1861, captain of the U. S. Army and adjutant general, Department of New Mexico; resigned his commission in the Federal army on secession of V[irginia]; July 20, 1861, was made colonel of cavalry of the V[irginia] forces, and was ordered by Gen. R[obert] E[ward] Lee to Gen. "Joe" [Joseph] E[ggleson] Johnston, as adjutant general of the army at Manassas [Va.]; February 1862, transferred to trans-Miss[issipi] Department as adjutant general; March 8, promoted brigadier general after Battle of Elkhorn [Ark.]; May, commanded [?] Little's brigade in affair at Farmington [Miss.]; assigned to command of 1st Division Army of the West, which he commanded against [Ulysses Simpson] Grant at Iuka [Miss.]; was rear guard of the army on its retreat from Iuka in September; October 4 and 5, commanded his own division in the storming of Corinth [Miss.]; October 6, held the passage of the

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 412; see also entry 65.

²Ibid., 428-429.

Hatchie [River, Mississippi] against [Edward Otho Cresap] Ord's force; November, promoted major general; November and December, held the bridges over the Tallahatchie [River, Mississippi] against Grant's army; December, reenforced Gen. S[tophen] D[ill] Lee at Chickasaw Bluffs; until April 17, 1863, commanded right wing of Confederate Army at Vicksburg [Miss.], directed operations against Shorman, and aided Gen. [William Wing] Loring to drive [Isaac Ferdinand] Quinby's column from Fort Pemberton [Miss.]; April 17, transferred to command of East Tennessee; May, transferred to the Department of the Gulf and sometimes in command of the Departments of Miss[issippi] and Ala[bama], defeated invasions by Gens. A[ndrew] J[ackson] Smith, J[ohn] Wynn Davidson, and others of less force; March 25 to April 12, 1865, defended Mobile [Ala.] against Gen. [Edward Richard Sprigg] Canby; on May 12 and 13, writer and the Army of Mobile, a division composed of [Randall L.] Gibson's Louis[iana] brigade, [Matthew D.] Ector's Tex[as], Ark[ansas], and N[orth] Carolina brigades, [Robert H.] Smith's Miss[issippi] brigade, and [Cuthbert H.] Slocumb's, [William G.] Tobin's, and [?] battalions, were paroled as prisoners of war, the command being to the last in efficient condition.¹

A.D. 2 pp. 31.5 cm. x 19.4 cm. [68]
Enclosed with entry 67.

1875
July 19

Horace CONE, Houston [Tex.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Hopes Davis' robust pride will not prevent him from accepting home to be purchased for him by the people of Texas, about which Davis wrote [Thomas R.] Franklin; received a private letter calling his attention to an editorial in the Marshall [Texas] Herald, relative to the Jefferson Davis Home Association, and urging him to say something about county organizations in the Telegraph, which he did; urges Davis' acceptance, "you are old and feeble, and in the natural course of things cannot labor long, and moreover, the South owes you more than she will ever pay you"; however, if Davis is fixed in his resolve, writer thinks he can ease off the whole thing without attracting much attention.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.5 cm. x 13.3 cm. [69]
Enclosed with entry 70.

1875
July 21

Tho[mas] R. FRANKLIN, Houston [Tex.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

In an impromptu discussion with friends Gen. [Jerome Bonaparte] Robertson seemed to think that proper arguments could be used to prevent Davis from objecting to a house being given to his family [by the people of Texas]; Maj. [Walter B.] Botts

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 429-430.

arranged that the State be divided into districts, that communications be oral or written, none printed, and that no list be published or the matter alluded to in print; all this was arranged during a meeting of the Grand Lodge; an announcement of different character appeared in the papers, announcing without authority that writer was one of the "managers"; Botts' brother proposed to make Davis president of the insurance company they control, but Botts replied that he did not want to see Davis president of anything for the newspapers to attack; his [Botts'] idea was to establish Davis in the country raising stock, his place to be a sort of Mecca; hopes that Davis, Mrs. Davis, and "the little girl" will come to Texas in the fall; [postscript] will send pass on the railroad for the family if Davis will let him know when he is coming; urges Davis not to let his pride interfere with his accepting the house, that he owes it to the future of his family; encloses two editorials and a letter from Horace Cone, editor of the Telegraph.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.2 cm.

For enclosed letter see entry 69.

[70]

1875
Aug. 7

Dabney H[erndon] MAURY, Richmond [Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Praises Davis' humane disposition and cites a reply imputed to Davis when some people were urging him [Davis] to "raise the black flag"; Davis said "if we were to do so, it would be to our own disadvantage, for the enemy would avail himself to murder the prisoners taken from us, while our Confederate soldiers could not murder prisoners asking for quarter"; when Davis was in Texas writer sent him a certificate of his rank to be autographed; has heard that Gen. [John Bell] Hood applied for him [writer] to command one of his corps as lieutenant general when he [Hood] was about to march into Tennessee; according to Gen. "Dick" [Richard] Taylor, it was Davis' intention, just before the battle at Mobile [Ala.], to appoint writer lieutenant general and commander of the Army of Mississippi and Alabama; would be valuable testimonial for his children if Davis could say his services warranted such promotion.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.5 cm. x 19.0 cm.

[71]

1875
Sep. .3

W[alter] B. BOTTS, Houston, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Encloses, at request of Maj. [Thomas R.] Franklin, the report of the delegation to Kansas City [Mo.] made to the Houston Board of Trade; thanks him, in behalf of his daughter, for autographed photograph.

A.L.S. 1 p. 27 cm. x 20.8 cm.

[72]

1875
Oct. 10

Josephine B. THURMOND, Troy, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Solicits Davis' interest in the political future of her husband, Capt. [William] Thurmond; he is able and assiduous; his convictions and sentiments are thoroughly in accord with Davis; the papers have mentioned his name in connection with Congress and also the Constitutional Convention; in all his speeches and writings he tries to prevent Texas from being committed to the idea that the war on the South was just; he wielded considerable influence in the election of Gen. [Francis Marion] Cockrell, [C. S. Army] to the U. S. Senate; agrees with Sen. [John Brown] Gordon and others that it would be inadvisable to have a strictly southern man as candidate for vice-president; favors a Westerner identified with the fighting man of the South; considers Cockrell unsuitable after his speech in which he said that the principles of the war had been forever and eternally settled; his abilities well known to ex-Gov. [Isham Green] Harris [of Tennessee] and to H. C. Warinner, his former law partner; St. Louis [Mo.] press regarded him as one of ablest canvassers in the [Horatio] Seymour and [Francis Preston] Blair campaign; when a prisoner at Fort Delaware [Del.] he refused to accept release on any terms "so long as the flag of the Confederacy waves over an army in the field"; believes her husband to be the very western man the situation may call for in 1876; knows Davis will pardon her pride in her husband.

A.L.S. 11 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[73]

1875
Oct. 30

W[illiam] S[idney] WINDER, Baltimore [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Encloses editorial from the Atlanta Daily Constitution which does great injustice to the memory of his father, Gen. [John Henry] Winder [commander of Confederate prisons in Alabama and Georgia]; calls Davis' attention to the [Daniel T.] Chandler report¹ about which so much is said; Chandler came to Andersonville [Ga.] about three weeks after J. H. Winder took command, and was prejudiced from the first; Chandler's conduct was complained of to J. H. Winder; when Chandler made his report to the Secretary of War, [James Alexander] Seddon, the latter directed it to be sent to J. H. Winder for an explanation accompanied by a letter from Gen. [Samuel] Cooper [adjutant and inspector general, C. S. Army] to the same effect; it was in turn sent by J. H. Winder to the chief quartermaster [Richard Bagley Winder], the chief commissary [James W. Armstrong], the chief surgeon [Isaiah H. White], and the commander of the prison [Henry Wirz] with instructions that each prepare reports on such portions of Chandler's report as referred to their departments; these reports were sent with a letter from

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 431-432.

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 546-553.

J. H. Winder to Cooper's adjutant general [Robert Hall Chilton];¹ shortly after J. H. Winder was made commissary general of prisoners east of the Mississippi [River], largely extending his authority; appeals to Davis to make a public refutation of the slanders against his father; [postscript] reminds Davis of a previous conversation they had on the same subject; [initialed] W. S. W.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.
Attached to entry 76.

[74]

1875
Nov. 14

R[obert] H[all] C[HILTON], Columbus, Ga. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.].

Publication of a malignant article in the St. Louis Globe affords an opportunity for publication of statement by them [Davis and writer] and one by Col. [Robert] Ould on Andersonville Prison;² has confined his article to facts without any allusions to [John Henry] Winder or to the victimizing of [Henry] Wirz by the [Mrs. Mary E.] Surratt C[our]t; [Joseph] Holt [judge advocate general, U. S. Army] was worse than [Benjamin Franklin] Butler [U. S. Commissioner for exchange of prisoners]; regrets that Davis did not see "that report" [Chandler's report] as it, he thinks, would have prevented "that charged endorsement of Winder by promoting him while at Andersonville"; when he received the order to make it out he urged Gen. [Samuel] Cooper to explain facts, but Cooper was dispirited and was disinclined to act in the matter; was traduced by a rabble Senate who sought to strike at Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee by failing to confirm a petty promotion for him [writer] recommended by Lee; fears he was a little wicked in preferring not to see the opposing Senators when urged to do so by [Washington] Barrow; [Allon Taylor] Caperton, when furnished with proof of the injustice, presented the papers to the Senate; they [Senators] stultified themselves by confirming the nomination, but without the grace of dating it.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm.

[75]

1875
Dec. 7

Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn. To W[illiam] S[idney] WINDER [Baltimore, Md.].

Sympathizes with Winder in regard to reflections on his deceased father [John Henry Winder]; would give him pleasure to protect J. H. Winder's memory; Gen. [Robert Hall] Chilton wrote

¹For reports and correspondence see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 755-762; see also entries 76, 534.

²For statements of Jefferson Davis and Robert Ould on Andersonville Prison see "The Treatment of Prisoners During the War Between the States," Southern Historical Society Papers, I (1876), 113-327.

a short time since informing him of Col. [Daniel T.] Chandler's report, now at Washington [D. C.] among captured archives; in view of all reputations involved, he was anxious to have the papers preserved by Dr. [R. Randolph] Stevenson published at an early date; as to the allegations made by Chandler in his report, he could only express his high opinion of J. H. Winder's character; is gratified to know that J. H. Winder was able to send the replies of his quartermaster [Richard Bagley Winder], commissary [James W. Armstrong], and surgeon [Isaiah H. White], which constitute the best defense for all implicated, to Adj. Gen. S[amuel] Cooper; they are probably to be found with Chandler's report, but if access to them cannot be had Cooper and the then Secretary of War [James Alexander Seddon] may recollect their general character;¹ would be a sad event to be convinced that any prisoners held by the Confederate Government were not treated as well as means would permit; is scarcely less anxious to see J. H. Winder vindicated.

Copy. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[76]

Attached to entry 74.

1876
Jan. 10

J[osiah] Stoddard JOHNSTON, Frankfort, Ky. To [Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses copy of resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by John Preston and his own article in the Yeoman of that morning; resolutions were drawn up by him following the introduction of [James Gillespie] Blaine's substitute for [Samuel Jackson] Randall's bill for universal amnesty; does not think there is any danger of Blaine's substitute passing, but would like to bring all influence to bear to secure passage of Randall's bill; feels sure resolutions will be adopted.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 26.6 cm. x 20.5 cm.

[77]

1876
Jan. 12

James LYONS, Richmond [Va.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has been goaded to rage by [James Gillespie] Blaine's vile attack upon Davis,³ which came in the paper that day; urges him to address his own statement about Andersonville Prison to the Speaker [of the U. S. House of Representatives, Michael C. Kerr], if Davis does not wish to do this, let him [writer] or some other friend do so.⁴

A.L.S. 3 pp. 17 cm. x 11.4 cm.

[78]

Attached to entry 79.

¹See also entries 74, 534.
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 477-478.
³See "The Treatment of Prisoners During the War Between the States," Southern Historical Society Papers, I (1876), 113-327.
⁴Rowland, op. cit., 478.

1876
Jan. 14 James LYONS, Richmond [Va.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Again urges Davis to answer [James Gillespie] Blaine's charges, which were made for a price with design to stain and blur the history of the South and the war; Davis' statement of the truth, without retaliation, will satisfy everybody; Davis was in prison when [Henry] Wirz was executed because he [Wirz] could not be suborned to swear falsely, which shows there could not have been any other testimony; Davis would have been discharged without trial or even accusation, which Blaine is too smart not to know; Blaine is an unprincipled demagogue who has for years filled the high office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and aspires to the presidency; his accusations before the House have "secured for himself the World for an audience and Nations, as the spectators of his infamy."¹
A.L.S. 6 pp. 17 cm. x 11.4 cm. [79]
Attached to entry 78.

1876
Jan. 15 Luke P[ryor] BLACKBURN, Louisville, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis Tenn.
Suggests it is an opportune time for Davis to write an open letter to [James Proctor] Knott, chairman of the Amnesty Bill Committee, declining to be the recipient of any favors from so infamous a source; Davis could thus place himself and his cause upon a basis that would win the respect and admiration of the world; "[Benjamin Harvey] Hill has already corrected history; you now, review and endorse yourself"; pursuing this course, and remembering the Negro, [Joseph Hayne] Rainey, of South Carolina who voted for the bill, Davis' position would be honored and respected.²
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.5 cm. [80]
Attached to entries 82, 83.

1876
Jan. 21 W[illiam] W[orth] BELKNAP, Washington City. To W[illiam] S[idney] WINDER, Baltimore, Md.
Papers referred to now being examined; will reply as soon as possible.³
Copy. 2 pp. 28 cm. x 21.6 cm. [81]
In margin: "Official."
At head: "'Copy' First letter."
Enclosed with entry 84.
Jan. 25. Belknap. To Winder. Has carefully examined the matter of certain letters and documents relating to Winder's late father [John Henry Winder]; reports and correspondence are voluminous and contain much that is not in accord with the ob-

ject he [Winder] has in view; is constrained to make the official decision that to comply with the request cannot "properly be done," as publication of a certain portion only of the papers would not afford a basis for impartial judgment. At head: "'Copy' Second letter."¹

1876
Jan. 22 Jefferson DAVIS [New Orleans, La.]. To [James Proctor] KNOTT, Washington, D. C.].
Encloses letter expressing his feeling on his exclusion from amnesty; gives Knott permission to publish the letter or to consider it private.²
A.L.S. 1 p. 24.3 cm. x 15 cm. [82]
At head: "Private."
For enclosure see entry 83.
Attached to entry 80.

1876
Jan. 22 Jefferson DAVIS, New Orleans, La. To [James Proctor] KNOTT [Washington, D. C.].
Regrets that his compatriots should suffer from identification with himself, for he notices from published proceedings of Congress that the general amnesty bill is being obstructed by his inclusion in its provisions; requests that Knott will not allow the objection to prevent others from enjoying whatever benefits may be accorded them, on the condition of his exclusion; has no claim to pardon because he has in no wise repented or changed the convictions on which his political course was founded before, during, and since the War Between the States.³
A.L.S. 1 p. 30 cm. x 24 cm. [83]
Enclosed with entry 82.
Attached to entry 80.

1876
Jan. 28 W[illiam] S[idney] WINDER, Baltimore [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Made application to the Secretary of War [William Worth Belknap] for copies of certain documents and papers in his custody among Confederate archives; in a previous letter and orally, Belknap promised to furnish copies if he could "properly do so"; encloses copies of letters showing request was denied; has no doubt that this was done after consultation; "it is strange (no not strange) that Mr. [James Gillespie] Blaine and others should be allowed to use and abuse the records to suit their purpose"; has hopes that a path will be opened by which the memory of his father [John Henry Winder]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 478-479.

²Ibid., 485-486.

³Ibid., 491.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 491-492.

²Ibid., 486-487.

³Ibid., 486.

can be vindicated; hopes Davis received a copy of the Richmond Dispatch containing a letter from Gen. [Jubal Anderson] Early which writer sent last week.¹
A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.
For enclosure see entry 81. [84]

1876
Feb. 21 Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn. To Manly TELLO [Cleveland, Ohio].
Received Tello's letter and will send it and the enclosed slip to a friend in Richmond, Va., requesting that he send Tello specific information on points indicated; Tello's task of defending a religion against unchristian attack, and a political creed against the bitterest hate of the majority section, will be doubly difficult; the conjunction of the two was seen in [James Gillopie] Blaine's speech, whose efforts have been for the purpose of reviling the South and writer; the point at issue, that he [writer] never saw or heard of the quoted report of Col. [Daniel T.] Chandler,² has been proved by the published letter of Adj. Gen. R[obert] H[all] Chilton, who forwarded the report to the Secretary of War [James Alexander Seddon]; refers Tello to the Daily Times, Columbus, Ga., September 30, 1875; that Chandler knew his report was never laid before writer is shown by his testimony in the Mrs. [Mary E.] Surratt trial, which will show he [Chandler] replied that "he had every reason to know it was not"; in the statement about an order for [John Henry] Winder's removal it is made to appear as an order to check his brutality at Andersonville [Prison] and to have been countermanded by writer on his personal application; never saw Winder after he went to Andersonville, and the Secretary of War bears testimony of Winder's kindness to prisoners; the only complaint he can remember against Winder was the number of Baltimoreans he had about him; and his [Winder's] inflexibility in the discharge of his duties was often resented by those who felt the rules should bend for them; writer was much abused for his undue clemency to prisoners; would like to look back on his past life in all things as approvingly as in his treatment of prisoners of war; [postscript] his address will be 33 Camp St., New Orleans, La.; [initialed] J. D.³
A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20 cm. [85]

1876
Mar. 24 W[illiam] M. BROWNE, Athens, Ga. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 490-491.
²For letters relative to the D. T. Chandler report see W. L. Fleming, "Two Important Letters by Jefferson Davis Discussed," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXVI (1908), 8-12.
³Rowland, op. cit., 497-498.

Heard of but never saw the published card of Gen. [John Brown] Gordon and [Alfred Holt] Colquitt and feels as Davis does about it; they are incapable of uttering a positive untruth, but with such prompters as Ben May and [William] Nelson they are ready to listen to the flattering tale and repeat it as true; Colquitt is a candidate for governor [of Georgia] and fears the failure of the "Southern Life" [Insurance Co.] will damage him; Gordon has had so much explaining to do about the Southern Publishing Co. that he would gladly avoid being held accountable by the policyholders for its [Southern Life Insurance Co.'s] collapse; will at once procure copies of the card for Davis and [Wilbur F.] Boyle; is astounded to hear from Davis of the nonvaluation of policies and the amount paid by May and his accomplices to policyholders; Davis is correct in that the "Southern Life" was broke when the Carolina [Insurance Co.] was transferred, and the cash assets of the latter kept the May party afloat till now; can never admit that he [Davis] under the circumstances, but can never admit that he [Davis] was in any degree responsible; Davis was absent working to save the company and protect the policyholders when the committee of directors made the sale in haste; in answer to Davis' telegram announcing a promising negotiation he had opened, they informed him of their unconditional surrender to May; though he is able to get about, he is weak, nervous, and miserable. [86]
A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.6 cm.

1876
Aug. 13

Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To James LYONS [Richmond, Va.].
His order for the removal of Gen. J[oseph] E[gleston] Johnston was given with great reluctance, after resisting for some time the advice of Cabinet friends; writer realized the serious objection to changing commands in the face of an enemy threatening to attack; the Secretary of War, James A[lexander] Seddon, sent Johnston a telegram asking him to inform the Government of his prospects and received a vague answer; a more emphatic request elicited a reply indicative of a purpose not to defend Atlanta [Ga.] with his army, but to entrust the holding to the militia; dependence on the Georgia railroads to supply food for the forces in Virginia made such a decision a serious error; no personal feelings entered into his action in issuing the order other than regret.¹ [87]

Copy. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 13.2 cm.
Endorsed: "H. E., Jefferson Davis to Hon. James Lyons, concerning removal of Gen. J. E. Johnston, 13 Aug. 1876."

1876

Correspondence between John POPE, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Louis Philippe D'ORLEANS, Comte de Paris, Chateau d'Eu,

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 517-518.

Seine Inferieure, France, concerning the Second Battle of Manassas, Va.

12 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20.5 cm. Printed pamphlet. [88]
May 29. Pope. To D'Orleans. Surprised that so many er-

rors, contradictions, and inconsistencies impair the value of the Comte's history of the Civil War;¹ hopes some dispassionate and able writer will write a history of the Civil War; [Fitz-John] Porter was court-martialed because of failure to obey orders and neglecting to assist his comrades at a time when help was badly needed;² resents the Comte's criticism of "confusion in the general management of the [Federal] army" at the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29, 1862;³ the term "flank movement" describing Porter's position, as published in the Army & Navy Journal, is an error as the movement was to be made on the enemy's [Confederate] flank; the Comte failed to "give due consideration to the state of feeling and opinion among men in high place which prevailed at that time"; wise persons were hoping for peace without more fighting; the President of the United States hardly dared to mention Negro emancipation because of an "unfounded fear of public disapproval"; "A true copy. C. L. Ilsley, Capt. & A. D. C."

Oct. 8. D'Orleans. To Pope. Regrets military duty has delayed his answer to Pope's letter dated May 29, 1876; has examined his notes again and feels his writings are accurate, impartial, and fair to all parties concerned; has not hesitated to censure even if personal friends as [George Brinton] McClellan, Porter, or [Joseph] Hooker were responsible for faults committed; reexamination of all notes on the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29, 1862, strengthens the following conclusions: first, that Porter's inaction had not the slightest influence on the result of the battle; second, that his dispositions during the time which elapsed between the departure of [Irvin] McDowell and the receipt of Pope's order are open to criticism and make Porter liable for reprimands, but such blame could not go further than the censures which Pope has passed in a report on several of his subordinates, [James Brewerton] Ricketts, [Franz] Sigel, etc.; third, that the charge of disobedience or failure to do his [Porter's] duty is entirely disproved by the facts; Pope's idea of battle result is erroneous because the enemy [Confederates] were not dislodged from their position; while aware of the difficulties of fighting such adversaries as [Robert Edward] Lee and

¹Paris, Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de, History of the Civil War in America (translated by Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro).

²For orders directing the court martial and removal of Fitz-John Porter, U. S. Army, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XIX (Part II), 188, 559.

³For reports, etc., of John Pope, U. S. Army, on the Second Battle of Manassas, Va., see ibid., XII (Part II), 12-87.

[Thomas Jonathan] Jackson, still contends that Pope's orders and counterorders caused confusion in the Federal army and hampered the Federal commanders; an unsuccessful leader is honored by assuming responsibility for his mistakes "instead of shaking it off upon others."

Dec. 21. Pope. To D'Orleans. Acknowledges letter from the Comte dated October 8, 1876; does not consider that the errors in the Comte's history of the Civil War, called to his attention by writer's letter of May 29, 1876, were answered; objects to five grave errors: first, that the Federal forces suffered a reverse at Manassas on the evening of August 29, 1862; second, if Porter had obeyed orders to attack, no successful result would have ensued; third, Porter held [James] Longstreet in check by the presence of his [Porter's] corps; fourth, the counter-attack by the presence of his [Porter's] corps; fifth, the intimation that from the and well high impracticable; sounds of a severe battle [Second Manassas], except perhaps the artillery, could not be heard by Porter at a distance of four miles; in a letter to Gens. McDowell and [John Haskell] King, Porter stated that due to the strong enemy [Confederate] force and its heavy firing he [Porter] had "determined to withdraw to Manassas"; needless to continue this correspondence as a competent history of the Virginia campaign will soon be published; whatever writer's letter dated May 29, 1876, lacked to produce the effect he wished has been supplied by the Comte's letter of October 8, 1876, and he [writer] shall give it all the circulation possible in connection with his own.

Mar. 23, 1877. D'Orleans. To Pope. Acknowledges letter of December 21, 1876, and its printed copy; still finds it unnecessary to alter any statement made in his first letter [October 8, 1876]; conclusions have been drawn from his [writer's] words which are exactly the reverse of the meaning he intended to give them; the five points discussed in Pope's letter have been fully answered; feels that after the lapse of many years, further discussion is useless; nothing will induce writer to answer any more letters on this subject; awaits with interest the history of Pope's Virginia campaign; "A True Copy, C. L. Ilsley, Captain and A. D. C."

Apr. 19. Pope. To D'Orleans. Acknowledges the Comte's letter of March 23, 1877; no answer required as it merely reiterates former assertions; if readers will read the Comte's letters and the narrative of the same transactions related in his history, they will not, writer thinks, need from any other source the admonition "not to accept without grave doubts your account of any transactions related in your history, except such as fell under your own observation"; entertains no ill will toward the Comte as mistakes were of the head and not of the heart; "A True Copy, C. L. Ilsley, Captain and A. D. C."

1877
Jan. 25

T[homas] H[ill] WATTS, Montgomery, Ala. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Is unable to furnish printed slips containing interest law

of Alabama, but is enclosing copy of the whole chapter on new code of the subject; there has been no change since adoption of the code; the amount of interest allowed ought to invite capital; hopes this information will be of service to the English capitalists Davis represents.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[89]

1877
Feb. 9

S[amuel G[ibbs] FRENCH, Greenville, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Since writing enclosed note, has thought of another matter; Gen. W[illiam] T[ecumseh] Sherman in his Memoirs¹ does not state facts about Allatoona [Ga.];² Gen. J[ohn] M[urray] Corse [U. S. Army] never sent writer answer to his "summons"; writer's returns show that he [writer] did not have quite 2,000 men, yet, Sherman says, or makes Gen. W. W. Young say, writer's loss would aggregate about 2,000, when it was only 799; Sherman's own loss was 707, to which should be added eighty-nine captured for a total of 796; they [the enemy] had over 2,000 men in the forts; all forts were captured except one and "we were in the ditch around that"; withdrew to join Gen. [John Bell] Hood at New Hope Church [Ga.] on receiving a dispatch from Gen. [Frank C.] Armstrong stating that Sherman's infantry was moving up the railroad in writer's rear; the forts were in communication all day with Sherman by signal flags; Hood was twenty miles off on writer's left and front; question was whether to take the fort and be captured or withdraw and save the command; movement up the railroad on his communications caused him to withdraw; had he never received the dispatch, would have taken the one remaining fort; has Armstrong's dispatch in his possession.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.3 cm.

[90]

At head: "Gen'l French vs Sherman."

Endorsed: "Gen. S. G. French to Ex-Pres't Davis. Correcting mistakes of Gen. Sherman about Allatoona. Greenville, Miss. 9 Feb. 1877."

1877
Mar. 12

I[saac] M[unroe] ST. JOHN, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

In preparing for the Southern Historical Society a copy of his report on the closing operations of the C. S. Commissariat [see entry 56], he found the names of Maj. [Seth B.] French, [John Francis Hamtrank] Claiborne, [B. P.] Noland, and [Thomas Underwood] Dudley had been omitted after that of Lt. Col. [Thomas

¹W. T. Sherman, Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, II, 147-150, hereinafter cited as Sherman, Memoirs.

²For reports of S. G. French on Allatoona, Ga., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIX (Part I), 813-820. See also S. G. French, "Movement against Allatoona," Southern Historical Society Papers, X (1882), 402-406.

G.] Williams in the sentence acknowledging the service of the [Subsistence] Bureau officers; requests that these names be included in the original report if omitted there; the enclosed proof-copy of a letter from Lewis E. Harvie concerning delivery of supplies states that he heard nothing of the Amelia C[ourt] H[ouse, Va.] requisitions; Col. W[alter] H[erron] Taylor, Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's a[ssistant a[djutant] g[eneral], stated that if any letter was written from Army Headquarters to the Amelia depot it must have been during or after the Petersburg [Va.] evacuation; he also called attention to a mention in the "U. S. Cong[ressional] inquiry into the prosecution of the War" of the capture of some such dispatch; was glad to hear from Col. [William] Preston Johnston that Davis was enjoying good health; still holds the same position of consulting engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at present in charge of the mineral resources of the line.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.8 cm.

[91]

1877
May 4

T. G. C. DAVIS, St. Louis, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mobile, Ala.

Has read Davis' remarks before the Lee Association published in the New Orleans Times of the 28th ult., and reproduced in the St. Louis papers yesterday; is sending a copy of the St. Louis Republican of March 12, 1877, containing a letter of writer addressed to John A[lexander] McClernand; is directing it to Mississippi City, Harrison County, Miss., with the hope that it will reach Davis there.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.6 cm.

[92]

[1877
May 8]

Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Rev. [?] Porter of Charleston, S. C., in a conversation with Dr. [?] Blandy and writer in London [England] October 6, 1876, said that he had been with Gen. J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston at Raleigh, N. C., when Johnston received a telegram from Davis informing him of the surrender of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee and summoning him [Johnston] to meet Davis at Greensboro, N. C.; Porter stated that Johnston showed the telegram to him and to Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee, enjoining them to keep it secret, and expressed his conviction that further resistance was hopeless; Johnston told Reverend Porter that he might either return to his home or undertake further service with the army; Reverend Porter, acting on that advice, left the army and returned home; this statement agrees badly with the plans proposed by Johnston for the future operations of the troops under his command, but tallies well with his subsequent conduct in seeking to surrender; [in Davis' hand] "Copy of memo. of conversation at place and date above written. Perhaps a correspondence with the Revd. Mr. Porter might be useful. Jefferson Davis."

Copy. 1 p. 32 cm. x 19.2 cm.

Endorsed: "Copy of Memorandum of Statement made by the

[93]

Rev. Mr. Porter, of S. C., to Ex-Pres't Davis, with note from the latter. Rec'd. 8 May, 1877."

1877
May 9

C[aleb] G[oldsmith] FORSHEY, New Orleans, La. To Mrs. [Sarah Anne] DORSEY [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Gen. [John Bankhead] Magruder received news at Galveston [Tex.] by runners from Alexandria [La.] that [Nathaniel Prentiss] Banks [U. S. Army] had left Brashear [City, La.] and moved upon the Texas coast; Sabine [Pass, Tex.]¹ was the first point of attack upon Houston [Tex.] and interior; felt secure at Galveston; enemy thought to flank writer's company by entering at Sabine, where there was only a small handful of heavy artillerists, the Davis Guards, under command of "Dick" [Richard] Dowling; Dowling was First Lieutenant of the company, his captain from Bastrop [La.] was named [Thomas C.] Benton [name penciled in a different hand]; Magruder ordered all scattered forces in Texas to repair to Sabine, Liberty [Tex.], Trinity [Tex.], and other points, and "Tetes du Ponts" to be thrown up in front of bridges at Orange [Tex.], Beaumont [Tex.], and Liberty, while Magruder himself hastened with reinforcements to Sabine; in spite of haste the roar of cannon was heard while still twenty miles from Sabine; courier later arrived with news that the enemy's best ship was captured and the rest beaten back; Dowling, by delaying his fire until Commo. [Marcellus M.] Crocker was in easy range of 2,000 feet, completely disabled him; joined Dowling and during the night reinforcements arrived; but the 16,000 enemy troops who had commenced to land had vanished with their transports and gunboats; Federal reports stated that no attack was made, but Crocker, by [Samuel Rhoads] Franklin's or Banks' orders, had run into a "hornets" nest" making a reconnaissance, and though the fort was unmanned, no less than 20,000 men occupied the country from Houston to the Sabine; perhaps this was what elected Franklin to the U. S. Senate; Dowling died two years after the war, having won many honors; this was the second battle at Sabine, and there were two heroes of the same ground; Maj. Oscar M. Watkins with a steamboat pursued the blockading vessels off Sabine, captured a ship and three guns, a tender, and all the force on board; this was in January 1863,² three weeks after the recapture of Galveston by Magruder.³

A.L.S. 4 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm.

[94]

Typed copy attached; penciled at head of typed letter: "Sabine Pass, Jan. 1863." 3 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm.

¹For accounts and reports of operations at Sabine Pass, Tex., see "Sabine Pass," Southern Historical Society Papers, XII (1884), 130-137.

²For a report of J. B. Magruder of attack on enemy's blockading squadron at Sabine Pass, Tex., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XV, 237-238.

³For reports, etc., on the recapture of Galveston, Tex., by Confederate forces see ibid., 199-226.

1877
May 9

W[illiam] H[enry] McCARDLE, Columbus, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City, Miss.

Glad his son has been able to supply Davis with copy of one of his [Davis'] letters, and hopes he can find the other; is disgusted with politics and politicians, especially after appointment by his friend, "Frank" [Francis Redding Tillou] Nicholls [governor of Louisiana], of the Negro, [Pinckney Benton Stewart] Pinchback, as a member of the Board of Education in Louisiana; and the expressed desire of another friend, Wado Hampton [governor of South Carolina], for election of a Negro to a position of chief justice of South Carolina; has no confidence in or respect for [Rutherford Birchard] Hayes [President of the United States].

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[95]

1877
May 14

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Lynchburg [Va.]. To Fitz[hugh] LEE [Richland, Va.].

In reference to relative rank of officers who resigned from the U. S. Army in 1861, his opinion is that Gen. [David Emanuel] Twiggs was the senior officer who resigned or rather left the army; believes Twiggs was dropped for disloyalty, and thinks he [Twiggs] was a full brigadier general and in the army longer than anyone else; by Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's theory Twiggs ought to have been commander-in-chief; thinks [Thomas Turner] Fauntleroy ranked Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee and perhaps A[lbert S]idney Johnston, as he certainly did Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; [Earl] Van Dorn and a number of others also ranked Beauregard; his understanding is that the quartermaster general had no rank in the line and could only claim his rank in courts martial; is unable to say if the adjutant general had any rank in the line that would enable him to command officers; his view of the act of Confederate Congress is that officers could only claim their rank in their respective departments; the principle contended for by J. E. Johnston might have allowed a surgeon to be commander-in-chief of the army; intention of Congress was to preserve the relative rank of the old officers in their several departments; was absurd of J. E. Johnston to make the complaint he did; for he had full command as a general and was never subordinate to any one but the President [Jefferson Davis] until nominally under the command of Lee when the latter was made commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies by an act of Congress, which was not subject to the provisions of the act under which Johnston claimed his rank;¹ is going to New Orleans [La.] in the morning and will not be back for a month; [postscript] shook hands with [James] Longstreet when in

¹For Confederate Congressional act and order appointing R. E. Lee general-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVI (Part II), 1205.

New Orleans before, and was astonished when he left his card; could but have compassion on him; [initialed] J. A. E.¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.6 cm. [96]
Enclosed with entry 101.

1877
May 17

J[udah] P[hilip] BENJAMIN, Temple [London, England]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, New Orleans, La.].
Encloses copies of three papers relative to the Hampton Roads [Va.] Conference: first, original draft of instructions prepared by himself; second, draft of instructions as sent after modification by Davis; third, draft of the report of the commissioners,² the original of which he possesses; comparison of first and second will show cause of [Robert Mercer Taliaferro] Hunter's statement³ which is partially inaccurate; instructions were made as vague as possible in order to get [Abraham] Lincoln's views and test the reality of the peace intentions represented by [Francis Preston] Blair; Davis feared that the purposely vague language might imply that he [Davis] assented to the import of the last sentence of Lincoln's letter, "peace to the people of our one common country," which would be an apparent betrayal of the trust placed in him as president of the Confederate States; could not but yield to Davis' objection and to that extent Hunter's statement was correct, but the rumor that writer refused to confer on the basis of our being "one country" is unfounded.⁴

Copy. 3 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.2 cm. [97]
Endorsed: "Copy Letter from Hon. J. P. Benjamin - Temple, (London, Eng.) 17 May, 1877, with papers relative to Hampton Roads Conference."

1877
May 24

Burton N[orvell] HARRISON, New York [N. Y.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [New Orleans, La.].
Appreciates importance of letters from Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee and others referred to in Davis' letter; had hoped all papers in his possession in 1866 and 1867 were safe, until the alarming publication of Lee's letter to Davis written after the Battle of Gettysburg [Pa.];⁵ Maj. [William T.] Walthall received all papers Davis referred to as having once been in the custody of Mrs. [Henry] Leovy; pillaging was not done from that collection; writer was sent by Davis out of Richmond [Va.] to escort

¹Rowland, *Jefferson Davis*, VII, 554-555.

²See *Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, XLVI (Part II), 446.

³See R. M. T. Hunter, "The Peace Commission of 1865," *Southern Historical Society Papers*, III (1877), 168-176.

⁴Rowland, *op. cit.*, 540-541.

⁵See "Patriotic Letters of Confederate Leaders," *Southern Historical Society Papers*, II (1876), 49-56.

Mrs. Davis, Miss [Margaret] Howell, and the children to Charlotte, N. C., a few days before Richmond was evacuated; prepared all his papers for removal before leaving; joined Davis at Danville [Va.] and then proceeded to Abbeville, S. C., where the boxes of papers were taken by [Micajah H.] Clark; there the boxes were opened by Cols. [William Preston] Johnston and [John Taylor] Wood, and Clark, and most of the papers were destroyed so as to reduce bulk and save more valuable papers; the remainder were left at Mrs. Leovy's house in Abbeville, and were conveyed later to New Orleans [La.] and finally to Pass Christian [Miss.]; after his release from Fort Delaware [Del.] in March 1866, writer recovered papers and took them to New Orleans and then to New York; thinks there were no letters from Lee among those on file in his office, but some were from Gen. J[oseph] E[gleston] Johnston written to Davis in 1861 and perhaps early in 1862, shortly before the First Battle of Manassas [Va.], commenting on events near Martinsburg [W. Va.]; does not recall having examined papers until Walthall's arrival; Lee's letters to Davis were delivered unopened because of their intimate and personal nature, though he recalls seeing Col. [Joseph Christopher] Ives open one, and were generally carried home by Davis; on evacuation of Richmond, papers in Davis' office were carried by Clark and Wood to Davis' house; Clark put some of those papers and some of writer's papers in writer's trunk; that trunk was carried by Clark as far as Washington, Ga., and deposited with Mrs. [Vernon] Robertson; trunk was later forwarded to writer in New York; when he opened the trunk, he became aware for the first time that some of Davis' papers were in it, and among them were a number of letters from Lee, memoranda of Davis' interviews with Francis [Preston] Blair, letters of [Abraham] Lincoln and Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant on the subject of Blair's "mission," and some dispatches sent Davis after the evacuation of Richmond; the trunk and box sent by Col. [Henry] Leovy were moved to the house of Col. C[harles] C. Jones, Jr., in Brooklyn [N. Y.] in 1870; Jones was given no authority to publish or make any other use of them; these were subsequently turned over to Walthall as requested by Davis; Walthall can inform Davis of the conversation with Jones concerning the letters and particularly about Lee's letter which was published by Jones in *Scribner's* magazine in the summer of 1876;¹ when asked about the other letters of Lee which had been in writer's trunk, Jones replied that there were no letters from Lee in the trunk when it reached his house; that the one published by him had been lent him by some person in Richmond whose name he did not mention; Jones added that he had other letters from Lee to Davis which he borrowed from persons in Richmond; writer and Walthall examined the papers in the trunk but found none of any value; writer's wife later searched the trunk more carefully and found

¹Charles C. Jones, Jr., "A Piece of Secret History," *Scribner's Monthly*, XI (1876), 519-522.

several letters and dispatches, among them a letter from Lee to the Secretary of War [John Cabell Breckinridge] written shortly before the lines around Petersburg [Va.] were abandoned; encloses copies of those letters and dispatches and will send the originals if Davis desires; the memoranda of Davis' conversation with Blair and accompanying papers were delivered by Jones to writer who handed them over to Walthall; a bound volume of Statutes at Large of the Confederate States, 1861-64,¹ was also in the trunk and will be forwarded if Davis desires; does not recollect ever having seen the communication to Davis, in cipher, from Gen. A[ibert] S[idney] Johnston, sent just before the Battle of Shiloh [Tenn.]; the letters from J. E. Johnston were written before he [Johnston] had ceased to be in cordial relations with Davis; Davis has a legal title to all papers and letters addressed to him, and writer cannot suppose that any Southern person would withhold them if demanded; the people in Richmond referred to by Jones will probably give papers up; Jones returned to Augusta [Ga.] or Savannah [Ga.], and friends, Gens. [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer and [Alexander Robert] Lawton, are probably in communication with him; Jones is an historian, has a reputation for integrity, and if appealed to will no doubt render Davis every aid; Wood says it is impossible that any of Davis' papers which were in his house or office could have gotten into the possession of anyone in Richmond at the time of the evacuation; hopes Mrs. Davis will be in New York on her return from Europe; [postscript] letter has been written with many interruptions; hopes it will be coherent.²

L.S. 12 pp. 26.3 cm. x 21 cm.

[98]

Endorsed: "Burton N. Harrison to President Davis, concerning the President's Papers, more especially the letters from Gen. Lee, New York; 24 May, 1877."
Enclosed with entry 99.

1877

June 1

Burton N[orvell] HARRISON, New York [N. Y.]. To [William T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Requests that enclosed letter and copies be forwarded to Jefferson Davis when Walthall has read them; Col. [Charles C.] Jones is at Augusta, Ga., and should be able to cooperate with Davis through Gens. [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer and [Alexander Robert] Lawton at Savannah [Ga.]. Dr. [Henry Fraser] Campbell at Augusta, and Sen. [John Brown] Gordon; Jones' sentiments in such a matter should be different than they might be in the North, since his ambition to be president of the University of Georgia cannot be realized without the good will of the leading citizens mentioned; asks Walthall to take care of negotiations;

¹Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. (Bound with Private Laws of the Confederate States of America, First Congress, First Session, etc.)
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 547-553.

has no doubt Walthall will get the letters.¹

[99]

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.5 cm. x 21 cm.

Endorsed: "Burton N. Harrison with various inst. for Ex-Pres. Davis, New York, 1 June, 1877. Rec'd 8 June 1877, ans'd 9 June 1877 (O. L. B. 132, 133)."
For enclosed letter see entry 98.

1877

June 1

J[efferson] D[avis] GATES, Carthage, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS [New Orleans, La.].
Writer is a boy, not yet sixteen years old, born in Illinois in 1861; was honored by parents with name Jefferson Davis; would like to have Davis' photograph.

[100]

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.8 cm.

1877

June 4

Fitzhugh LEE, Richland, Va. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi] City, Miss.
Encloses letter from Gen. [Jubal Anderson] Early relative to rank of army officers who resigned in 1861; assumes Davis has read what Gen. Joseph [Eggleston] Johnston says on the subject in his Narrative of Military Operations,² the memoir of Gen. [Samuel] Cooper will appear in the May number of [Southern Historical] Society Papers.³

[101]

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.5 cm.

For enclosure see entry 96.

1877

June 5

T[homas] J[esse] WHARTON, Jackson [Miss.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, New Orleans, La.].
Has not the heart to undertake the work referred to because of the prostrate and impoverished condition of the country; it is a weakness to admit that he cannot undertake the burden, care, and anxiety of what would otherwise be a labor of love; to attempt it would only prove a disappointment to those who think him competent of the task; everything connected with the question of the "repudiation" of the Union and Planter bonds is a matter of personal mention as well as of historical information; he was "quorum pars parva fui"; in its inception he tried to persuade his political friends not to precipitate the issue, that victory in such a cause would be defeat; failing in his efforts he voted the bond paying ticket, the only vote he ever cast against the Democratic Party; advocated payment of the bonds to protect the

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 546-547.
²Joseph E. Johnston, Narrative of Military Operations Directed During the Late War Between the States, pp. 70-73, hereinafter cited as Johnston, Narrative.

³Rowland, op. cit., 554. See also Fitz. Lee, "Sketch of the Late General S. Cooper," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 269-274.

interests of the State from suspicion that she could be faithless to an obligation; years after it ceased to be a political item, a test suit was instituted on one of the bonds in the Chancery Court; a decree was passed declaring that according to the Constitution, the faith of the State was pledged for the payment of the bonds; an appeal by the attorney general, [David Chalmers] Glenn, resulted in affirmation of the decree by unanimous opinion of judges of the Supreme Court; arrangements were made by Glenn to retain writer to assist him [Glenn]; for the first time entered upon an examination of it purely as a question of law, and after thorough examination became convinced there was not the shadow of obligation, moral or legal, upon the State to pay the bonds; the world will continue to regard it as an act of repudiation, and will appeal to the decisions of the two highest courts in the State to justify the charge; looks forward to publication of Davis' history.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[102]

1877
June 18 Robert E[mory] PARK, Macon, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City, Miss.

Davis' memoirs, whenever published, will have extensive sale; in the May and June numbers of Southern Historical [Society] Papers, in writer's "Diary,"¹ Davis will find an account of the effect the announcement of his capture had on Confederate officers confined at Fort Delaware [Del.] in 1865; offers this account to Davis for use in his memoirs; Maj. [William T.] Walthall is the most appropriate person to have charge of Davis' publishing interests.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 28 cm. x 22 cm.

[103]

1877
June 23 Dan[ie]l E. HAUREY, Auburn [N. Y.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City, Miss.

Acknowledges receipt of Davis' letter and thanks him for assistance in his hour of trouble; was formerly a cotton sampler, but left New Orleans [La.] on September 3, 1870, and went to New York for treatment under the oculist, Dr. L. E. Von Schluden; in February 1875, while employed by the Central Express Co., New York City, was arrested with his fellow clerks, G. M. Eyrich, Ja[me]s Drew, John H. Sweeny, and L. W. Noonan, for an alleged complicity in grand larceny; was convicted on the uncorroborated state's evidence of Sweeny, the real culprit; his conviction resulted because he had incurred the hatred of the police authorities by prosecuting and convicting their executive officer, Supt. G. W. Walling, who was found "guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment and of violating

article 55 of the charter of city and county of New York"; Sweeny was guaranteed his liberty and coached for the witness stand by the district attorney, Horace F. Russell; the case was transferred from Judge [John Koteltas] Hackett's court to that of Judge Geo[rg]e C. Barratt who was on friendly terms with the prosecutor; was forced to trial with no time to call witnesses and given the maximum penalty of five years; has served all but fifteen months of the sentence, and begs Davis for his [writer's] childrens' sake to help him; asks Davis to appeal to Gov. Lucius Robinson of New York for executive clemency; promises to leave New York State if granted his freedom; [postscript] is not intimately acquainted with Capt. [Charles E.] Fenner who has taken an active part in his petition; if Davis wishes to investigate his past life he should contact Judge W[alter] H[enry] Rogers of the Fifth District Court, Louisiana, Drs. [?] Nicholls, [B. H.] Moss, and [?] Paine, and Cols. John McPhelin, [?] Doyle, [?] Joitte, [?] Ross, and [James] Nelligan.

A.L.S. 8 pp. 31.5 cm. x 19.5 cm.

Attached to entries 105, 110.

[104]

1877
July 1 Mrs. Martha HAUREY, New Orleans, La. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Lost three sons during the Civil War; fourth son, Daniel [E.] Haurey, also a Confederate veteran, is confined in New York State Prison under false charges of grand larceny; appeals to Davis to write to the governor of N[ew] Y[ork], Lucius Robinson to help secure her son's release; [postscript] please address Mrs. Martha Haurey, 5 Claiborne Terrace, New Orleans, La.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 19.2 cm. x 11.3 cm.

Attached to entries 104, 110.

[105]

1877
July 14 O[tho] R[obards] SINGLETON, Canton, Miss. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Can only speak in general terms in regard to nomination of Gen. [John Anthony] Quitman in 1851, and the negotiations between Quitman and [Jefferson] Davis; Davis was not at the time a secessionist in the ordinary sense of the word, but advised moderation; he believed the impending difficulties could be adjusted inside the Union; however, Davis always declared his highest allegiance was due to Mississippi and that he would be foremost in whatever course she might follow; in 1860, at the time ordinance of secession was passed by the South Carolina Convention, the Miss[issippi] delegation in Congress was asked by Gov. J[ohn] J[ones] Pettus as to the course Miss[issippi] should follow; a meeting was held at Jackson [Miss.] in the fall of 1860, the main question for consideration being whether

¹See "Diary of Captain Robert E. Park, Twelfth Alabama Regiment," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 183-189, 244-254.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII. 556.

¹See also entries 105, 110.

Miss[issippi] should pass the ordinance of secession or try to hold South Carolina in check and delay action until all states through conventions should unite and secede as a body; on one side, it was argued South Carolina could not be induced to delay action, for to delay would be to have her crushed by the Federal Government; on the other side, delay might bring the Federal Government to consider the emergency of the case, and perhaps a compromise could be effected; if not, concerted action would give dignity to the movement and present an undivided Southern front; Davis, opposing secession as long as the hope of a peaceable settlement remained, did not favor immediate and separate state action; however, the majority decided that no delay should be interposed to separate state action, and Davis declared he would stand by the action of the convention; several members were dissatisfied with the course of Davis, believing he was entirely opposed to secession and was seeking to delay action on the part of Miss[issippi] with the hope that it might be averted.¹

A.L.S. 5 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [106]
Endorsed: "Hon. O. R. Singleton Reminiscences of Pres't Davis, Canton, Miss. 14 July, 1877."

1877
July 16

John D[enison] CHAMPLIN, Jr., New York [N. Y.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Some of the western newspapers are reviving the story that Marshal [Michel] Ney [of France] survived the date set for his execution, came to the United States and ended his days here; refers Davis to Dr. John Allen and his daughter, Betty, who, he believes, are neighbors of Davis in Memphis [Tenn.]; was informed that in 1854 or 1855, Davis, then Secretary of War, was one of a party in a stagecoach crossing the Alleghany Mountains; the late John J[ordan] Crittenden [ex-governor of Kentucky, U. S. Attorney General, and U. S. Senator from Kentucky] was also present and the Ney matter discussed; Davis affirmed that documents in the archives of the U. S. War Department proved that Ney spent his last days in this country; can scarcely credit the story, but would like to know if Davis has any recollection of having made such a statement, or can throw any light on the matter.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.8 cm. [107]

1877
July 21

M[illedge] L[uke] BONHAM, Edgofield, S. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Moved eight times in five years, after being elected governor [of South Carolina] in December 1862, and all his papers are in confusion; will look up the paper requested and send copy; does not remember the order distinctly but thinks it was to proceed to Centreville [Va.] and take charge of the property abandoned by the enemy; [James Ewell Brown] Stuart's cavalry was sent

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 560-562.

forward on the second day after the battle, and writer's brigade was ordered on Tuesday afternoon to take possession of Vilna [Va.]; appreciates Davis' sympathy with "our oppressed State."

A.L.S. 2 pp. 21 cm. x 13.9 cm. [108]

1877
July 30

W[alter] A. GOODMAN, Memphis, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City [Miss.].
Designs for the Confederate Monument at Elmwood [Miss.] propose to introduce the coats of arms of the Confederate States and of Tennessee; he and his associates do not know what the Confederate coat of arms was, or if there was one; wants advice on the matter; they have models of the great seal of the Confederate States; monument has been delayed by some unfortunate transactions made by its original managers; those for the most part have been arranged and they are in a position to present the matter again to the public.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.2 cm. [109]

[1877]
Aug. 15

Dan[ie]l E. HAUREY, Auburn, N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
He and his mother wrote to Davis at Mississippi City [Miss.], but not having received a reply they believe the letters [see entries 104, 105] lost or mis sent; begs Davis to appear in his behalf to Gov. [Lucius] Robinson [of New York] for a pardon; asks Davis to investigate his character and family associations, and, if he deems him unworthy, begs to be forgiven; [postscript] refers Davis to Judge [Walter Henry] Rogers and other "referees" as to his past life, character, and family.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.6 cm. [110]
Attached to entries 104, 105.

1877
Aug. 23

M[illedge] L[uke] BONHAM, Edgofield [S. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Examined confused mass of army papers and is enclosing copy of Special Order No. 14 V of July 21, 1861, issued from Gen. [Piorre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's headquarters, which he assumes is the order Davis desires; on the 22nd he was ordered to occupy Centreville [Va.], and on the 23rd to advance on Vilna [Va.; Wade] Hampton's election [as governor of South Carolina] has done much for the State, though nothing will greatly benefit her financial condition until the National Bank System is abolished and the exactions of the Federal

¹See "Seal of the Southern Historical Society and the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America," Southern Historical Society Papers, XVI (1888), 416-422.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 564.

Government are diminished.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.8 cm.
Attached to entry 108.

[111]

1877
Aug. 23

N. EGGLESTON, Solon, Ohio. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Understands Davis is preparing a history of the secession of the Southern States and would like to mention a few points for consideration; the support given to the Virginia and Kentucky resolution by such men as B[enjamin] F[ranklin] Wade, Wilson Gerritt Smith, [Edward] Everett, [Horace] Greeley, and others, are well known to Davis, also the first utterances of such organs as the New York Tribune, Ohio State Journal, Cincinnati Commercial, and the Indianapolis Journal; thinks Davis might not be familiar with the whole character of the "Oberlin Rescue Trials"¹ in Cleveland [Ohio] in 1858 and 1859; realizes Davis is prepared to show up [Salmon Portland Chase] the then governor of Ohio and later judge of the "high court" [Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1864-73] that essayed to try men for treason; it was not Chase, [Joshua Reed] Giddings, [Columbus] Delano, [Benjamin Franklin and Edward] Wade, [Albert Frank] Root, [Edward Oliver] Wolcott [attorney general of Ohio, Elbridge Gerry] Spaulding, or the Republican or Democratic parties that saved Ohio from a judicial nullification of a federal law, but Judge [Joseph Rockwell] Swan of the Ohio State supreme court; Wolcott claimed before the State supreme court that the power lay in that court to take prisoners out of the jurisdiction of the United States court sitting at Cleveland; Swan has been politically dead in Ohio ever since his decision; thinks it was in 1820 and 1821 that the legislature of Ohio unanimously passed a resolution approving the doctrines asserted by legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky in 1798 and 1800, and were voted for by [William Henry] Harrison, [Charles] Hammond, [Allen] Trimble, [Robert] Lucas, [Eli] Baldwin, [Elisha] Whittlesey, [Thomas] Morris, [William] Harper, Micajah T. Williams, William C. Schenck, and others; thinks it was in 1848 a petition to the legislature was circulated in Portage County [Ohio] asking it "to take immediate measures to come out of the Union," assigning twelve reasons why it should be done; had a copy of petition but sent it to Dan Voorhies of Ind[iana]; Col. [John Barret] Stedman, who originated the petition, was nominated for the legislature by the Republicans of the county, and later enlisted and became a general in the "late war to punish secessionists"; the petition was introduced by [John Lambert] Richmond of Lorain County [Ohio], who remarked that he found no fault with it, but did not think the time had quite arrived to take the step; one of the reasons assigned in the petition was

¹See "The Ohio Abolition Rebellion," Southern Magazine, XIII (1873), 208-225.

that "every hour continuance in the Union was an hourly crime"; twelfth reason was based upon the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 31.7 cm. x 20 cm.
Attached to entry 116.

[112]

1877
Sep. 11

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Alleghany Springs, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

As soon as he returns to Lynchburg [Va.] will copy and forward narrative referred to by Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, which is far from maintaining Johnston's statement; Davis may refer to any publication of his [writer's] for facts in regard to organization of the Army of Northern Virginia without consulting him; will be glad to furnish any other statements coming officially within his knowledge; does not think ex-Confederates are absolved from obligation to sustain the cause and the truth in reference thereto by the unfortunate termination of the struggle; if Davis is in Mississippi City [Miss.] during the coming winter, he will try to visit him on his way to New Orleans [La.].¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[113]

1877
Sep. 25

C[hristopher] G[ustavus] MEMMINGER, Flat Rock [N. C.]. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Miss[issippi] City [Miss.].

Received Davis's letter addressed to him at Charleston [S. C.]; at last information Gen. [Thomas Fenwick] Drayton was residing at Charlotte, N. C.; cannot make explicit statements in regard to cotton policy of Confederate Government without documents; most of his were burned in [William Tecumseh] Sherman's fire at Columbia [S. C.]; Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's charges, relative to shipping cotton before the ports were closed,² were met in newspapers by [George A.] Trenholm [Secretary of the Treasury, C. S. A.] and himself; will send Davis copies of the replies as soon as he can get them; would have extinguished charge long ago had not Davis been cited as authority for it in a book³ which placed the responsibility for the failure of the cotton policy on him [writer]; was sure Davis would contradict the statement, because writer, of all the Cabinet, was most earnest in advocating the shipments; Davis was misrepresented and the records will furnish materials for full refutation of charges; Col. [Henry D.] Capers, formerly his chief clerk, procured from the records in Washington [D. C.] a copy of his [writer's] letter to a leading merchant in New York regarding the employment of vessels to transport cotton; this further shows the absurdity of the charge; those inside the Confederacy know there was no money to buy arms, no bank note

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 1.

²See Johnston, Narrative, pp. 421-424.

³John J. Craven, Prison Life of Jefferson Davis, pp. 172-177.

paper, and but one bank note engraver; had to establish a paper mill at Richmond [Va.] before bonds could be issued to raise money; suggests Davis get some friends at Washington to search records of the Treasury Department for desired information, which will also show subsequent measures taken to procure the [Messrs. Emile] Erlanger [& Co.] loan on cotton¹ and the efforts to run the blockade.²

A.L.S. 7 pp. 20 cm. x 12.2 cm. [114]
Attached to entry 120.

1877 Henry MORITZ, New York City. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Sep. [?] Miss.].

Asks Davis for a list of the different members of his Cabinet and their respective positions; also requests the favor of an autographed letter of Gen. Joseph E[ggloston] Johnston for his collection.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.6 cm. [115]

1877 N. EGGLESTON, Solon, Ohio. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Oct. 1 Miss.].

Acknowledges receipt of W[illiam] T. Walthall's letter; what a falsehood was R[utherford] B[irchard] Hayes' statement at the grave of Tho[ma]s Jefferson: "We are now in the path marked out by our own [George] Washington, Jefferson, [James] Madison, & [James] Monroe... and now guided by their lights we are endeavoring to secure the benefits of the constitution they framed to their descendants"; is unable to find journals of the Ohio legislature of 1820-21 in the courthouse at Cleveland [Ohio]; files of the Portage Sentinel at Ravenna, Ohio, were destroyed by fire some years ago; an amusing affair occurred in 1859 in connection with Col. [John Barret] Stedman, prominent in the "petition matter"; Stedman's part in it was brought up against him when a candidate for the legislature; Stedman, in resigning as justice of the peace, stated "he never had and he never would support the Constitution of the U[nited] States"; yet the Republicans of northern Ohio put him forward to legislate in favor of underground railroads against the action of Judge [Joseph Rockwell] Swan, who saved Ohio from going out of the Union in 1859; such are the men who now claim "They are in the path marked out by Washington and Jefferson."

A.L.S. 4 pp. 21 cm. x 20 cm. [116]
Attached to entry 112.

1877 Jefferson DAVIS, Miss[issipp]i City, Miss. To C[rafts] J[ames] WRIGHT.
Oct. 13

Has written T. F. Drayton mentioning Wright's inquiries and purpose to have a reunion of "our" class at West Point [New York] June next; thanks Wright for the report of the proceedings at the last annual meeting of the West Point graduates and also for a paper containing a statement in regard to his capture; false assertions are made; for instance, the one who ordered him to halt bore a carbine, not a "revolver," and the only person with writer was a colored maid-servant; he instantly dropped the waterproof cloak and shawl and advanced toward the soldier, offensively declaring he would not surrender, in answer to the soldier's command; Mrs. Davis ran up to him and throw her arms around his neck and that ended any possibility of escape; the only firing or show of armed resistance was beyond the creek "we" had crossed before encamping, and that fire was between the Michigan and Wisconsin men; a considerable time afterwards Col. [Benjamin D.] Pritchard told him that several hours had elapsed before he knew of writer's presence, and claimed credit for the forbearance of his men in not shooting him when he refused to surrender; there was no impropriety in using a disguise to escape capture, but there was no time to have assumed one; the falsehood was conceived in a desire to humiliate; later the trunks of Mrs. Davis were plundered and many articles of value were carried away; among other things was a hoop-skirt the "knaves" were said subsequently to have sold as the one worn by him; presumes Wright has copies of the Southern Historical Society Papers¹ on the treatment of prisoners at the South and North and also the book of Dr. R. R[andolph] Stevenson;² Robert Ould has recently published in the Philad[elphia] Times a letter on that subject; further than these he might refer Wright to his "Messages" if he know where they could be had; Col. [Lucius] B[ollinger] Northrop might give some information not contained in the reports, and Gen. A. R. Lawton, Confederate quartermaster general, would give freely whatever he knows.³

Typed copy. 3 pp. 25.8 cm. x 20 cm. [117]

Endorsed: "West Point Capture - disguise robbery of baggage."

Attached to entries 122, 154.

1877 Sam[uel] P. JOHNSON, St. Louis [Mo.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Oct. 17

Wants Davis to settle matter in dispute as to whether the Confederate Government made every effort to have the prisoners at Andersonville [Prison] exchanged for prisoners held by the Federal Government, and whether Davis finally offered to allow

¹See "The Treatment of Prisoners During the War Between the States," Southern Historical Society Papers, I (1876), 113-327,

²Stevenson, The Southern Side.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 35-36; see also entries 122, 154, 586.

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series IV, II, 886-895, 907-909, 918, 980-988.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 25-27.

the U. S. Government to take them on its own terms.¹
A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [118]

1877
Nov. 2 Dabney H[erndon] MAURY, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses certificate for Davis' signature which the Society
of the Army of Northern Virginia desires; heard a great deal from
Stephen D[ill] Lee of his [Lee's] visit with Davis; the Southern
Historical Society opened, on the suggestion of Count de Paris
[Louis Philippe D'Orleans], a discussion about Gettysburg [Pa.]
which, while it exposes all the causes of defeat, will also fix
upon Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee the responsibility; [James] Long-
street's recent letter in the Times created great excitement,
and admirers of R. E. Lee are prepared to fasten all the blame
on Longstreet; he [R. E. Lee] knew what he was saying when he
said "it was all my fault"; has hopes that the power of repudia-
tion in Virginia has been broken; wants to know if his account,
written to Davis in 1864, of the meeting in [James H.] Clanton's
brigade and of the secret organization of a peace society is
still among Davis' papers.²
A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.3 cm. x 14.4 cm. [119]

1877
Nov. 14 C[hristopher] G[ustavus] MEMMINGER, Charleston [S. C.].
To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Miss[issipp]i City [Miss.].
Encloses a copy of replies to Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] John-
ston's charges against the Confederate Treasury policy; death
has taken his wife, a son, and a daughter.³
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.8 cm. [120]
Attached to entry 114.

1877
Nov. 27 Alfred H[olt] COLQUITT, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Mississippi City, Miss.
Expresses his privilege in being able to forward gratifying
evidence of the esteem and affection the people of Georgia hold
for Davis; learning of Davis' business misfortunes, they eagerly
grasped the opportunity to repay the debt all Southerners owe to
their former leader; has been requested to forward the accompa-
nying \$1,000 as an insignificant token from a grateful people

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 36-37. For the July 22,
1862, cartel of prisoner exchange and correspondence relative
thereto see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, IV,
189-190, 210, 220, 239, 265-268; for a report of R. Ould, agent
of exchange, C. S. A., dated Aug. 31, 1864, see ibid., VII,
704-706; for a report of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War,
U. S. A., dated Nov. 22, 1865, see ibid., VIII, 799-812.

²Rowland, op. cit., 39-40.

³Ibid., 41-42; for enclosures see ibid., 42-51.

who hope to lighten the burdens of Davis' declining years; may
be his privilege to forward further evidence.¹

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20 cm. x 25 cm. [121]
Endorsed: "7th Dec. 1877; Ansd. That expressions were not

less gratifying than the material manifestation. Would have
asked to have it checked, as I did on former occasions, if I had
known of the movement, and requested that the further remittance
mentioned should not be made. Approval of my countrymen the all
sufficient compensation for any thing I had done or suffered.
Hereditary attachment to Ga. made the regard of her people espe-
cially dear, &c &c J. D."

1877
Nov. 28 Jefferson DAVIS, Miss[issipp]i City, Miss. To C[rafts]
J[ames] WRIGHT.

Agrees with Wright that the effort to magnify the capture
of a man who was without any force to resist is a small founda-
tion on which to build military glory; when he acknowledged re-
ceipt of the printed statement of [?] Dickerson, he intended to
show Wright that Dickerson's statement was untrue regarding his
[Dickerson's] presence and the surroundings; Dickerson states
that he halted writer, aiming a pistol at him, and that he
[writer] was between two females, Mrs. Davis and her sister
[Margaret Howell]; the fact is that the man who ordered him to
halt was armed with a carbine not a pistol, and the only person
with him was a colored woman; when he advanced toward the sol-
dier it was then that Mrs. Davis ran up to him, threw her arms
around his neck, and his purpose was thus defeated; his colored
coachman, Jim Jones, who had aroused him from sleep with the
announcement that there was firing over the creek, has often
published a statement in refutation of the slander about writ-
er's being disguised in a woman's dress; it was his design to
attempt to cross the Miss[issipp]i River and continue the war
until "we" could, by treaty, secure the political rights of the
states; which experience showed would not be obtained by return-
ing to the Union, or rather offering to do so, without condition;
if any friend were, at writer's instance, to ask for a paper from
the War Office, he would be fortunate if politely refused; B[ur-
ton] N[orvell] Harrison is in New York; has written as above for
Wright's satisfaction.²

Typed copy. 4 pp. 25.8 cm. x 20 cm. [122]
Endorsed: "Mr. Davis on his capture 13 Oct '77."
Attached to entries 117, 154.

1877
Nov. 30 John S[mith] PRESTON, Columbia, S. C. To [William T.
WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Neglected to state his recollections of certain incidents

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 51-52.

²Ibid., 53-54; see also entries 117, 154, 586.

at the Battle of Manassas [Va.], but is unable to give any bearing on the points mentioned; did not see [Jefferson] Davis during the battle; at 5 p.m., after victory was assured, was sent by Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard to Manassas to order commissary supplies but it was dark before he could effect this; found Comdr. W[ade] Hampton at headquarters severely wounded and remained with him until about 9 p.m., when Davis came in; told Davis of the utter insufficiency of rations, ammunition, and transportation for a movement in pursuit of the enemy and he was chagrined and shocked; reminded him that he had been sent to Richmond [Va.] six days before and had represented the deficiency of supplies for a pitched battle which was then anticipated; it is his recollection that Davis said he thought the supplies had been made up; Davis left to consult with the generals; this information covers his recollections of the matter; sends affectionate regards to Mrs. Davis and Davis.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.6 cm. [123]

Endorsed in red ink: "Gen. John S. Preston concerning Manassas &c., Columbia, S. C., 30 Nov. 1877. Recd. 4 Dec. 1877"; in black ink: "Wrote to Genl Preston 4 Dec. J. D."

1877
Dec. 14

R[obert] H[all] CHILTON, Columbus, Ga. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Mississippi City, Miss.

The Army of N[orthern] V[irginia] was in a disorganized condition when he joined Gen. R[obert] E[dward] Lee as chief of staff;¹ unauthorized absenteeism, wastefulness, and laxity of discipline greatly impaired its efficiency; it was composed almost entirely of twelve-month volunteers whose time had recently expired, obliging under the conscript law reenlistment for the war and reorganization in front of the enemy or while on the march; it was reorganized under new officers not fully confident of their power to enforce discipline; it had just passed through the Battle of Seven Pines [Va.] and the affair at Williamsburg [Va.], in which engagements many officers had been lost and their places not yet filled; Lee's organizing and administrative powers were taxed to the utmost to overcome all difficulties; during the short respite between the Battle of Seven Pines and the seven days' fighting Lee effected an improvement in his army which, in the siege of Richmond, crushed the enemy and captured spoils valuable to the Confederacy; it established also those relations of devotion, confidence, and pride between Lee and his army, and the invincibility of spirit which sustained it to the close of its existence as an army.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.5 cm. x 19.6 cm. [124]

¹For the organization of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1862, Robert E. Lee commanding, see Southern Historical Society Papers, X (1882), 555-560; "Officers of Gen. R. E. Lee's Staff," ibid., XXXV (1907), 25-28.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 59-61.

[1877]

W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses papers so that Davis can see how the case stands regarding Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's letters; writer's letter and the lists accompanying it were sent back from Washington [D. C.] with penciled marks showing the "sweeping" disappearance of Johnston's letters; could get only three out of the fifteen asked for, whereas by the "other list" Davis will observe that twenty-four out of thirty-three asked for were found; has written to Col. [Lucius Bellinger] Northrop concerning his attitude at Harpers Ferry [W. Va.].

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 13 cm. [125]

1878
Jan. 5

Frank HUGER, Lynchburg, Va. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Mississippi City [Miss.].

A matter seriously affecting the record of his father has come to his knowledge; in "Appleton's Encyclopedia"¹ it was stated in reference to Benjamin Hugor: "His conduct during the campaign on the Peninsula was severely censured and he was removed from active service soon after"; this implies official censure and is therefore incorrect; a letter from Davis touching this point would be invaluable; requests a statement of the causes that led to his father's removal from command of his division of the Army of Northern Virginia, which, writer understands, was not predicated on official censure, lack of confidence in his zeal, or earnestness in the cause; would not use any statement from Davis other than to force the request for a correction of the injustice; the authors have already expressed a willingness to correct any error.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.4 cm. [126]

1878
Jan. 25

R[obert] H[all] CHILTON, Columbus, Ga. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter and is glad his own letter covered the points on which Davis wished to be advised; knows nothing personally as regards the Cheat Mountain [W. Va.] affair, but Col. Walter [Herron] Taylor was with Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee at the time and can speak advisedly; Dr. [?] Colzey, medical director of Gen. [Henry Alexander] Wise's brigade, who was also present, states that Lee joined the Army of N[orthern] V[irginia] at Cheat Mountain where he [Lee] wished Gen. [John Buchanan] Floyd to unite with him and make the fight; Floyd declined and after a fight at Gauley [W. Va.] retired and passed to Wise's rear; after Lee's arrival Floyd was recalled to take part in the action proposed by Lee at Cheat Mountain which

¹Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography (revised), III, 302.
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 66-67.

failed in consequence of [William Starke] Rosecrans' escape; his own recollection of the matter is that Lee had surrounded Rosecrans during the night with the intention that [Armistead T. M.] Rust's brigade should make a feint attack at dawn and withdraw the enemy from the real point of attack as much as possible; Rust's attack was not properly conducted and led to the discovery of the real attack and prevented the surprise upon which depended the success of the movement; the failure led to objectionable criticisms written by [James] Pleasants, Floyd's aide-de-camp.¹

A.L.S. 1 p. 26.8 cm. x 20.2 cm.

[127]

1878
Feb. 5

W[illiam] L. TRENHOLM, Charleston [S. C.]. To Dr. J. D[ickson] BRUNS, N[ew] O[rleans, La.].

Dr. Bruns' note arrived during his absence; will be glad to look among his father's old papers and through his own for anything bearing upon the negotiations referred to; will place all at Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's disposal; lapse of time and the absorbing character of subsequent events render him unwilling to furnish any statement from memory alone.²

Copy. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.4 cm.

[128]

Enclosed with entry 191 which is an enclosure of entry 204.

1878
Feb. 7

John H[onninger] REAGAN, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has Davis' letter advising him of an effort that has been made "to put you in the attitude of having by your own volition and against the advice of others decided to remove Genl. J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston from the command of the army in Georgia," and asking for his recollections of events bearing upon the question; remembers that Davis hesitated putting General Johnston in command of the army in Georgia, and that he did so in deference to the opinions of others; afterwards he hesitated to remove him calling attention to the danger of doing so in the midst of a campaign; the change was not finally made until General Johnston would not give the Secretary of War [James Alexander Seddon] to understand certainly whether he would give battle rather than uncover Atlanta [Ga.]; Davis attached so much importance to Atlanta as the military key to Georgia that he preferred the risk of fighting for it rather than evacuating it without a battle, the fear being that the fall of that place would enable Federal forces to bisect the territory from there to the coast; after the refusal of Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee to assume command, [John Bell] Hood was selected by Davis on the advice of Gens. [Robert Edward] Lee, [Braxton] Bragg, and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; there was much difference of opinion, but

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 72-73.

²Ibid., 302.

Davis was urged to make the change by letters, telegrams, and deputations based on the opinion that the fall of Atlanta would imperil the Confederacy;¹ notes what Davis says about the failure to publish his [writer's] letter to Gov. [James Davis] Porter [of Tennessee] among the papers of the Southern Historical Society; saw Col. [William] Preston Johnston a few days ago and the same thing was mentioned; Colonel Johnston stated that he would write to inquire why, but suggested that its publication might be delayed so that a paper from himself and one from Gov. [Francis Richard] Lubbock [of Texas] on the same subject might appear at the same time.²

A.L.S. 6 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm.

[129]

1878
Feb. 8

Geo[rge] DAVIS, Wilmington, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City, Miss.

In reply to Davis' inquiry as to what took place at the conference with Gens. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard at Greensboro [N. C.] in April 1865, he was not present at the whole of the conference; can state with confidence that Davis never gave Johnston authority to negotiate for the surrender of the army;³ everything said by the generals tended to show the impossibility of maintaining a front against the enemy, but has no recollection whatever of a surrender being discussed or even distinctly mentioned;⁴ it was not Davis' habit to give important orders or instructions relating to the conduct of war in Cabinet sessions; subjects were freely discussed, but orders were privately given; [postscript] the position of chief justice of the State supreme court [of North Carolina] has recently been tendered him under most honorable conditions, but was obliged to decline because he could not live on the salary of \$2,500; [initialed] G. D.⁵

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.5 cm. x 21.2 cm.

[130]

¹For correspondence, etc., relative to the removal of J. E. Johnston and appointment of J. B. Hood see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXVIII (Part V), 885, 887-889, 891. See also "General Joseph E. Johnston's Campaign in Georgia," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXI (1893), 314-321; see also entry 49.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 78-79.

³For peace negotiations between J. E. Johnston and W. T. Sherman, Apr. 14-26, 1865, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 206-207, et seq. See also George C. Gorham, "General Johnston's Surrender," Southern Historical Society Papers, XX (1892), 205-212.

⁴For letters of George Davis and Cabinet members of the Confederate Government relative to the military condition of the Confederacy in April 1865, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 821-834.

⁵Rowland, op. cit., 80-81; see also entry 309.

1878
Feb. 13

Dr. E[dwin] L. DRAKE, Fayetteville, Tenn. [To the Public.] Gives a prospectus of The Annals of the Army of Tennessee and Early Western History, and a copy of the title page or table of contents of volume I, April 1878;¹ prospectus states that the monthly, in addition to the space devoted to campaigns and battles, will contain a "Soldier's War-Bag" for drolleries and fun of soldier-life, light sketches of minor events, incidents, etc.; another feature will be character-portraits of the dead, of such men as A[lbert] S[idney] Johnston, [Braxton] Bragg, [William] Joseph Hardee, [Patrick Ronayne] Cleburne, [John Cabell] Breckinridge, [Nathan Bedford] Forrest, [Leonidas] Polk, [James W.] Starnes, [Hiram B.] Granbury, [Roger W.] Hanson, [Robert] Hatton, [?] Rains, [Andrew Jackson] Donelson, [Sterling] Price, [Ben] McCullough, Preston Smith, [Henry F.] Cook, [Randall W.] MacGavock, [William Henry Talbot] Walker, [Matthew Calbraith] Butler, Freeman John S. Fulton, and a host of others; appropriate space will be given to the subject of the early history of the states; diaries, manuscripts, original communications, official reports, lists of killed and wounded, and rosters of companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions, are all solicited; the Annals will be conducted without bias as to state, corps, or commander; terms are \$2 a year in advance.

2 pp. 30 cm. x 14.8 cm. Printed.

Attached to entries 170, 205.

[131]

1878
Feb. 13

John F[itzhugh] LAY, Richmond, Va. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Mississippi City, Miss.

Acknowledges receipt of Walthall's letter asking him to recall certain incidents [about the First Battle of Manassas, Va.];² as captain of cavalry writer commanded a squadron of three companies specially attached to Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toussaint] Beauregard's headquarters during the whole day and night under the immediate orders of Gen. "Joe" [Joseph] E[ggleston] Johnston; did not see the President [Jefferson Davis] until he had arrived upon the field; at 7:30 a.m. he accompanied Beauregard and Johnston to a position near Mitchell's Ford [Va.] where they remained for several hours under active fire of the enemy; when the unexpected flank movement of the enemy developed "(I think first reported by my brother Col. Geo. W. Lay of the old Army, & by Capt. Wm. B. Wooldridge of the Chesterfield Cavalry), Beauregard rode to the front and Johnston took a position near

¹The Annals of the Army of Tennessee and Early Western History, (1878), 1 vol., hereinafter cited as Annals of the Army of Tennessee.

²For a report of John F. Lay, dated Aug. 15, 1861, on the First Battle of Manassas, Va., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, II, 572-573. See also J. F. Lay, "Reminiscences of the Powhatan Troop of Cavalry in 1861," Southern Historical Society Papers, VIII (1880), 418-426.

and to the left of [?] Levee's house; writer's position was to the rear a little, assisting and reorganizing broken troops and conducting reinforcements to position; a shot fired from [Rueben Lindsay] Walker's battery, of which "Willie" [William] Pegram was a lieutenant, by Corp. G. McGradey began the rout; Johnston ordered the pursuit and gave another order which writer understood to be: "Salute the President in passing"; had never seen Davis but saw in front of him a very striking looking person on "my" fine horse; "(Mr. Davis will remember the mare as afterwards on two occasions he rode her upon review)"; was informed by his First Lieutenant, [Charles] Old, that it was the President; saluted and passed on at a gallop; halted at Bull Run [Va.] to confer with Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, then crossed the road and was preparing to charge a body of troops on his left when he saw the President near him in the orchard; immediately rode up and warned the President that he was much farther forward than he should be; Davis replied, "Surrounded as I am by so many brave and gallant hearts, I am in no danger"; the charge was made and a small body of the enemy broke and scattered; several days later at Beauregard's headquarters writer pointed out on the map, at Davis' request, points of their meeting on the field; the President will perhaps remember that Col. [James] Chesnut of South Carolina was with him [writer]; after parting from the President [on the battlefield] he pushed on to Ludley Church and far beyond; lent his surgeon, Dr. Randolph Barksdale, to Capt. [Charles] Tillinghast and other badly wounded U[nited] S[tates] officers; was recalled by an order delivered to his position at Manassas after his gallant squadron had been in the saddle, he thinks, for more than twenty hours; [postscript] Walker, then captain of the battery referred to, confirms writer's recollections; Walker well remembers seeing the President on the field; [initials] J. F. L.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 31.5 cm. x 20.5 cm.

[132]

Endorsed: "Col. John F. Lay. (Reminiscences of Manassas.) Richmond, Va. 13 Feb. 1878, Rec'd. 19 Feb. 1878, Ans'd. 20 Feb. 1878. [S. B. 97.]"

1878
Feb. 16

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Lynchburg [Va.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Boauvoir, Miss.].

Is sending copy of narrative¹ promised; asks Davis to tell Maj. [William T.] Walthall that he spoke to [John William] Jones about his [Walthall's] article, but the January and February numbers were already "in print" and there was no room for Walthall's paper; hopes it will appear in the March issue; a vicious spectacle has been presented by the participation of the Vice President of the Confederate States [Alexander Hamilton

¹For copy of narrative of J. A. Early on "Operations on the line of Bull Run in June and July 1861, including the first Battle of Manassas," see Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 82-105.

Stephens] in a celebration by the U. S. Congress commemorating [Abraham] Lincoln's emancipation proclamation; Ben[jamin Harvey] Hill seems to have conceived a friendship for [James Gillespie] Blaine, while [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar [U. S. Senator from Mississippi] wants to instill into the hearts of Mississippians principles of morality and honesty gathered from the "land of steady habits"; wants to know if the leading Southern representatives are about to resolve themselves into a mutual admiration society; leaving such "irreconcilables" as Davis and himself "out in the cold"; sends his regards to Mrs. [Sarah Anne] Dorsey [amamensis to Davis] and Mrs. Davis.¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 22 cm. x 13.8 cm.

[133]

1878
Feb. 21

Geo[rge] PEACOCK, Selma [Ala.]. To N[athaniel] H[enry] R[hodes] DAWSON, Selma [Ala.].

In reply to Dawson's note, they did not at any time cast hollow cannon at Selma; the largest size made was ten-inch in the bore and these were cast solid and bored by a hollow boring bar or cutter; that is, the iron was not all cut out as chips but a large core was taken out of the center of each gun in a solid mass; were getting ready to make larger sizes and to cast them hollow on the "Rodman plan" when Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson [U. S. Army] and his army interfered with the plans and put a stop to all arrangements and hopes.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.8 cm. x 19.6 cm.

[134]

Endorsed: "George Peacock to Col. N. H. R. Dawson concerning mode of casting artillery at Selma during the war. Selma, Ala., 21 Feb. 1878."

Enclosed with entry 136.

1878
Feb. 22

Edward HASEWOOD, London [England]. To the Honorable, the Governor, the Senators, and the Representatives of the State of Mississippi.

Represents the majority in interest of the "Repudiated Bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued through the Planter's and Union Banks in 1833 and 1838"; several propositions have been made on the part of the bondholders for a renewed assumption by the State; is convinced of the impossibility of the State being able to assume the entire indebtedness of principal and back interest; thinks that an "honourable compromise" of these claims should be made notwithstanding the repudiation of the indebtedness by the popular vote of an effective majority of the people of the State; citizens, business men, and taxpayers of Mississippi have expressed to him a desire that the credit of the State should be restored through a new issue of bonds that would not overburden the State; proposes, on behalf of the bondholders, that the bondholders waive all claim for

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 81-82.

the unpaid interest from the year 1840 through this year amounting to over \$13,000,000, that the State issue \$7,000,000 in new bonds at 3 percent interest, increasing annually for four years until the rate of interest increased to 5 percent per annum, and that the new bonds may be received in payment for any unoccupied land or lands belonging to the State at the rate of 320 acres for a bond of \$1,000; promises to furnish proof of the cancellation of the old bonds as the new ones are sent to the Consolidated Bank of London in exchange, no new bond to be issued until a canceled bond is delivered against it; has mentioned merely the fact of the repudiation of this old bonded indebtedness, taking it for granted that the Supreme Court of Mississippi having decided in favor of the bondholders, and the fact that the Constitution of the United States declared all such contracts inviolable, that it would be superfluous to do so; is confident that the position taken by the courts and Constitution of the United States in the matter of contracted indebtedness will be confirmed by "your" own sense of justice, to say nothing of the great benefit to the State when its credit is reestablished before the financial world.

2 pp. 21 cm. x 33.5 cm. Printed.

[135]

Enclosed with entry 231.

Duplicate attached.

1878
Feb. 22

N[athaniel] H[enry] R[hodes] DAWSON, Selma, Ala. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's letter and having no recollection on the subject, addressed a note to Geo[rge] Peacock [superintendent of the Confederate Naval Cannon Foundry], who was the leading practical man in the naval foundry at Selma during the war; Peacock, an Englishman, was sent by the Bureau at Richmond [Va.] to superintend the construction of the foundry and its workings under Capt. [Frank F.] Jones and his predecessor, Capt. [Archibald B.] Fairfax; encloses Peacock's reply; thanks Walthall for his expression of sympathy.

A.L.S. 1 p. 27.7 cm. x 21.7 cm.

[136]

Endorsed: "Col. N. H. R. Dawson, (enclosing letter from Geo. Peacock, concerning casting of artillery at Selma, etc.) Selma, Ala. 22 Feb. 1878, Rec'd. 23 Feb. 1878.

For enclosure see entry 134.

Attached to entry 137.

1878
Feb. 23

Geo[rge] PEACOCK, Selma, Ala. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Mississippi City, Miss.

Capt. R. M. Nelson handed him Walthall's letter probably because he [writer] was superintendent of the Confederate Naval Cannon Foundry at Selma; there were never any hollow cannon made at Selma; the largest size were ten-inch in the bore, and all cannon were made of the "Brook pattern"; very few small cannon were made, most of them being seven, eight, and ten inches in the bore; all were banded and most of them rifled; the last gun cast bore the foundry number 185; cannon were bored over with

the hollow boring bar so as to take out of the center a solid core of iron from which test pieces were taken to prove the tensile strength of the gun; no cannon can be cast hollow correct enough to dispense with boring it; with large cannon, much time and material is saved in casting them hollow, and when thus cast a center cooling and more uniform shrinkage of the metal is obtained; the foundry was preparing to make hollow cannon when the war closed; there was no connection between the Arsenal Works and the Naval Works at Selma, the former having no arsenal directly, but several were under contract; C. B. Churchill & Co. at Columbiana [Ala.] and Brooks & Gainers located near by are two establishments which worked almost exclusively for the Army Department.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.5 cm. [137]

Endorsed: "George Peacock concerning mode of casting guns, during the war, at Selma, Ala. 23 Feb. 1878. Rec'd. 25 Feb. 1878. Ackn. (P. C.) 25 Feb. 1878."

Attached to entry 136.

1878 Feb. 23 H[ernando] D[e Soto] MONEY, Washington, D. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

In compliance with Walthall's request has looked through files of the Union from October 1, 1846 to May 1, 1847, without finding the letter mentioned; found a reference to the letter in [Frank H.] Alfriend's Life of Davis¹ but no paper or date mentioned; will go over the paper again Monday, but wants to know if Walthall is sure the letter was published in the Union.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.3 cm. x 19.3 cm. [138]

Endorsed: "Hon. H. D. Money. p. r. - concerning letter published in 'Union.' Washington, D. C. 23 Feb. 1878. Rec'd. 26 Feb. 1878. Ans'd. 27 Feb. 1878. The letter in relation to the capitulation of Monterey [Mexico] was published in the 'Union' and must have been in the period 1846-7, though perhaps later than May of the latter year. The letter answering an abusive article on Missi. 'Repudiation' was published in the same paper at a later date, but during Polk's administration. J. D."

1878 Mar. 11 James L[awson] KEMPER, Madison, Va. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Walthall's letter was forwarded from Richmond [Va.]; knows nothing of any teams and wagons being sent off before or during the First Battle of Manassas [Va.]; a short time before the battle Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard sent writer to Fairfax C[ourt] H[ouse, Va.] to organize the quartermaster's

¹See Frank H. Alfriend, The Life of Jefferson Davis, pp. 54-55.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 116-117.

supplies and transportation of forces stationed there under Gen. [Milledge Luke] Bonham; impressed wagons and teams for the movement of Bonham's command and when Bonham fell back to Bull Run [Va.] in the face of the advancing enemy, writer moved his [Bonham's] stores without difficulty or loss; rejoined his command at Bull Run and was with it in the battle of July 21; about a week after the battle Beauregard stated that the army was badly in need of transportation, and ordered writer to secure all necessary wagons and teams by impressment or otherwise; Beauregard gave him full power and discretion in a written order; collected in the surrounding counties, within a week or ten days, as much transportation as was then called for; conjectures that the army was supplied with wagons and teams in not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the battle.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.4 cm. x 19.5 cm. [139]

Endorsed: "Ex-Gov. J. L. Komper, Madison, Va. 11 March 1878. Rec'd. 16 March 1878."

1878 Mar. 23 John D. McPHERSON, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter and takes pleasure in furnishing a copy of the regulations asked for, which he transcribed from the "Army Regulations of January 1, 1857"; does not find any statute on the subject; time nor events can change the feelings of respect and regard he learned to entertain for Davis during the years he served under him in the [U. S.] War Department.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.8 cm. x 19.3 cm. [140]

1878 Mar. 25 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir [Miss.]. To [Pierre] G[ustave] T[outant] BEAUREGARD [New Orleans, La.].

Asks Beauregard to recall the conference they had with Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston the night after the close of the Battle of Manassas [Va.] and to give him a copy of the order he [writer] dictated to Beauregard's adjutant general, T[homas] Jordan, directing Brig. Gen. [Milledge Luke] Bonham to follow the retreating enemy; asks for Beauregard's recollection of the substance of the order if a copy cannot be furnished.¹

Copy. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.6 cm. [141]

At head: "Copy of a note to Genl. Beauregard."

Endorsed: "Copy of note of inquiry to Genl. Beauregard. 25th March 1878. Answer of G. T. B. within."

Attached to entries 142, 155.

1878 Mar. 29 [Pierre] G[ustave] T[outant] BEAUREGARD, New Orleans [La.]. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter and will make a satisfactory answer

¹See also entries 142, 155, 158.

to the inquiry as soon as practicable; the order book referred to is, he thinks, with the other most important books and papers he saved from the war and are in the hands of a friend, W. J. Marrin, in New York; will write at once for a copy of the order Davis desires; will also write to Gen. [Thomas] Jordan for his recollection of the order in the event of its not having been inscribed in the order book; will be glad to place his files at Davis' disposal.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.8 cm. [142]
Endorsed: "G. T. B. Mch. 29 '78. Manassas."
Attached to entries 141, 155.

1878
Mar. 30

Clifton R[hodes] BRECKINRIDGE, New Orleans [La.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City, Miss.

Received his father's [John Cabell Breckinridge's] military papers, which are not as numerous or full as he expected to find them; the following copies will be carefully compared with the originals, and can be relied upon as containing every expression, endorsement, etc., of the originals; knows that sometimes the smallest feature may be of importance in supplying a link in a chain of facts; appreciates Davis' extreme nicety of distinctions and the importance and greatness of the subjects of which he is writing; shall be certain of the perfection and fullness of copies before sending them; finds it necessary to copy some of these papers for one or two other gentlemen who desire them; if these papers throw light upon any matters of importance in Davis' work,² it will be a sincere pleasure to know that writer has been able to be of service; [list of copies follows:]

"1." Apr. 25, 1865. J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston, Greensboro, N. C. To J. C. Breckinridge, Charlotte, N. C. "The officers named shall be sent." Endorsed in hand of Breckinridge: "They did not come."³

"2." Apr. 26. J. E. Johnston. To J. C. Breckinridge. "I am going to meet Gen'l [William Tecumseh] Sherman at the same place."⁴

"3." Apr. 24. J. E. Johnston. To J. C. Breckinridge. "I telegraphed you yesterday that Genl. Sherman informed me he expected his messenger to return from Washington [D. C.] today. Please answer."⁵

"4." Apr. 24. D. S. Ryan, Greensboro, N. C. To J. C. Breckinridge. As officer for J. E. Johnston, is to remain at

¹See also entries 141, 155, 158.

²Work referred to is Jefferson Davis, The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, hereinafter cited as Davis, The Rise and Fall.

³See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 837.

⁴Ibid., 839.

⁵Ibid., 834.

Greensboro until notified that Breckinridge has deciphered Johnston's telegram.

"5." Apr. 25. J. E. Johnston. To J. C. Breckinridge. "I have proposed to Gen. Sherman military negotiations in regard to this army."¹

"6." Apr. 25. J. E. Johnston. To J. C. Breckinridge. Dispatch received; ought to prevent invasion; Breckinridge's plan impracticable; Maj. Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson, U. S. Army, captured Macon [Ga.] with Maj. Gen. [Howell] Cobb and G[ustavus] W[oodson] Smith, Brigs. [William Wham] Mackall and [Hugh Weldon] Mercer, and the garrison; Federal papers announce capture of Mobile [Ala.] with 3,000 prisoners.²

"7." Apr. 24. J. C. Breckinridge. To J. E. Johnston. If it be necessary to disband the infantry and the artillery, they might save their arms and find their way to some appointed rendezvous; if Johnston could bring off the cavalry and all the men he could mount from the transportation, such a force could march away from Sherman and be strong enough to encounter anything between "us" and the southwest; if possible to carry out this course, asks Johnston to telegraph intended route.³

"8." May 3. J. C. Breckinridge. half mile west of the Savannah Bridge, Georgia. To [Jefferson Davis]. Conditions have prevented his going forward; nothing can be done with the bulk of his command; is having silver paid to troops and will save the gold until morning, when he hopes Judge [John Henninger] Reagan will take it; most of the men are resolved to remain and make terms; [postscript] specie train could not have moved on but for course adopted; threats have just reached him to seize the whole amount.

"9." May 3. [William J. Davis.] To Confederate States of American War Department, one and one-half miles west of the Savannah Bridge, Georgia. Special Order No. [?]; Maj. E. C. White, senior quartermaster, is to take charge of silver "(in specie and bullion)" belonging to the Government and estimated at \$108,322.90; specie is to be distributed, proportionably, to the troops present.

"10." Apr. 23. J. E. Johnston. To J. C. Breckinridge, Charlotte, N. C. "Sherman writes that he expects the return of his officer from Washington tomorrow."⁴

"11." Apr. 23. J. C. Breckinridge. To [Jefferson Davis]. Submits advice on the course Davis should take upon the memorandum or basis of agreement made between Johnston and Sherman, April 18 [1865], provided that paper should receive the approval of the U. S. Government; advises that prompt steps be taken to stop the war.⁵

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 836.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., 835.

⁴Ibid., 831.

⁵Ibid., 830-831.

"12." Apr. 23. W[illia]m J. Palmer [U. S. Army], Lincoln-
ton, N. C. To J. C. Breckinridge. Acknowledges receipt, by flag
of truce from Breckinridge, of two communications addressed to
Maj. Gen. [George] Stoneman, one from Sherman, the other from
Johnston.

"13." Apr. 27. Wade Hampton, Greensboro, N. C. To Z[ebu-
lon] York, Catawba [N. C.]. "Your dispatch recd. Will communi-
cate with you. Forward following Genl Breckinridge immediately.
Wade Hampton Lt. Genl. Greensboro Apl. 27th 11 P.M. Gen. J. C.
Breckinridge - You gave me orders on 25th to move. On my return
26th I found Military Convention. I think I am free from its
terms by your previous order. Have notified Genl Johnston that
I will abide by your decision. Am ready to move as ordered.
Answer here or Lexington [N. C.]. Wade Hampton. Lt. Genl."¹

"14." Apr. 28. York. To J. C. Breckinridge, [?]. Sends
dispatch received from Hampton; requests two mounted couriers.²

"15." Apr. 27. W[illia]m J. Hoke, Charlotte [N. C.]. To
J. C. Breckinridge, [?]. Sends copy of telegram: "A Military
Convention has been made by Genl Sherman and myself terminating
hostilities between our commands. Send intelligence to Secretary
of War. if you can, & give the information to Maj. Genl. Stone-
man"; sent a flag of truce with a letter of Gen. [Samuel] Cooper
to Stoneman.

"16." Apr. 28. York. To J. C. Breckinridge, [?]. Sends
dispatch just received; heard nothing from Hampton except what
is mentioned in dispatch; informed Hampton that he [writer] was
ordered to the ferry at that point until he [Hampton] came.³

"17." Apr. 24. J. E. Johnston. To J. C. Breckinridge.
Just received dispatches from Sherman informing him [writer]
that instructions from Washington direct him to limit his nego-
tiations to writer's command; demanding its surrender on the
terms granted to Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee and notifying writer
of the termination of the truce forty-eight hours from noon that
day.⁴

"18." May 2. Braxton Bragg, Gilbert's House [North Caro-
lina]. To J. C. Breckinridge, [?]. Asks to be supplied with
public funds, a portion in specie.⁵

"19." Apr. 27. William P[reston] Johnston, Chester
[S. C.]. To York [Catawba, N. C.]. "Forward following dispatch
by courier to Genl. Breckinridge. (Sig) Wm. Preston Johnston.
Hon. J. C. Breckinridge Company Shops - Some time ago I noti-
fied Genl. Johnston not to include me in any surrender. You
gave orders to move on (25th) in return. I find army surren-
dered think I am free - What is your decision Answer here &

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII
(Part III), 845.

²Ibid., 852.

³Ibid.,

⁴Ibid., 835.

⁵Ibid., 861.

Greensboro. Wade Hampton Lt. Gnl."¹

"20." Apr. 28. J. C. Breckinridge, Love's Ford, Broad
River, S. C. To Hampton, Greensboro, Lexington, Salisbury, "or
any point on the line" [N. C.]. Dispatch of the 27th received;
the verbal directions to Hampton contemplated his [Hampton's]
meeting J. E. Johnston and his action before any convention with
enemy; if writer's letter to Johnston of the 25th was not read
before completion of terms, the Government, with its imperfect
knowledge of the facts, cannot interfere as to the body of the
troops; but in regard to Hampton, if not present or consenting,
it is the opinion of the Government that "you and others in like
condition are free to come out."²

A.L.S. 26 pp. Page 8 missing. 23.8 cm. x 17 cm. [143]

[1878] Lewis CRUGER, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beau-
voir, Miss.].
Apr. 1

Acknowledges Davis' letter asking him to contribute infor-
mation for his [Davis'] book; is ignorant of military affairs,
his opinions only formed from newspaper statements; confiden-
tially, truth would compel him to express his opinions against
the two most important events in the conduct of the war; first,
the removal of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, and second, the
invasion of the country by the South; believes the policy of
warding off the blows should have been maintained until resources
of the adversary were exhausted; this would have compelled them
to sue for peace on any terms; will say nothing publicly but
waits for Davis to clear up or give reasons for those mistakes;
cannot give any information concerning Capt. [James] McElhenny
who saved Richmond [Va.] while at the head of the Citizen Bri-
gade; is disgusted with Sen. [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar
who is trying to obtain the vice presidency.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.8 cm. [144]

1878 G[eo]rge G[ibbs] DIBRELL, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson
Apr. 3 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Col. W[illiam] Preston Johnston read him some extracts from
a recent letter of Davis' and has shown him an article by Maj.
[William T.] Walthall³ in reply to Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson
[U. S. Army];⁴ Davis and Walthall seem to have forgotten some

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII
(Part III), 845.

²Ibid., 851.

³See W. T. Walthall, "The True Story of the Capture of
Jefferson Davis," Southern Historical Society Papers, V (1878),
97-118; see also entries 117, 122, 154, 386.

⁴For report of J. H. Wilson on the capture of Jefferson
Davis see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLIX
(Part I), 370-380.

important facts in regard to the conference at the house of Col. [Armistead] Burt in Abbeville, S. C., on the night of May 1, 1865; was present at the conference with Gens. [John Cabell] Breckinridge, [Braxton] Bragg, [John C.] Vaughn, [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson, [Basil Wilson] Duke, and Col. [William Campbell Preston] Breckinridge; it was there that General Breckinridge delivered his verbal orders to move at 11 o'clock that night; the possibility of reaching the Mississippi River was discussed and it was decided that certain specie should be divided the next day; crossed the river and stopped at sunrise May 2; \$108,000 was divided between soldiers present, \$26.25 each; when Davis wrote that he heard of a force in his [Davis'] front, Vaughn brought the note to writer's camp; told the men of surrender and that they had stopped because it would do no good in trying then to rally them again; when Ferguson, Duke, Colonel Breckinridge, and others were paid they left in pursuit of Davis; Ferguson's men scattered after being paid; Duke, Colonel Breckinridge, and most of their men went direct to Augusta [Ga.] and were paroled; Vaughn, writer, their commands, and most of Duke's and Colonel Breckinridge's brigades remained until May 11 before being paroled and then marched home; the most objectionable part of Walthall's letter is that which states that General Breckinridge's reply to Davis' request for the cavalry was that "it was impossible to hold the Troops together, that they were demanding money and asked that the Secretary of the Treasury send back some &c"; before Davis stopped for breakfast, General Breckinridge was at work with a corps of quartermasters opening and counting the money; the troops stopped because it was agreed the night before that they should do so; it was at Davis' own suggestion that Capt. [Given] Campbell's company remained with Davis; at Burt's house, several ladies called to pay their respects to Davis who went out to see them; when Davis returned General Breckinridge notified him of the orders he had given them [writer and others] to move at 11 o'clock.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.4 cm. x 19.3 cm. [145]

1878
Apr. 3 G[eorge] G[ibbs] DIBRELL; Washington. D. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Walthall's reply to Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson's [U. S. Army] account of Davis' capture was given him by Col. [William] Preston Johnston; feels that in justice to the cavalry and his own command he must correct the inaccuracies of this article; it is stated that no council of war was held, that Gen. [Braxton] Bragg was not at Abbeville [S. C.], and that no cavalry command-

¹For correspondence relative to the movements of the Confederate Treasury in May 1865 see entries 45, 274, 356-358, 360-363, 366-368, 371, 381, 439.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 149-151.

ers were present; there was a conference held in Abbeville at Col. [Armistead] Burt's home attended by [Jefferson] Davis, Gens. [John Cabell] Breckinridge, Bragg, [John C.] Vaughn, [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson, [Basil Wilson] Duke, Col. W[illiam] C[ampbell] P[reston] Breckinridge, and himself; on April 12 [1865], his command was ordered to join Davis at Greensboro, N. C., and remained with him until he left Abbeville on May 2 [1865]; at the conference it was decided that the specie would be equally divided among both officers and men, and General Breckinridge was to supervise it; each man received \$26.25; it was decided also that the men be allowed to choose their future course; first, to follow Davis; second, to cross the Mississippi River with Ferguson and Duke; third, receive their paroles and return to their homes; after leaving Abbeville, Davis stopped near Washington [Ga.] and wrote a note to Vaughn stating that the enemy were in his [Davis'] front and to send a force at once; the men had been told of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's surrender and had decided to surrender themselves; after conferring with General Breckinridge and Vaughn it was agreed that it would be wrong to force the men into service again, and Davis was notified of this decision; nearly all of Ferguson's men left the first night; Duke, Colonel Breckinridge, and most of their men went to Augusta [Ga.] and were paroled; writer, Vaughn, and about 3,000 men remained where they were and were paroled on May 11 [1865].¹

Copy in hand of Walthall. 4 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[146]

At foot: "A correct copy. W. T. Walthall."

Endorsed: "Copy Gen. G. G. Dibrell. Complaining of inaccuracies in account of events on the Savannah River &c. Washington, D. C. April 3d, 1881."

1878
Apr. 3 W[illiam] C[ampbell] P[reston] BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky. To [William T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.].

When he read Walthall's letter in the March number of the Southern Historical Society [Papers]² he wrote to his kinsman, Col. W[illiam] Preston Johnston, calling attention to certain mistakes concerning the action of the cavalry; has seen nothing more than extracts of Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson's [U. S. Army] articles;³ the errors in Walthall's article are: one, Walthall says that Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge was not present; Gens. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [William Tecumseh] Sherman both say he was, and Johnston repeats it in his critique on Sherman's Memoirs⁴ published in [Edwin L.] Drake's Annals of

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 147-149.

²Walthall, op. cit.

³For report of J. H. Wilson on the capture of Jefferson Davis see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLIX (Part I), 370-380.

⁴Sherman, Memoirs.

the Army of Tennessee for April;¹ two, Gen. [Braxton] Bragg was at Abbeville [S. C.] beyond a peradventure; three, at Abbeville on May 2 [1865], as writer recalls the date, [Jefferson] Davis, Gens. Breckinridge, S[amuel] W[ragg] Ferguson, [John C.] Vaughn, G[eorge] G[ibbs] Dibrell, Basil W[ilson] Duke, and writer had a meeting lasting "a couple of hours," perhaps not technically a "Council of War"; Walthall's statement on this may be technically accurate, but it is substantially inaccurate; four, Walthall states that Davis had no wagon train, this may be exactly accurate in the sense that "Mr. Davis" had no such train, but there was a very lengthy and valuable train; five, as to the cavalry: the division of Dibrell, composed of the Kentucky brigade under writer's command and a Tennessee brigade under Col. W[illiam] S. McLemore, was ordered from Raleigh [N. C.] to report to Davis at Greensboro, N. C., and reached there on the night of April 17, where they found Gen. [Martin Witherspoon] Gary with a small command from the Army of [Northern] Virginia; writer's division was about 1,300 strong; they marched to Charlotte, N. C., and were joined there by Duke's brigade of 500 or 600, Vaughn's brigade of 300 or 350, which latter had marched from Christiansburg, Va., under Gen. [John] Echols, and Ferguson's brigade of about 700 or 800; when the Johnston-Sherman treaty was repudiated, these brigades were ordered to cross the Catawba River and march through South Carolina; [Robert Edward] Lee's army had surrendered as had Johnston's; Bragg disbanded the 2nd and 3rd South Carolina Regiments and the country was full of disbanded soldiers; neither [Stephen Russell] Mallory [Secretary of the Navy, C. S. A.] nor Walthall distinguish between these disbanded men and the five organized commands; on reaching Abbeville he was ordered to report to General Breckinridge, where he found all officers named above, and [John Henninger] Reagan, Cols. Johnston and [Francis Richard] Lubbock, and others; a free interchange of views took place in which the five cavalry commanders agreed that the war was over, but the men were in good morale and held it a point of honor to secure the safety of Davis; at the meeting it was agreed that Davis would make his escape with his personal staff and an escort, and that the five brigades be formed into a command under General Breckinridge, move on across the Savannah River, and then act as seemed best; Davis' escort was selected by writer, with Capt. Given Campbell of St. Louis [Mo.] commanding; Davis left and he has never seen him since; there are several men living who are cognizant of these matters, Dibrell, now a member of Congress from Tennessee, Duke, in Louisville [Ky.], Maj. W[illiam] J. Davis, and many others; the views Davis expressed at Abbeville were noble, disinterested, and lofty, but were not shared by many; the only hope was an extremely rapid march by Davis and General Breckinridge with a picked escort to Gen.

¹See Joseph E. Johnston, "The Dalton - Atlanta Operations," Annals of the Army of Tennessee, I (1878), 1-13.

[Nathan Bedford] Forrest, and with his aid to cross the Mississippi [River]; such a movement was suggested at Greensboro, postponed on account of pending negotiations between General Johnston and Sherman, renewed at Charlotte after the repudiation by [Edwin McMasters] Stanton [Secretary of War, U. S. A.] of those terms, and postponed again because of scruples about moving until truce had expired.¹

Copied in hand of Walthall. 8 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm. [147]

At foot: "Compared and found substantially correct. W. T. Walthall."

Endorsed: "Copy. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, concerning movements and events in N. & S. Carolina, April & May, 1865. Lexington, Ky., April 3rd, 1878."

1878 J[ohn] C[lifford] PEMBERTON, Phila[delphia, Pa.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Mississippi City [Miss.]. Apr. 4

Received Walthall's letter and will be glad to assist Pres. [Jefferson] Davis in every way possible in the preparation of his memoirs; has had no fixed residence for the last three years and his papers have become separated, thus making it impracticable to substantiate by documentary evidence the statements he thinks necessary to make; will endeavor to assemble those papers which may be essential to a satisfactory elucidation of the subjects particularly noticed by Davis.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 17.8 cm. x 11.5 cm. [148]
Endorsed: "Gen. Pemberton, Philadelphia, Pa. 4 April 1878; recd. 7 April, 1878."

1878 B[asil] W[ilson] DUKE, Louisville [Ky.]. To [William T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.]. Apr. 6

Has not received a copy of Walthall's article,³ but thinks he saw it reproduced in the Courier-Journal; cannot recall any criticism of the cavalry commands which accompanied [Jefferson] Davis from Charlotte, N. C., to Washington, Ga., which struck him as being harsh or objectionable; noticed an error in another article, however, which might lead to disbelief in accuracy of Davis' action just before his capture and to a misconception of the conduct of the cavalry commands in attendance upon Davis; alludes to a denial in this article that a council of war was held at Abbeville, S. C., at which Davis and Gens. [Braxton] Bragg and [John Cabell] Breckinridge were present, and which the commanders of the five cavalry brigades, Gens. [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson of Mississippi, [George Gibbs] Dibrell and [John C.] Vaughn of Tennessee, and Col. [William Campbell Preston] Breckin-

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 151-154.

²Ibid., VIII, 156.

³Walthall, op. cit.

ridge and himself of K[entuck]y, attended; Davis styled the meeting a "council of war" and presided; Davis announced the purpose of the meeting was to determine upon a plan of future operations, and to concert measures looking to a further prosecution of the war; at that time Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston had surrendered and there was no known organized Confederate force east of the Mississippi River save the five cavalry brigades represented, an effective strength of about 2,500 men; Davis alone seemed to think further resistance practicable and left the meeting apparently disappointed and indignant; General Breckinridge gave instructions to permit the men who wished to go no further to leave the column, and perhaps one-half of each brigade accepted the opportunity; General B[reckinridge] announced that he would assume command of those that remained and proceed in a direction calculated to divert attention from Davis' movements in attempting to escape; Davis had declared in the council that he would listen to no suggestion of escape; the following evening a portion of the specie in the trains was distributed to the troops, but it is unjust to interpret this as an inducement to the men to continue their march as, writer understands, has been represented to Walthall; if [John Honningor] Reagan so understood it, writer learns it with astonishment; specie was distributed to the men for past services and to prevent its fall into enemy's hands; would like to read Walthall's article before committing himself regarding the demoralization of the cavalry; never saw men under better discipline or more resolutely bent on doing their duty in protecting Davis from capture; Davis's bearing and utterances were at all times spirited and unselfish, but he did not realize the situation; formed a sincere respect for the members of the Cabinet, but, with the exception of General Breckinridge, none of them knew what was going on, what was going to be done, or what ought to be done; nor did they know how to preserve the morale or conduct the troops of any army; writes rather to acknowledge receipt of Walthall's letter than to furnish information; he was the little boy whom Walthall met with Lt. [Nathaniel Wilson] Duke of the Navy on the occasion Walthall mentioned in his letter.¹

Copy in hand of Walthall. 7 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm.

At foot: "Compared and found correct. W. T. Walthall."

Endorsed: "Copy. Louisville, Ky. April 6, 1878. Gen. Basil W. Duke. Movements and Events near the close of the War, &c."

1878
Apr. 9

G[eorge] G[ibbs] DIBRELL, Washington, D. C. To W[illiam] Preston JOHNSTON [Washington, D. C.].

Has read Maj. W[illiam] T. Walthall's letter upon the capture of [Jefferson] Davis published in the Southern Historical

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 156-160.

Society Papers,¹ and noted several errors which he calls to Johnston's attention; on the evening of April 12, 1865, as his command, composed of a Tennessee brigade under Col. W[illiam] S. McLeMore and a Kentucky brigade commanded by Col. W[illiam] C[ampbell] P[reston] Breckinridge, was marching to Raleigh, N. C., he received an order from Maj. Gen. [Joseph] Wheeler to move as rapidly as possible with his command and [Juan de Jesus] Hualla's battery to Greensboro, N. C., and report to the Secretary of War [John Cabell Breckinridge] or to Davis; reached there after midnight and reported to Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and Davis; marched on to Lexington, N. C. with Davis and his staff and there remained until he [Davis] received a dispatch from General Breckinridge who had gone with Gen. Joseph E[ggleston] Johnston to meet Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman to negotiate terms of surrender; then moved on to Charlotte, N. C., where they were joined by Gen. [John] Echols, with Gens. [John C.] Vaughn's and [Basil Wilson] Duke's brigades; it was agreed that General Breckinridge should assume control of the cavalry; was placed upon the right or north of Charlotte until ordered to move across the river and there joined Gen. [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson and his brigade; the S[outh] C[arolina] regiments had been furloughed by Gen. [Braxton] Bragg for thirty days; marched through South Carolina with his division doing most of the picketing and scouting; received an order that Davis had moved on to next morning, and on arrival found that Davis had moved on to Abbeville [S. C.]; upon arriving at Abbeville learned the terms of General Johnston's surrender and was notified to attend a consultation at the house of Col. [Armistead] Burt in Abbeville; present at the meeting were Davis, Gens. Breckinridge, Bragg, Vaughn, Ferguson, Duke, Colonel Breckinridge, writer, and some of the Cabinet or staff of the President [Davis]; Davis began by saying a crisis had arisen and something must be done; discussion followed on the morale of the troops, the feasibility of crossing the Mississippi River and being joined by Gen. [Nathan Bedford] Forrest and [Richard] Taylor, and the disposition of a train of seventy-five wagons and the Government specie; Davis decided to take an escort from Colonel Breckinridge's command and push on, and that the specie should be divided equally among soldiers; those who wished to attempt to cross the Mississippi River were to follow; General Breckinridge gave a verbal order to all officers present to move across the [Savannah] River to Georgia at 11 o'clock that night; the whole command crossed and went into camp at sunrise, Davis passing after camp was set up; muster rolls were made out and writer's chief quartermaster, Maj. Edward C. White, was directed to determine the amount of specie for division; after the division of money, Ferguson, Duke, and Colonel Breckinridge started out in the direction of Davis; was informed by Ferguson the following day that Duke and Colonel Breckinridge and most of their men had been paroled in Augusta

¹Walthall, op. cit.

[Ga.]; he and Vaughn sent into Augusta for a provost marshal to parole their commands and Capt. Lot Abraham, 4th Iowa Cavalry, was sent for the purpose; the conditions in regard to the horses and private property of the soldiers were not acceptable until arranged by a telegram to Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson [U. S. Army]; upon receiving instructions from Wilson they were paroled on May 11th, and marched to their homes, receiving utmost kindness from all Union officers and soldiers until they reached Cleveland, Tenn.; there the provost marshal placed writer's command under guard and searched the men until stopped by Col. [John Eugene] Smith of the 154th Illinois Regiment; at Chattanooga [Tenn.] writer's appeal to Gen. [Henry Moses] Judah, commanding the post, to prevent the appropriation of horses was ineffective; Gen. [George Henry] Thomas ordered the horses returned upon the appeal of Gen. John S[tuart] Williams of Kentucky; Walthall's statement, that Davis sent back for the troops to move to Washington [Ga.] and was informed by General Breckinridge that they were demoralized and wanted money and asking that money be sent back is incorrect; the money had not been sent forward; Davis did write back saying reports had been received that the enemy were in his front, and asked that troops be sent forward; after a consultation, declined to move their commands because the officers were then counting the money for a final settlement, and announcement had been made that "we" had decided to accept General Johnston's surrender and return to "our" homes; in a farewell interview General Breckinridge expressed pleasure with the course followed and said he hoped to return to Kentucky; Walthall may have seen an article in regard to writer's command published in the Banner of the South at Augusta in 1865, which dispelled all charges of demoralization.¹

Copy in hand of Walthall. 9 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm.

At foot: "Compared and found correct. W. T. Walthall."

Endorsed: "Copy. Washington, D. C. 9 April, 1865 [1878]. Gen. G. G. Dibrell Concerning Cavalry Movements and Operations near the Savannah River at the close of the War."

1878
Apr. 13

Basil W[ilson] DUKE, Louisville [Ky.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has just received Davis' letter and expresses his embarrassment in his correspondence with Maj. [William T.] Walthall, resulting from a desire to correct any unjust criticism of his troops and an extreme indisposition to even appear to controvert information obtained from Davis; was moved by the suggestion that distribution of the specie was made upon demand of the men, and in the way of bargain to induce further service on their part; regrets his use of word "bribe" in his letter to Walthall, but it was intended only to put strong light on possible inter-

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 160-164.

pretations of his [Walthall's] article;¹ the cavalry officers at the conference held in Abbeville [S. C.] misunderstood Davis' inquiries concerning the morale and condition of the troops; they believed Davis desired to consult them regarding the feasibility of further prosecution of the war; has looked upon the policy of rapid marching under circumstances attending Davis' escape entirely from his own standpoint; when impatience was expressed at the slow progress, Capt. Calvin Morgan of writer's staff remarked that Davis was at least "travelling like a president and not like a fugitive"; thought Davis was in error in not acceding to the wishes of the officers at the Abbeville meeting to make his escape from the country when it was impossible to reorganize an army even had they possessed the means of supporting war; has given little attention to attacks made upon Davis by Northern men, but aspersions upon Davis' conduct from Southern sources have disgusted him; is anxious not to appear in print as expressing difference or dissent from accounts published by Walthall at Davis' instance; will be glad if Walthall will make any correction he and Davis deem necessary; [postscript] "I do not think that the proposition to distribute the specie was broached in the council at Abbeville. It was suggested next day, and carried into effect the same day."²

A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[151]

1878
Apr. 15

B[asil] W[ilson] DUKE, Louisville, Ky. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

His letter to Walthall of the other day, written under the impression that he was Gen. [Edward Cary] Walthall, contains no expression of confidence or respect which he cannot reiterate now; has known Walthall through their mutual friend, Dr. [Luke Pryor] Blackburn; cannot discern anything in Walthall's article which can be called censorious, but the account of the payment of the specie may be liable to the misconstruction writer has indicated; the partial disbandment of the command composing the escort after the conference at Abbeville [S. C.] explained a condition which might otherwise be attributed to demoralization; has requested Maj. W[illiam] J. Davis, at that date acting as a[ssistant] a[djutant] g[eneral] for Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge, to write Walthall all he remembers on the subject; had never previously learned of the dispatch from [Jefferson] Davis to Gen. [John C.] Vaughn; J. Davis seemed overwhelmed with a sense of national calamity and at times exhibited some impatience and irascibility, but writer never witnessed a more entire abnegation of selfish considerations; J. Davis seemed to cling to the hope of continuing the struggle for Southern independence, and the ardor of his resolution prevented him from properly estimating the resources at his command.³

¹Walthall, op. cit.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 167-169.

³Ibid. 170-171.

Copy in hand of Walthall. 3 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[152]

At foot: "A correct copy. W. T. Walthall."

Endorsed: "Copy. Louisville, Ky., April 15th, 1878.
Gen. B. W. Duke. Additional explanations concerning events at Abbeville and near the Savannah River."

1878
Apr. 15

G[eorge] G[ibbs] DIBRELL, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter as well as a letter from Maj. [William T.] Walthall; in no circumstance could he be induced to write or say a word that could be construed as aiding Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson [U. S. Army] and others who have been misrepresenting Davis and all adherents to his government; is aggrieved at some remarks in Walthall's publication¹ because they reflect upon the cavalry, which included his command; does not remember seeing Gen. [Braxton] Bragg until they got into S[outh] Carolina; Bragg was present at Col. [Armistead] Burt's house in Abbeville [S. C.] and was reproved by Davis for furloughing several S[outh] C[arolina] regiments of cavalry; it took all day and night to count the money, make out the pay rolls, etc.; does not think Davis was in the room when the agreement was made as to the distribution of the money to the troops; remembers remarks made upon the subject by the Secretary of War [John Cabell Breckinridge], Gen. [Basil Wilson] Duke, himself, and others; heard the Secretary of War tell Davis he had given orders to move at 11 p.m.; the conference at Abbeville was not a council of war, but only a consultation as to the condition and sentiments of the troops; the reason he did not try to rally the troops and go on was because of the understanding the night previous, that "we" had decided to surrender; if he publishes anything it shall be a plain story of the part his command took from the day they were ordered to report to Davis to the time they returned home, a copy of which will be sent to Walthall before publication.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24.5 cm. x 19.2 cm.

[153]

1878
Apr. 18

Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To C[rafts] J[ames] WRIGHT.

Has just received Wright's letters and the Chicago Tribune which he enclosed; thanks Wright for the affectionate zeal he manifests in his behalf; as has been heretofore stated, his encampment was surprised by firing across the creek, being a combat of Federal brigades; it was so dark the troops did not recognize each other; awakened by his coachman, he arose, stepped out, and saw some cavalry advancing upon the camp;

Mrs. Davis urged him to leave, believing that the troops would not injure them but that he would be in danger by remaining; she threw her waterproof cloak and shawl over his shoulders and sent her colored servant girl with him as if going for water; a horseman armed with a carbine advanced toward him and ordered him to halt; he instantly threw the coat and shawl off so as to be uncumbered and with defiance advanced toward the horseman; seeing this, Mrs. Davis ran to him and throw her arms around his neck; pillage of the camp commenced immediately; breakfast for his children was "snatched" from the fire when partly cooked; this was what provoked his angry language to Col. B[enjamin] D. Pritchard when he at length came and told writer he was a commanding officer; never did a commanding officer treat a prisoner of high rank in a manner so little in accordance with the usages of a soldier and the instincts of a gentleman as Pritchard treated him while in his power; [postscript] the plea, if made, that the pillage of his family's trunks at Hampton Roads [Va.] were instituted to look for his personal belongings, would be answered by the fact that his luggage had been already taken to the fort [Fortress Monroe]; all horses of the party were taken as booty; [initialed] J. D.¹

Typed copy. 5 pp. 25.8 cm. x 20 cm.

[154]

Endorsed: "Mr. Davis on capture Ap'l 18, 78."

Attached to entries 117, 122.

1878
Apr. 18

Thomas JORDAN, New York [N. Y.]. To [Pierre] G[ustave] T[outant] BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, La.

In answer to Beauregard's note replies that [Jefferson] Davis is not to be held accountable for failure to pursue [Irvin] McDowell from the field of Manassas [Va.] the night of July 21, 1861; on the night of the battle writer was informed that Capt. [John S.] Hill of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah reported that he had been as far forward as Centreville [Va.] and had seen the Federal army routed in full flight toward Washington [D. C.]; repeated this statement at once to Davis, Johnston, and Beauregard; Davis at the time was writing a dispatch to Gen. [Samuel] Cooper; Davis asserted the necessity for pursuit that night by [Milledge Luke] Bonham, who with [James] Longstreet was in close proximity to Centreville; writer wrote the order for pursuit substantially at the dictation of Davis; while writing he remembered, or was reminded by Capt. E[dward] P[orter] Alexander that the informant was known among the men of the old army as "Crazy Hill" because of his eccentricities; Davis himself recalled the sobriquet and laughed heartily; the question of throwing Bonham forward that night upon the unverified report of Hill was discussed and a unanimous decision against it resulted; Davis was profoundly

¹Walthall, op. cit.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 172-173.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 175-178; see also entries 117, 122, 586.

pleased with the results at Manassas achieved by the juncture of the two Confederate armies upon the very field of battle, and his bearing toward the generals [Beauregard and Johnston] was eminently proper; Davis certainly expressed or manifested no opposition to a forward movement; at the close of the day Beauregard surrendered the command of both armies left in his hands during the engagement to Johnston who was in chief command that night and was decidedly averse to an immediate offensive.¹

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.6 cm. x 12.7 cm. [155]

At head: "Rec'd. at N. O. Apr. 23/78 & forwarded to Prest. Jeff. Davis, near Miss. City. April 24/78 - G. T. B."
Attached to entries 141, 142.

[1878
Apr. 18]
Good
Friday
Eve

V[arina Jefferson] DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Is glad to share Davis' burdens; does not think the world believes the story² and reviving it will just produce more perjurers; Maj. [William T.] Walthall's defense³ was "awkwardly constructed and loosely presented"; cares nothing for posterity, only peace for him; regrets that he has started on a history; will be home in a week; "Jeff" [Jefferson Davis, Jr.] is in love with Bessie Martin, a fact which grieves her; begs him not to let Mrs. [Sarah Anne] Dorsey come to see her; pities her brother [William F. Howell] who is exiled from all that is dear to him; expresses her happiness that Winnie [Davis] is out of the country and spared some suffering.

A.L.S. 8 pp. 15.5 cm. x 10 cm. [156]

1878
Apr. 20

J. W. WOODHAM, Jewells Hill, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City [Miss.].

It is generally believed that there yet remains to the credit of the Southern Confederacy \$15,000,000 in gold in the bank of France; the United States cannot ask for it without acknowledging what they always denied, that there was a Confederacy of America, and should they demand it of France it would spring a stern question of international law; could not the Southern states call a convention and make an arrangement to obtain it for distribution among the wounded soldiers?

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.7 cm. x 19.3 cm. [157]

Endorsed: "Inquiry about 15,000,000 dollars in gold said to be in France, and to belong to the C. S. A. Ansd. 22d April 1878."

¹See also entries 141, 142, 158.

²For report of J. H. Wilson on the capture of Jefferson Davis see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLIX (Part I), 370-380.

³Walthall, op. cit.

1878
Apr. 27

Jefferson DAVIS, Mississippi City [Miss.]. To [Pierre] G[ustave] T[outant] BEAUREGARD, New Orleans [La.]
Acknowledges receipt of Beauregard's letter and enclosure in answer to the inquiry on their conference with Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston the night after the Battle of Manassas [Va.]; regrets that Beauregard's recollections are materially different from his; states his recollections so that Beauregard may understand in what the difference consists; though there were a number of troops in condition and proper position for pursuit of the enemy, there was a general complaint of hunger and want of provisions; stated to several commands the importance of remaining where they were and promised to send back rations; directed that rations be sent out to Beauregard's troops on the extreme left, but learned later that a false alarm had caused Beauregard to move the troops to the right flank; in the conference mentioned, he learned that no troops had been sent in pursuit of the enemy, and that Gen. [Milledge Luke] Bonham's brigade was most available for that purpose; he dictated an order to Col. Tho[mas] Jordan directing immediate pursuit; after some conversation the order was modified to the effect that the movement should begin at dawn; rain and the dispersion of the men in most of the commands rendered it impracticable during that day to do more than reassemble the commands, collect the spoils of the fugitive enemy, and with the cavalry follow the retreat to the Fairfax Court House [Virginia]; on the proximate night the conference was resumed, and adverse opinions prevailed upon the question of following up the enemy because of reported fortifications on the south side of the Potomac [River], and the unwillingness of Johnston, under these circumstances, to attempt offensive operations.¹

Copy. 3 pp. 29 cm. x 18.5 cm. [158]

1878
May 3

W[illiam] C[ampbell] P[roston] BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky. To [William T.] WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Walthall's letter and outlines his recollections of events at Abbeville [S. C.] and Vienna [Ala.] during April and May of 1865; one, fails to note distinction Walthall drew between the armistice of April 18 and the surrender of the 26th; Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge had no part in the latter; two, sees a cause for the peculiar mode in which Walthall denied that [Jefferson] Davis had a wagon train; three, has no recollection of having heard of Davis' order to Gen. [John C.] Vaughn after leaving Abbeville; four, whether the consultation at Abbeville was a council of war is of no moment, the point at issue between Davis and the cavalry is more important; Walthall stated that the troops were demoralized and that Davis had decided to abandon them and make his own way; reviews the adverse condition

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 185-186; see also entries 141, 142, 155.

affecting the Confederacy at the time of the Abbeville conference; so far as the cavalry was informed "at Abbeville 'the President determined to abandon the designs of taking the troops and to endeavor to make his own way with only a small party' to the Trans-Mississippi"; bulk of the troops were to be paid and surrendered, others to remain under orders of General Breckinridge; purpose of the Abbeville conference was to effect Davis' successful escape to the west; [John Henninger] Reagan and [Stephen Russell] Mallory were present at Abbeville, but were not at the council of war; it would have been impossible to restore morale of the troops after announcements at Abbeville; five, the morale of all brigades was by no means the same, but on this point each commander would perhaps speak more favorably of his own; six, [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson, [Basil Wilson] Duke, and writer were determined to go on until ordered to stop, [George Gibbs] Dibrell and Vaughn to stop unless ordered to go on; all agreed that Davis' views were wholly erroneous; seven, Davis left the room without adjourning the meeting or giving any explanation; General Breckinridge accompanied him but later returned and the conversation was continued; cannot accurately separate what was said in the presence of Davis from that said in his absence; eight, writer disagreed with Walthall's opinion on the conference for the history of those early days in May can never be rightly understood except as read in the light of what occurred at Abbeville.¹

Copy in hand of Walthall. 12 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[159]

At foot: "(Correct copy, W. T. Walthall)."

Endorsed: "Copy. Lexington, Ky., May 3rd., 1878. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge. Recollections, Discussions, &c. concerning events at Abbeville and Vienna - April & May, 1865."

1878
May 4

J[ohn] C[lifford] PEMBERTON, Phila[delphia, Pa.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Missi[ssippi] City [Miss.].

Shall send by mail to Missi[ssippi] City some thirty-five pages of manuscript relating to Confederate operations in Mississippi during writer's command of the department [Department of Mississippi]; has about half as much more prepared, but has only proceeded as far as the occupation of entrenchments around Vicksburg [Miss.]; could probably complete what further he has to write within the coming week except that he has been unexpectedly called to Norfolk, Va.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[160]

Endorsed: "Gen. J. C. Pemberton (with Monograph on Vicksburg) Philadelphia, Pa. 4 May, 1878. Rec'd. 10 May, 1878."

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 187-193.

²Ibid., 195.

1878
May 14

Rev. J. Dewitt MILLER, Katonah, N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

The Recorder proposes to publish a Decoration Day number with contributions from Sen. [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar [of Mississippi], Gens. [John Brown] Gordon [of Georgia], "Joe" [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, [William Tecumseh] Sherman, and many others; asks Davis for the favor of a contribution.

A.L.S. 1 p. 22.8 cm. x 14.7 cm.

[161]

1878
May 17

Isaac B. HYMER, Washington, D. C. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Recalls to Mrs. Davis' memory his correspondence with [Jefferson] Davis at Fortress Monroe [Va.] concerning his [Davis'] release; did all in his power to save Davis by bringing the matter to bear on his friend, "Sir Knight Andrew Johnson," then "acting President" [of the United States]; at all events, Davis was released soon after their correspondence; thinks he had better destroy the letters as nothing had ever been suspected and it will save future gossip; he is in Washington on business until Congress adjourns and is then going west to engage in railroad building; asks the favor of Mrs. Davis that she "select and recommend to me a fine Widow lady from 35 to 45 years old a Southern lady and one wants a good Husband"; gives a description of himself and offers to supply a photograph.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[162]

1878
May 18

C[lifton] R[hodes] BRECKINRIDGE, Memphis [Tenn.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' acknowledgment of the papers he sent; has not yet seen the article by Maj. [William T.] Walthall;¹ "those people" are still talking about seeing their way clear to "good times," but thinks they will not see good times until the policy of the Government is radically changed; the present depression is the logical result of continued policy of class legislation, sectionalism, and narrow-minded avarice; is thankful that their section is now suffering the least; it is useless to say that the root of the trouble lies in the tariff, in the civil service, in sectional legislation, in bad financial legislation or management, or in the dishonesty of few or many officials; it lies in every one of these; [postscript] "I think your last reply, to Mr. [Robert Mercer Taliaferro] Hunter,² a very convincing and conclusive proof of your position."³

A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.8 cm.

[163]

¹Walthall, op. cit.

²See "Letter from President Davis - Reply to Mr. Hunter," Southern Historical Society Papers, V (1878), 222-227.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 203-204.

1878
May 18 O[tho] R[obards] SINGLETON, Washington, D. C. To Jeff[er-
son] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses copy of a speech he made some time since in the [U. S.] House of Representatives¹ in connection with Davis' letter requesting that his name be excepted from the benefits of the Mexican pension bill, if by so doing its passage could be secured; in the speech he spoke of a meeting in Jackson [Miss.] in the fall of 1860, convened at the request of Gov. [John Jones] Pettus, at which Davis declared that he thought separate state action unwise; asks Davis to give the substance of his opinions if he has not stated them correctly; in the same speech he said that Davis declared his first and highest allegiance was due to Miss[issippi] in whatever course she might adopt; the speech was intended as an act of friendship and to vindicate the truth of history; has been unjustly assailed by Col. [Ethelbert] Barksdale [editor] of the [Jackson] Clarion, and charged with making statements contrary to the written history of the times; Barksdale publishes a letter addressed by Southern senators and representatives to the Southern people, dated December 14, 1860, when all know the only resort was secession, whereas the meeting referred to in writer's speech was in the fall of 1860; has written to Gov. [Joseph Emerson] Brown [of Georgia] and Gen. Rouben Davis as to their recollections of the facts of the said conference; [postscript] wrote last summer to Maj. [William T.] Walthall [see entry 107], when Walthall was engaged in helping Davis with his memoirs, concerning the same facts alluded to in the speech; still has Walthall's reply thanking him for the valuable information; [initialed] S.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.9 cm. x 19.7 cm.

[164]

1878
May 21 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir [Miss.]. To J[ames] R[onald]

CHALMERS [Washington, D. C.].
When he received Chalmers' letter he re-read his [Chalmers'] speech of February 26 [1878] in reply to [James Abram] Garfield;³ though several expressions are not what he would have had Chalmers utter, nothing could justify the harsh criticism quoted; Chalmers could not mean that Confederates had committed treason, or that any comparison could be drawn between his comrades and the "knaves who robbed the people of the fruits of their election"; while [Rutherford Birchard] Hayes continues to shield those who secured for him an office to which he was not chosen, writer cannot concur in the opinion Chalmers announces; agrees with him as to the magnitude of the "crime" committed by [James Madison] Wells and [Thomas C.] Anderson, and would not have wished [Francis Redding] Tillou] Nicholls to save them from the penitentiary so that

¹See Congressional Record, VII (Part II), 1424-1426.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 201-203.

³See Congressional Record, ibid., 1345-1349.

Hayes might keep them in offices of honor and profit; Chalmers claims as an act of humanity to the blacks the usurpation by which "[Abraham] Lincoln attempted to rob the people of the South of property which the Constitution guaranteed, and which his oath bound him to protect as long as he claimed secession was a nullity"; was it not more "an act of cruelty to the blacks, of robbery of the whites, in violation of his duty, for the purpose of enslaving men who were born free and had proved themselves fit to govern?"; writes with a freedom born of cordial love and respect.¹

Copy. 3 pp. 24 cm. x 15 cm.

Endorsed: "Copy of letter to Genl. Chalmers."

Attached to entry 166.

[165]

1878
May 25

Ja[me]s R[onald] CHALMERS, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Acknowledges receipt of Davis' letter and thanks him for his kindly criticism; recognizes that his speech, if viewed with unfriendly eyes, might be construed to his own prejudice; while using the language of opponent in his sense and not writer's own, was endeavoring to answer him from his [opponent's] own standpoint; he did not intend to admit that he should ask forgiveness from his opponents, but meant to say that they had as real need to ask forgiveness.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.4 cm. x 19.5 cm.

Attached to entry 165.

[166]

1878
June 8

Paul H[amilton] HAYNE, Augusta, Ga. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Thanks Davis for his flattering acknowledgment of the two lyrics enclosed in his last letter to Davis; is glad that Davis thinks the "Lives of Hayne and Logaro" are needed now; the "'lives" (sketches rather)" are quite brief because the public is more disposed to read a compressed biography; his agent, Col. Zimmerman Davis of Charleston, S. C., sent him some weeks ago a list of nearly 300 names, mostly Charlestonians; read in the papers that a sister of H[ugh] S[winton] Logaro is writing a more complete biography of her brother, but does not know if this report is correct; is gratified to learn from the newspapers that Davis has recovered his Mississippi estate; [postscript] asks if it is true that Davis is writing a history of the war and thanks him for the "Macon Letter."

A.S.L. 2 pp. 22.5 cm. x 13.5 cm.

[167]

1878
June 19

E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Jackson, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Davis' letter was received and published in the [Jackson]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 197-198.

²Ibid., 210.

Clarion of this date; is gratified by the assurances it contains, for he believed from Davis' previous letter to [Otho Robards] Singleton with reference to the same matter that it was written without knowledge of the attending circumstances; thinks that Singleton's speech¹ on the floor of Congress was unfortunate because, though it placed Davis in the attitude of seeming opposition to many of his political friends in the South, it failed to appease the animosity of sectional foes who have looked with as little indulgence upon separate state action as cooperation, for both policies tended to the same ending, the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.9 cm. x 14.7 cm. [168]
Attached to entry 174.

1878 Jeremiah ENRIGHT, Kansas City, Mo. To Rob[er]t E. Beauregard BUFORD, Hillsdale, Kans.

Will be glad to render Buford any assistance possible; Buford should use the influence of his friends to secure the nomination of Col. [John T.] Crisp for Congress in their district; [John H.] Franklin will use his influence only for those who have the most money; is pleased with the spirit of patriotism that pervades Buford's communication; Buford should be in Kansas City before the 24th and strengthen himself with the strongest letters from his strongest friends.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20 cm. x 12.7 cm. [169]

1878 E[dwin] L. DRAKE, Fayetteville, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has mailed Davis the several issues of The Annals of the Army of Tennessee; the publication will attempt to vindicate the political and military history of the Confederate States; title was selected to arrest the attention of our western soldiers and excite an interest in their unwritten history which was fast being lost through neglect; in admitting Col. [Arthur St. Clair] Colyar's article,³ he thought the subject would need further discussion and perhaps some explanation from Davis;⁴ time will vindicate and applaud Davis' course; the political stand taken by [James] Longstreet and [Alexander Hamilton] Stephens debases them in the eyes of friend and foe; will publish in the August number Davis' letter to the Shiloh Monumental Association.⁵

¹See Congressional Record, VII (Part II), 1424-1426.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 217-218.

³See "Colonel Colyar's Paper," Annals of the Army of Tennessee, I (1878), 162-164.

⁴For reply of Jefferson Davis see Rowland, op. cit., 27-29, erroneously dated 1877.

⁵See Jefferson Davis, "Letter to the Confederate Monumental Association at Shiloh," Annals of the Army of Tennessee, op. cit., 238-239.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.5 cm. [170]
Attached to entries 131, 205.

1878 Isaac S. HYAMS, New Orleans [La.]. To Jefferson DAVIS
July 12 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Is presenting the enclosed statement of political views, and would like to receive for his personal use such criticism as Davis would be pleased to bestow.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.2 cm. x 19.7 cm. [171]

1878 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington City. To Jefferson
July 16 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

From the enclosed circular Davis will see that he has been appointed, unsolicited, an agent for the collection of Confederate war records; Gen. [George Washington] McCrary, Secretary of War, U. S. A., expresses the strongest desire for a complete and fair publication; those are the sentiments also held by Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott, the officer immediately in charge; shall be authorized to offer an exchange of loans of manuscripts, books, etc., with the Southern Historical Society at Richmond [Va.], and hopes that the Society will consent; will be pleased to furnish Davis copies of any papers on file that may be needed in the preparation of his book; wrote Davis a few days since,¹ at Ocean Springs [Miss.], but is writing again after receiving his address from his [Davis'] son-in-law, [Joseph Addison] Hayes.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.6 cm. x 20.3 cm. [172]

Endorsed: "Gen. Marcus J. Wright to President Davis. Offering to furnish copies of papers on file in Archive Office, &c., Washington, D. C., 16 July, 1878."

1878 J[ohn] Taylor WOOD, Halifax, N[ova] S[cotia]. To [Jefferson]
July 19 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Absence from home accounts for delay in answering Davis' letter; will answer the questions in the order asked: first, "we" left Abbeville [S. C.] for Washington, Ga., with the understanding that the cavalry would follow at once to move west to Gen. [Richard] Taylor's department and decide then upon future movements; second, "The above covers the ground of this question"; third, recalls that at or near the crossing of the Savannah River Davis sent back orders for cavalry to hasten forward as the enemy was reported advancing near Washington; fourth and fifth, Gen. [John Cabell] Brockinridge applied for authority to pay the troops with coin, urging that the effect would be good; Davis objected that the effect would be contrary, but referred it to the [Acting] Secretary of the Treasury [John Henninger

¹For reply of Jefferson Davis see Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 238-239.

Reagan] who later reported the payment had been made; the latter and the commanding officer of the cavalry were ordered to join Davis at once; B[reckinridge] sent word that the troops expected some assurance as to where they were expected to go; as the dispersion of the troops made a change in plans, it became necessary for Davis to move only with his staff and a few friends; Mrs. Wood and the children are all well and join in love to Davis and Aunt V[arina, Mrs. Davis].

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25.6 cm. x 20.3 cm. [173]

1878 E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Jackson, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS
July 20 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Acknowledges Davis' letter in reference to the statement of [Arthur St. Clair] Colyar;² there was a class of obstructionists in the Confederate Congress constantly discouraging the Government by introduction of peace resolutions and prophecies of defeat, but has no recollection of the particular resolutions Colyar claims to have introduced; is certain that Davis could have authorized no promise of the kind mentioned by Colyar, and that none was made by Davis' authority in the Congress; he will address a letter to [William T.] Walthall in reference to Colyar's statements which can be forwarded for publication in the Annals of the Army of Tennessee,³ if Davis deems it worth while.⁴

A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.9 cm. x 14.7 cm. [174]
Attached to entry 168.

1878 S[tephen] D[ill] LEE, Columbus, Miss. To W[illiam] T.
July 20 WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's note enclosing a circular letter addressed to Maj. Gens. [Edward Cary] Walthall and [Henry De Lamar] Clayton; as to the first two reasons assigned by Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard for Gen. [John Bell] Hood's Tennessee campaign, the army had no difficulty or delay in marching from Palmetto Station, Ga., to Tusculumbia, Ala., and further east; in respect to Beauregard's third reason, had the army retracted its movement to confront Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman the "moral effect" would have been bad and desertions numerous; agrees fully with the fourth reason, and he never believed that [Jefferson] Davis inaugurated Hood's Tennessee campaign; has often heard Hood assume its entire responsibility; Sherman never decided on his "march to the sea" until Hood

forced it on him by his campaign, as proved by his [Sherman's] dispatches to [Ulysses Simpson] Grant; quotes from six dispatches of Sherman and Grant;¹ from these it will be seen that Hood's campaign made Sherman desperate and provoked his march through Georgia, unopposed because Hood was delayed at Tusculumbia awaiting "a little ammunition and a few shoes, which an exhausted Confederacy can't promptly furnish."

A.L.S. 9 pp. 31.5 cm. x 19.4 cm. [175]

Endorsed: "Gen. S. D. Lee, concerning the Tennessee Campaign, Columbus, Miss. 20 July 1878. Rec'd 23 July 1878."

1878 John T. HOLT, Crystal Springs, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS
Aug. 5 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Is one of Davis' old command, 1st Mississippi Rifles; has heard that Davis will soon publish a history of the late war and would like to secure the agency as canvasser for the State of Texas; has a wife and eight children to support and is now getting too old for manual labor.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.8 cm. x 19 cm. [176]

1878 Somowell S. ILLERS, Prince Frederick [Md.]. To Jefferson
Aug. 6 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses a copy of the paper, of which he is one of the proprietors, wherein he has tried to repel the assaults made upon Davis in consequence of his [Davis'] late address in Miss[issippi]; more could have been said, but no one could be more sincere than he in his duty; although a Marylander, Davis was his president for four years and he still cherishes the feelings he inspired.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20.3 cm. [177]

1878 H[enry] D[oc Lamar] CLAYTON, Clayton, Ala. To William T.
Aug. 9 WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter but absence on business has prevented an earlier reply; the campaign of Gen. [John Bell] Hood into Tennessee in the winter of 1864-65 was so full of mishaps that it is difficult to speak of things in the light of conditions then existing; as to the probable effect upon the army morale of a movement directed toward Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman after he left Atlanta [Ga.] on his march to the sea, any movement toward home always had an exhilarating effect upon a soldier, while one in the opposite direction especially if he left his home in the possession of the enemy.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 239-240.

²See "Colonel Colyar's Paper," Annals of the Army of Tennessee, I (1878), 162-164.

³See "The Hampton Roads Commission," ibid., 229-232. See also Rowland, op. cit., 246-249.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., 218.

¹For dispatches of W. T. Sherman to U. S. Grant see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIX (Part III), 162, 394-395, 576-577; Grant to Sherman, ibid., 576; Sherman to H. W. Halleck, ibid., 613-614; Sherman to G. H. Thomas, ibid., 746-747.

had a depressing effect; applying this rule, believes the happiest result would have been produced, except upon those troops from Tennessee and Kentucky who were in the minority as compared with those from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; those from North Carolina, Louisiana, and other states would have been unaffected; has never approved the reasons assigned by Gen. Beauregard; one, condition of the roads was no slight consideration, but there were reasons operating in the front more powerful against remaining longer in Tennessee than any presented in the rear; two, Sherman had 275 miles' start at the least opportune moment; if the garrisons at Resaca [Ga.] and on to Chattanooga [Tenn.] or Bridgeport [Ala.] had been taken and the railroad thoroughly destroyed, Sherman would have been compelled to move at once; then a movement down on the east side of the Chattahoochee river or west of the Savannah would have rendered Sherman's position perilous; three, this plan would have met part of Beauregard's third objection as to passing over a devastated country, bridges destroyed, etc.; four, sending Hood after Sherman would have opened Alabama to Gen. (George Henry) Thomas, but would not have been so objectionable as postponing the event until Hood was beaten as was perfectly manifest he could be before the first battle at Nashville [Tenn.]; disappointment was general among the officers over the movements; Nashville was known to be no strategic point capable or even desirable of occupation; Hood called a meeting of the general officers which turned out to be a quiet admonition to be watchful; after the meeting, writer, Gen. Edward Johnston, and others had a conversation on the subject, and it was agreed that the enemy so far outnumbered them that they would be able to hold out only for a short time in their position; had they been consulted they would have advised withdrawal to a more eligible position; had pursuit of Sherman been started as soon as he was on the road, the general esprit de corps of the army would have been improved; after Sherman moved out of Atlanta if they had been thrown forward in pursuit, writer's conviction is they would have been exhilarated; but when the time came to move toward the field of Sherman's operations, it came after the heart was broken by repeated defeat; wants nothing in his letter to be construed as a reflection on the judgment, skill or courage of Hood.

A.L.S. 11 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.2 cm. (178)

Endorsed: "Gen. H. D. Clayton, on the Tennessee Campaign."¹
9 Aug. 1878. Rec'd. 14 Aug. 1878.

M(attho) G(albraith) BUTLER, White Sulphur Springs (W. Va.)
To Jefferson DAVIS (Beauvoir, Miss.)
Received a letter from Maj. (William T.) Walthall in refer-

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLV, (Part I), 697 - 700.

once to a letter which writer had written to Gen. [John Bell] Hood about a conversation with Gen. Joseph E[ggleston] Johnston at the time of his [Johnston's] surrender to Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman in 1865; asks Davis to tell Walthall that his letter was mislaid and he would be obliged if Walthall would report the substance of it; prefers not to appear to volunteer in any controversy; was one of those who never believed in Johnston's great ability as a soldier and still less in his strategy, but writer's relations with him have always been kindly; does not wish to have them disturbed unless it be in the interest of truth; has always thought Davis did right in removing Johnston from command, and made a mistake in restoring him; furthermore, writer has sustained the movement made by Hood from Atlanta [Ga.] as the best thing to be done under the circumstances; Hood's mistake was in fighting the battle at Franklin [Tenn.] and permitting [George Henry] Thomas to concentrate at Nashville [Tenn.]; the strategy of Johnston which drew the enemy into the heart of almost the only portion of the Confederacy which had remained intact was a fatal blunder and terminated in destruction.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.5 cm. [179]

Endorsed: "Gen. M. C. Butler, 9 Aug. 1878. Ansd. 15 Aug. 1878. Johnston."

1878
Aug. 10

Jos[eph] WHEELER, Wheeler, Ala. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Continued absence has prevented an earlier reply to Walthall's letter: first, had "our" army remained south of [William Tecumseh] Sherman, he would never have pressed much south of Jonesboro [Ga.]; Gens. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant and [Henry Wallace] Halleck would have urged an advance upon Augusta [Ga.] or Milledgeville [Ga.] and Macon [Ga.], but Sherman's caution would have deterred him; Sherman's line of communication would have been too exposed and a concentration of forces from Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, Mobile [Ala.], Mississippi, and even from Texas added to [John Bell] Hood's army could have assailed and very probably subjected him [Sherman] to disastrous defeat; second, Hood's march to Sherman's rear as far as Dalton [Ga.] was a good move for it invigorated the men, and had Allatoona [Ga.] not been attacked it would have cost but very few men; outlines a plan which would have prevented or retarded any southerly movement by Sherman; never knew a movement in the direction of Nashville [Tenn.] had been decided upon until he received a note from Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard, about October 24, enclosing the orders of October 22nd; through a staff officer of Gen. [Richard] Taylor writer learned that Gen. [Nathan Bedford] Forrest was to cross the Tennessee River near Johnsonville [Tenn.] and join Hood in Tennessee; the movement of Hood's army so far west was unfortunate; the first and

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 249-250.

and second reasons assigned in Walthall's letter only applied to the army as it stood at Florence [Ala.] early in November; the premises of the third reason are erroneous; had the army remained near Sherman or even as near as Jacksonville [N. C.], they could have pursued as suggested by the President [Jefferson Davis] and there was a good chance of success attending such a movement; with respect to the fourth reason, has no idea that [George Henry] Thomas would have marched toward Montgomery [Ala.] with his army, since it was too late in the fall for such a move and the country to be crossed was a serious obstacle; furthermore, Sherman in Georgia and Grant in Virginia could have used Thomas' surplus troops with much better advantage than a march from Nashville to Montgomery; has a high regard for Hood and in a work he is writing will correct some unjust allusions regarding him; admires Beauregard as a great military engineer and as a great general; hopes nothing he has said may be regarded in the light of criticism.

L.S. 4 pp. 35.3 cm. x 21.2 cm. [180]

Endorsed: "Gen. Jos. Wheeler (Concerning the Tennessee Campaign), Wheeler, Ala. 10 Aug. 1878. Rec'd. 12 Aug. 1878. Ackn. 21 Aug. 1878. (P. C.)"

1878
Aug. 17 J[ohn] W[illia]m JONES, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

Gen. Marcus J[oseph] Wright informed him that Davis was anxious to get a copy of the "Correspondence between Gen. J[oseph] E[gg]leston Johnston and the President [Davis] and Sec[re]t[ary] of War [James Alexander Seddon]" published by direction of the Confederate Congress; will send Davis a duplicate copy at once, also any other documents Davis wishes that he is able to furnish; the Society has full newspaper files for the whole period of the war; Wright told him he had tendered Davis free access to the Confederate archives in Washington [D. C., see entry 172]; the Secretary of War [George Washington McCrary], through W[right], has made the Southern Historical Society the same offer; if Davis should at any time prefer not to make personal application for any particular thing, he will be glad to secure it for him; when Davis has finished with any documents, manuscripts, etc., which ought to be preserved, the Society would be glad to be their custodian and hold them subject to Davis' orders, Davis has a standing invitation to make an address before the Society; [postscript] "If you will let me know which volumes of our papers you have, and in what binding, it will give me pleasure to send you the others."

A.L.S. 3 pp. 28.3 cm. x 22.5 cm. [181]

1878
Aug. 20 James LYONS, Dagger's Springs [Va.]. To [William T.] WALTHALL, Lotos, Miss.

Received Walthall's note with that of [Jefferson] Davis; has been at a loss to tell why Davis never wrote to him except in reply; intended only to elicit a denial of [Robert Mercer Taliaferro] Hunter's statement which had sunk deeply into Gen.

[Joseph Eggleston] Johnston; latter has often urged that Davis did not deny him rank over Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee, nor remove him from command from any personal hostility, but because he considered it his duty to yield to the importunities with which he was assailed; has secured the nomination of Johnston to Congress, he thinks, which is equivalent to election; Johnston's election will do much to take the name of outcast from Davis; voted against the first invasion of Pennsylvania because the enemies of the President [Davis] carried a resolution through the Military Committee declaring the opinion of the House was that the army should invade Pennsylvania; when Col. [William Porcher] Miles reported it, writer objected and called for a vote; voted in a minority of six against the resolution, which, not being joint, was never sent to the President so far as he knows; one fact in the history of the Congress is worth mentioning; a bill was introduced taxing the currency 25 percent every ninety days until 75 percent was consumed, and then to declare the remaining fourth to have been paid; one of the "die-in-the-last-ditch-men" led the debate for it, and writer led the debate against it, charging the Speaker with intention to involve "our" cause in the odium of repudiation and so destroy it; the bill was finally rejected; congratulates Davis upon having so able a coadjutor as Walthall in the preparation of his book, which he hopes to live to read; [postscript] it so happened that he was able to be the first volunteer offered to the Confederacy; when the ordinance of secession was passed he sent a letter to Gov. [John] Letcher [of Virginia] tendering himself and the regiment under his command for service whenever needed; received a reply from Adj. Gen. W[illia]m H. Richardson to the effect that he would be informed if the occasion for his services arose; could never understand the cause of such conduct by Letcher unless it was due to the fact that he [writer] was the brother-in-law of Henry A[lexander] Wise, with whom Letcher had a violent quarrel in respect to the gubernatorial election and also to [Letcher's] hostility to the Confederacy; cites at length evidences of Letcher's hostile attitude toward Davis and the Confederacy.¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 32 cm. x 21.3 cm. [182]

Endorsed: "Hon James Lyons, recollections of various events, &c. &c. Dagger's Springs, Va. 20 Aug. 1878. Rec'd. (at home) during my absence in Memphis - answered by Pres't. Davis - answer enclosed. Rec'd. by W. T. W. 10 Oct. 1878. Genl. Johnston's rank."

Attached to entry 188.

1878
Aug. 21 J[ohn] B[rown] GORDON, Atlanta [Ga.]. To [William T.] WALTHALL, Mobile, Ala.
Col. [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar sent him Walthall's letter in reference to charges against ex-Pres. [Jefferson]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 252-256.

Davis of participation in the "Repudiation" acts of Mississippi; both Walthall and Davis are under an erroneous impression as to the character and contents of the note said to have been written by Lamar; it was a mere pencil memorandum and was left on writer's table, signed "Lamar"; the memorandum was left by Lamar urging writer to go to Europe in the interest of the South, offering as one inducement the high character of Georgia's credit; no language whatever was used connecting Davis in any way with repudiation; had never known that such charges had been made against Davis; Lamar always spoke of Davis in terms of the highest admiration and friendship; cannot understand how so erroneous an impression as to the character of the memorandum could ever have been made; claims the privilege of correcting the misunderstanding as far as Davis is concerned, and begs Walthall to show Davis this letter.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[183]

1878 S[amuel Paul] CHOPPIN, New Orleans [La.]. To [Jefferson]
Aug. 22 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

[Jacob U.] Payne communicated Davis' letter to him; is sending a few suggestions to treat a case of yellow fever before the services of a physician can be obtained; onset is apt to be violent and is frequently preceded by a chill; violent pain in the lower part of the back, the eyes are red and glistening; prescribes a hot foot bath, warm drinks such as orange leaf tea, and a dose of oil to evacuate the bowels; if attack comes soon after eating, an emetic would be advisable; as soon as the oil operates administer fifteen grains of quinine and fifteen drops of Baltley's sedative or laudanum together in a tablespoonful of orange-flower water, and repeat in four hours; the patient should be kept covered with a blanket for forty-eight hours; the warm drinks should be continued for forty-eight hours, then cold drinks such as lemonade can be administered; this is all that can be prescribed without having the patient under observation; sends regards to Mrs. [Sarah Anne] Dorsey; [postscript] will send a printed circular of instructions which he is preparing as soon as it is ready.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm.

[184]

1878 F. E. RICHARDSON, Molino, Fla. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL,
Aug. 26 Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter and will furnish what information he can on the points desired; had been on Gen. S[amuel] W[ragg] Ferguson's staff for some time before they left Mississippi in 1863; while camped near Abbeville [S. C.] on or about April 29 or 30, 1865, Pres. [Jefferson] Davis and a party rode

up and entered into conversation with Ferguson; his brigade moved out shortly after the departure of Davis along the same road traveled by him; their brigade traveled westward and were joined that evening by Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge; moved on to the Savannah River and crossed on a pontoon bridge on a date he is unable to give; heard that some of the troops of other brigades had been paid off in silver; thinks the Treasury was turned over to his brigade and was guarded by the 2nd Ala[bama] Cavalry Regiment; arrived at Washington [Ga.] May 4, 1865, where his brigade was paid off in silver or gold; a report reached headquarters that Col. [William] Boyles had gotten a late Savannah [Ga.] newspaper announcing [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's surrender of all east of the Chattahoochee [River] and were told they must be paroled; Boyles and other regimental officers determined not to obey Ferguson any longer but to return to Augusta [Ga.] and be paroled; brought this intelligence immediately to Ferguson; Ferguson addressed the men about 11 or 12 o'clock that night; when asked by an officer if Johnston had surrendered, thinks Ferguson replied that he had not seen anything of it, and Johnston could not surrender his [Ferguson's] command for he [Ferguson] was reporting directly to Breckinridge, the Secretary of War; Ferguson made a beautiful appeal to the soldiers telling them the intentions of the head officers to make their way across the Mississippi [River] and to guard and protect Davis; closed his address by remarking to his soldiers: "Seeing I have no command, and determined not to surrender, will go on, and those who desire to follow me can go"; everything seemed to be in confusion, the men, no doubt, having been demoralized by their officers; on May 5, 1865, Ferguson reported the condition of affairs to Breckinridge's headquarters, but soon returned and informed the men who had decided to follow him that they were to be given an honorable discharge; discharges were then written and delivered to the men, eighty-eight in all; they were paid \$25 each, some in gold and some in silver; heard of no order sent back by Davis after he had crossed the Savannah River; did hear some threats to attack the Treasury as it was turned over to his brigade, and the 2nd Ala[bama] Cavalry Regiment was placed over it as a guard; since the war writer has been told by Maj. [John A.] Foster, brigade commissary, that before they departed for their homes, there was \$10,000 in gold left; Breckinridge ordered it taken back to Washington, Ga., and deposited with a good citizen; they departed with Ferguson on the 5th; Ferguson divided some of his trinkets with the staff and went in search of his wife in South Carolina; the eighty-eight men moved up on a hill and there saw Breckinridge unpacking his valise and dividing his shirts, tobacco, etc., with his couriers, then mounting and riding off through the woods; fully agrees with Davis in all his doings and sayings and will defend him at all times.¹

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 258-259.

²Ibid., 259-260.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 263-267.

Copy in hand of Walthall. 9 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm. [185]
At foot: "Compared and found correct. W. T. Walthall."
Endorsed: "Copy. Molino, Florida, August 26, 1878. Capt. F. E. Richardson. Recollections of events near Washington, Ga., &c April & May, 1865."

1878 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To J[ohn] B[rown] GORDON
Aug. 28 [Atlanta, Ga.].

Maj. [William T.] Walthall has sent him Gordon's letter [see entry 183]; there has been a misapprehension in regard to what has been circulated concerning Col. [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar's expressions and a mistake in supposing that writer had ever believed Lamar unfriendly to him; the publication of what purported to be a note written by Lamar to Gordon referred to Lamar's annoyance by frequent questions requiring explanation of the so-called repudiation of Missi[ssippi], and the expression of a belief that but for the fact that writer was from Mississippi, the Confederacy would have been recognized by European powers; did not believe that Lamar used language connecting him with repudiation; had Lamar learned while in Europe that writer's Miss[issippi] citizenship was the obstacle to recognition, he would have so informed him; he and Walthall had supposed that Gordon had seen the publication of what was represented to be a letter from Lamar to him [Gordon]; regrets that the memo on which the forgery was based was not preserved to expose the fraud that must have been designed to injure Lamar.¹

Copy. 2 pp. 29 cm. x 18.5 cm. [186]

1878 Robert LOWRY, Brandon [Miss.]. To [John Francis Hamtranck
Aug. 28 CLAIBORNE, Natchez, Miss.].

As the surviving commissioner of the two appointed by the governor of Mississippi to visit Washington City in an endeavor to effect the release of Jefferson Davis from Fortress Monroe [Va.], submits history of efforts: on October 30, 1866, Gov. B[enjamin] G[rubb] Humphreys was authorized by the legislature to appoint two commissioners; writer and Col. Giles M. Hillyer of Natchez were appointed; they were granted an interview with Pres. [Andrew] Johnson in Washington;² called Johnson's attention to the regard the Southern people had for Davis and urged his release; the President replied he could not act at that time as the situation of the country and the gravity of the question demanded deliberation; called the President's attention to the possibility that Congress would repeal the Presi-

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 267-268.

²For a letter from B. G. Humphreys to Andrew Johnson introducing the commissioners see entry 8.

dent's power of pardon and leave him powerless to grant the pardon; after further discussion along this line the President said that he did not see that he could do anything, but that he would see them again; writer then said to the President that every well-informed person knew that Davis would appear at any place and time to answer any charge preferred against him by the U. S. Government, and the President agreed; when it was requested that Davis be released on bail, provided bail did not exceed in amount the value of all property in the Southern States, the President said that he could not control that; ten days later they called on the President again, who again protested that he could do nothing in "the matter of Mr. Davis"; the commissioners then went to Fortress Monroe; writer there remarked that Johnson no doubt found it difficult to divest himself of his widespread utterance, "Treason is odious and must be punished," to which Davis replied, "I shall not be surprised if President Johnson is tried for treason before I am"; on his return home he mentioned this to a number of his friends, among them Judge A[braham] G. Mayers, Col. J[oseph] M. Jayne and John S. Hobson; the remark proved to be almost prophetic, Johnson was tried for high crimes and misdemeanors; after leaving Davis, he and Hillyer went to see Col. W[illiam] B. Reed and Cha[rles] O'Conor, counsels for Davis; they left N[ew] York impressed with the strong probability that the Government would abandon the prosecution; in N[ew] York they were much indebted to Col. Burton N[orvell] Harrison, who had been Davis' private secretary, for many courtesies.¹

A.L.S. 5 pp. 31.4 cm. x 19.5 cm. [187]
Endorsed: "Gov. Lowry."
Enclosed with entry 190.

1878 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To James LYONS [Dagger's
Aug. 30 Springs, Va.].

In the absence of Maj. [William T.] Walthall, Lyons' letter has been sent to him; infers from Lyons' request for a negation of [Robert Mercer Taliaferro] Hunter's assertion, which he might show to Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston alone, that it was some assertion in relation to Johnston, but he has not found in looking over Hunter's letters anything of that character; asks that Lyons state to him what the assertion is; will be glad to comply in the matter as far as he can; in relation to the complaint of his giving Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee the higher rank, it is quite absurd; of the two [Lee and Johnston], Lee had the higher rank when both came to join the Confederate Army, and was named first when both were nominated to the Congress for commissions as brigadier generals; Johnston, as quartermaster general of the U. S. [Army], had the staff commission of brigadier general and was prohibited under that commission from assuming command of troops;

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 269-272.

supposes Johnston knew that when he was nominated to be a quartermaster general; as chairman of the Commission on Military Affairs, he reported the nomination [Johnston's] with the recommendation that it be confirmed, but it met with serious opposition and all his power and influence were required to prevent its rejection; in the debate writer had no aid from the senators from Virginia, perhaps because of their lack of confidence in [John Buchanan] Floyd; if [James Murray] Mason were living he could tell more concerning this; thanks Lyons for his letter; will be gratified to procure his reminiscences and those of his friends of events during the war.¹

Copy. 2 pp. 32.2 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[188]

Attached to entry 182.

1878

Sep. 5

Robert E. Beauregard [a]rd BUFORD, Kansas City, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has been unable to obtain from Col. [Hiram] Coats in Kansas City the letter Davis referred to; Coats said it had never reached him; would like Davis to rewrite the letter and enclose it in care of J[eremiah] Enright; the leading men of Cass Co[unty, Mo.] favor writer's appointment; of the four Democratic papers the editors of three have signed the letter to Col. John T. Crisp asking the appointment for him; the K[ansas] C[ity] Times and Col. John C. Moore, who fought with [John Sappington] Marmaduke during the war, are supporting him; Judge Samuel L. Sawyer and Dr. [?] Griffith are in opposition; Gen. [Charles S.] Stringfellow has promised to do what he can to secure writer's appointment; is doing everything possible to secure C[risp]'s election; [postscript] "I shall attend William Coll[oge], Liberty, Clay Co[unty, Mo.] this winter and your letter will go 'a great ways' over there as nearly all of Clay's people are sons of Old Va. & Ky. and their descendants. Robt."

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm.

[189]

1878

Sep. 5

Robert LOWRY, Brandon, Miss. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses copy of paper sent to Col. [John Francis Ham-tranck] Claiborne of Natchez [Miss.] who wanted writer, as surviving commissioner, to give the results of their mission; has done this with the understanding that none of it should be used if in any manner disagreeable to Davis; Col. [Giles M.] Hillyer's appeal to the President [Andrew Johnson] was in the shape of an address, the language well chosen but not inviting any reply; writer wanted Johnson to either grant the pardon at once or advise the authorities to allow Davis bail, otherwise he wanted Johnson's reason for refusal; asks Davis to notify him if there is anything in the paper that does not meet with his approval;

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 257-258.

hopes that the attack on Davis' speech at Miss[issippi] City [Miss.] by the editor of the Vicksburg Herald has not caused Davis any annoyance; the speech was endorsed by nine-tenths of the Southern people.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.6 cm. x 20.4 cm.

[190]

For enclosure see entry 187.

1878

Sep. 18

W[illiam] L. TRENHOLM, Charleston [S. C.]. To [Pierre Gustave Toutant] BEAUREGARD [New Orleans, La.].

Maj. [Edward] Willis has sent him Beauregard's note, but he has been unable to find anything documentary on the subject; thinks the letters and papers were destroyed by fire in the office of John Fraser & Co. on Central Wharf [Charleston]; in the absence of records prefers not to make a statement for the reasons expressed in his letter to Dr. [J. Dickson] Bruns, a copy of which is enclosed; regrets that he cannot more effectually aid him in establishing the history of a transaction which exercised so decisive an influence on the fate of the Confederacy; well remembers that Beauregard supported the proposal and used his influence to have the matter brought before the Cabinet at Montgomery [Ala.]; the proposition itself can probably be obtained by writing to John R. Armstrong, late of Fraser Trenholm & Co., Liverpool [England], as no doubt copies of all the papers exist in Liverpool; thinks it was in May 1861 that he was sent to Montgomery to lay the proposal before the Confederate Government; Justice [John Archibald] Campbell was on the same train from Washington [D. C.], having just resigned his seat in the U. S. Supreme Court; remembers that Beauregard was on the train from Charleston and they talked of the importance of the two propositions he was authorized to make; one, to furnish certain steamers for certain purposes, and two, to establish and maintain, under a Government guarantee, a line of steam communication between Charleston and the West Indies; attended a meeting of the Cabinet in which he spoke in explanation and recommendation of both measures, but from questions put to him has always felt that few if any of those present realized the scope and importance of the measures put before them.²

Copy. 3 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[191]

For enclosure see entry 128.

Enclosed with entry 204.

[1878]

Oct. 6

W[illiam] T. W[ALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses three letters of Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright, one of which Davis' letter of July 18, 1878,³ was in reply; also

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 268-269.

²Ibid., 302-303.

³See ibid., 238-239.

copies of writer's letters to Wright, dated July 7 and October 3, 1878; informed Wright that he believed Davis would have no objection to his having access to any of the "reports or records" referred to in Davis' letter [of July 18, 1878]; Davis has few if any that have not already been published; will state to Wright the refusal by Gen. [Edward Davis] Townsend to make any promise for the War Department; those papers have been obtained with great difficulty despite appeals to the Secretary [of War, George Washington McCrary], and backing by an influential senator.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 21.7 cm. x 13.5 cm.

[192]

1878 B[enjamin] H[arvey] HILL, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson
Oct. 12 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has sent [William T.] Walthall the facts as he remembers them on the removal of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston; if Davis thinks them incomplete or inaccurate in any particular, writer will be glad to compare recollections with him; sent Davis a copy of all the facts he knows concerning [Francis Preston] Blair's visit to Richmond [Va.] and the appointment of the Hampton Roads [Va.] commissioners; left Richmond on February 3, 1865, and never returned, therefore knows nothing of what occurred there after the commissioners returned; is convinced that the failure of the Confederacy was the result of unwise cabals against Davis by some of the leading men; does not despair of seeing Davis once more in the Senate of the nation.¹

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[193]

Attached to entry 194.

1878 Benj[amin] H[arvey] HILL, Atlanta, Ga. To W[illiam] T.
Oct. 12 WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has read the extract furnished by Walthall from the letter of James Lyons on the removal of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston from the command of the Army of Tennessee; Lyons is mistaken in that writer did not advocate the removal and was not present at the session of the Cabinet when the order of removal was made; he did, however, know the Cabinet was in session on that subject, also knew the views of the President [Jefferson Davis] and of several members of the Cabinet, and the result of their deliberations; outlines the facts, to the best of his memory, touching on the removal: a messenger arrived on June 28 or 29, 1864, from Johnston, Sen. [Louis Trozevant] Wigfall of Texas, and Gov. [Joseph Emerson] Brown of Georgia, to persuade writer to write a letter to Davis urging him to order either Gens. [John Hunt] Morgan or [Nathan Bedford] Forrest to attack [William Tecumseh] Sherman's rear; Johnston was to send

the letter by special messenger to Richmond [Va.]; went immediately to offer his services to Johnston at Marietta [Ga.]; Johnston explained why he could not attack Sherman's army in their intrenchments, nor could he prevent Sherman from flanking him [Johnston] and compelling his retreat; the only way of arresting Sherman was to cut off his supplies from the rear and thus compel him to give battle on Johnston's terms or retreat; Johnston stated that he could not spare a sufficient number of his own army under [Joseph] Wheeler or others to accomplish this work; Johnston said that Morgan was at Abingdon, Va., with 5,000 cavalry and that Stephen D[ill] Lee had 16,000 men under him in Mississippi, including the troops under Forrest and [Philip Dale] Roddey; if Morgan could not be sent, 5,000 of those under Forrest could do the work if Davis would order the movement; writer decided to go to Richmond in person and lay all the facts before the President; however, he first asked Johnston how long he [Johnston] could hold Sherman north of the Chattahoochee River; Johnston did not answer directly, but writer concluded that Sherman could be held there for at least fifty-four or perhaps sixty days, to which Johnston assented; arrived in Richmond about July 9, and laid all facts before the President who proceeded to explain the situation; Morgan had been ordered to move upon Sherman's rear, but was defeated in going through Kentucky and Tennessee; he returned to Abingdon with only 1,800 men demoralized and badly provided with horses; the President next read a dispatch from Lee to the effect that Gen. [Andrew] J[ackson] Smith [U. S. Army] had left Memphis [Tenn.] with 15,000 men intended as a reenforcement for Sherman or for an attack on Mobile [Ala.]; to meet this force Lee needed reenforcements, having only 7,000 men including the commands of Forrest and Roddey; Davis also had a dispatch from the commander at Mobile, whom writer thinks was Gen. [Dabney Herndon] Maury, to the effect that Gen. [Edward Richard Sprigg] Canby was marching from New Orleans [La.] with 20,000 men and Smith from Memphis with 15,000 to make a combined attack on Mobile; to meet this force Maury had 4,000 and Lee 7,000, making 11,000 in all; Maury also asked for reenforcements; Johnston was utterly at fault as to the number of troops in the different commands; when writer reported that Johnston could hold Sherman fifty-four to sixty days, Davis read a dispatch from Johnston announcing that he had crossed or was crossing the Chattahoochee River; Davis condemned himself for having appointed Johnston to the command of the army under pressure he [Davis] could not resist and stated that he had feared Johnston would retreat and not fight; the following day the Secretary of War, [James Alexander] Seddon, asked him to put his interview with Johnston in writing for use of the Cabinet; Seddon was anxious for Johnston's removal as he was one of those responsible for Johnston's appointment; other members of the Cabinet had views similar to those expressed by Seddon; Davis thought [William Joseph] Hardee the best man to succeed Johnston, but knew Hardee would not accept the command; finally Davis said with feeling, "Oh! I would rather risk Joe Johnston than any of them. There is not a better fighter in the army if he will only fight"; during all this time telegraphic correspondence was kept up with Johnston to ascertain if

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 284-285.

he would make a determined fight to save Atlanta; Johnston's answers were thought to be evasive; finally the question was put to Johnston categorically: "Will you surrender Atlanta without a fight?"; to this the answer was regarded as not only evasive, but indicated the contemplated contingency of surrendering Atlanta on the grounds that the governor of the State had not furnished sufficient State troops to man the city while the army was giving battle outside; Davis yielded very reluctantly, and was the last one to agree to the order of removal.

A.L.S. 11 pp. 35.5 cm. x 21.8 cm. [194]

Endorsed: "Hon. B. H. Hill, concerning the removal of Gen. J. E. Johnston. Atlanta, Ga. 12 Oct. 1878. Rec'd 13 Nov. 1878. Copied in Rise and Fall."¹

Attached to entry 193.

1878 W. A. FULLER, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Oct. 12 Miss.].

Davis' letter arrived yesterday; encloses a paper containing the narrative which he hopes Davis will read carefully; with one exception, at Jonesboro [Ga.], September 1874 [1864], he was in no regular engagement, not from fright, but through circumstances; feels that he honors himself when he honors "Jeff" Davis.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm. [195]

Across face of letter in red ink: "My partner, though a Northern man, belonged to Genl [Braxton] Braggs army."

1878 R[oswell] S[abino] RIPLEY, New York [N. Y.]. To Jefferson Oct. 26 DAVIS [Memphis, Tenn.].

Davis may recollect writer's reading to him, at Richmond [Va.] in February 1864, a correspondence between the headquarters of Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and himself [writer] concerning the operations of the engineers at Charleston [S. C.], and especially concerning the matter of forcing of the passage of Light-House Inlet by the enemy July 1, 1863;² has had a few copies of the correspondence reprinted so that it may not be lost from the record and in order that it may be available for reference; has sent several copies to the Southern Historical Society and is enclosing a few to Davis at Memphis; expects Davis will return as soon as the effects of the fever have dissipated; is returning to Europe within a fortnight; his

¹See Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 557-561.

²For reports, etc., of P. G. T. Beauregard and R. S. Ripley on Charleston Harbor, S. C., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXVIII (Part I), 55-116, 367-405. See also P. G. T. Beauregard, "Torpedo Service in the Harbor and Water Defences of Charleston," Southern Historical Society Papers, V (1878), 145-161.

address there is care of Charles J. Abbott, 8 New Tree, London [England], and will be glad to do anything he can for Davis there.¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.2 cm. x 13 cm. [196]

1878 C[hristopher] G[ustavus] MEMMINGER, Charleston, S. C. To Nov. 27 Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Could not personally supply information requested in Davis' letter; has no recollection of the proposition referred to by Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; does remember having written to William [L.] Trenholm of the firm of John Fraser & Co. to come to Montgomery [Ala.] to present the advantages of establishing a depot for cotton and munitions of war at Bermuda and some station in the West Indies; Trenholm appeared before the Cabinet and warmly advocated the plan; writer approved the plan, but it was not approved by the Cabinet; recalls nothing of any proposal to purchase the steamers of the India Company; all documentary evidence on the matter has been lost, but Trenholm remembers his appearance before the Cabinet; Trenholm's address was confined to the scheme mentioned, but he proposed to the Secretary of War [Leroy Pope Walker] and to the Secretary of the Navy, [Stephen Russell] Mallory, the purchase of the steamers of the Oriental Company, which he thought could be purchased for \$1,000,000; Mallory and Walker objected on the grounds that the great draft of water would prevent their entering Southern ports, their construction of iron, and the want of money; the proposals were not accepted; Trenholm resides in Charleston and would readily answer any inquiries.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 20.2 cm. [197]

1878 Cha[rles] E[dward] HOOKER, Washington, D. C. To [Jefferson Dec. 7 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Davis' letter with enclosure was received; called on Gen. [Edward Davis] Townsend [adjutant general, U. S. Army] and showed him [George] Wilson's letter; Townsend stated that he remembered the solid ring and the others and that they had been returned to Davis through some friend applying for them; Townsend asked him to leave Wilson's letter in reference to the rings, and promised to look up the correspondence with the [War] Department and give writer copies; as to the arms, Townsend stated that there was a serviceable rifle and pistol which had been turned over to the Ordnance Department; if a description of them could be furnished he would make a search for them; will forward Townsend's reply when received.³

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.7 cm. [198]
Attached to entry 200.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 285-286.

²Ibid., 288; see also entry 204.

³Ibid., 294-295.

1878
Dec. 7 E[dward] D[avis] TOWNSEND, Washington [D. C.]. To Charles
E[dward] HOOKER [Washington, D. C.].
Encloses copy of letter from Jefferson Davis to Philip
Phillips; the rings and matters therein referred to were turned
over to Phillips on September 9, 1874; is returning herewith the
letter of Geo[rge] Wilson, Jr.¹
A.L.S. 1 p. 24.9 cm. x 19.5 cm. [199]
For enclosure see ontry 61.
Enclosed with entry 200.

1878
Dec. 9 Cha[rle]s E[dward] HOOKER, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson
DAVIS, Beauvoir [Miss.].
Wrote Davis recently stating results of his interview with
Gen. [Edward Davis] Townsend; encloses copies and letter from
Townsend by which Davis will see that the articles inquired
about were delivered to [Philip] Phillips on September 9, 1874.²
A.L.S. 1 p. 24.3 cm. x 19.3 cm. [200]
For enclosures see entries 61, 199.
Attached to entry 198.

1878
Dec. 12 E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Jackson, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].
Would be gratified to have an expression from Davis on the
right of the legislature of a State to instruct her senators in
Congress; if the right exists, the duty of obedience is a logi-
cal consequence; in the pressing importance of measures having
a direct and practical bearing upon the welfare of the people,
it is essential to the preservation of Republican government
that a return to first principles should be made; asks what has
been the faith and practice of the Democratic Party upon the
subject.³
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.4 cm. [201]
Attached to entry 202.

1878
Dec. 14 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To E[thelbert] BARKSDALE
[Jackson, Miss.].
Received Barksdale's letter asking his opinion on the right
of the legislature of a State to instruct her senators in Con-
gress; the Government of the United States is essentially repre-
sentative and to deny the responsibility of the representative
to his constituents would be to attack the foundation of this
political system; the two houses of Congress represent the people
and the states themselves; if the people of a Cong[ressional]
district were to instruct their representative upon any particu-

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 295.

²Ibid., 296.

³Ibid., 297.

lar question, who will gainsay their right to do so, or his duty
to obey; in the Union compact it was provided that senators be
chosen by their respective legislatures; a senator who accepts
election by the legislature as such expression of the will of
the State, would seem to be estopped from contending that the
legislature is not the proper channel through which the State
should speak to him; in a democracy practice is either to obey
instructions or resign office held and make way for another; in
the state governments, as well as in the United States, power
was attended by a correlative responsibility of those who re-
ceived authority and trust; the growth of wealth and luxury has
given rise to an army of lobbyists, the agents of powerful cor-
porations, of special interests, and of the monied power; against
the influence of these it were safer to trust the body of the
people who are beyond the reach of temptation, than the few who
are immediately exposed to it; in opposition to the right of the
constituency to instruct, knows of no argument that deserves no-
tice, unless it be that which denies to the people the requisite
amount of intelligence; if that is true the cornerstone of their
temple is crushed, and it is vain to attempt to prop the super-
structure; writer repels the assumption that any man has more
wisdom than the aggregate of his neighbors; believes that the co-
existence of liberty and power requires the direct responsibility
of the representative to his constituents; unless such a system
is maintained, and the virtue and intelligence of the people keep
pace with the demand for both in the exercise of the high power
they possess, they must look forward to corruption among offi-
cials, anarchy, and despotism.¹

Copy. 4 pp. 32.8 cm. x 21 cm. [202]

Endorsed: "Copy of letter to Col. E. Barksdale on right of
instruction. Dec. 14th, 1878."
Attached to entry 201.

1878
Dec. 18 W[illiam]m Preston JOHNSTON, Washington, D. C. To [A. P.]
TASKER [Washington, D. C.].
The "Memorandum of a conversation with Genl. [J. E.] John-
ston...."
Copy. 1 p. 30 cm. x 22 cm. [203]
Attached to entry 2.

1878
Dec. 28 W[illiam] L. TRENHOLM, Charleston [S. C.]. To Jefferson
DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Received Davis' letter with its enclosures, but would have
preferred not being appealed to for recollections of a matter
that happened seventeen years ago; the first application was
made to him last February; encloses a copy of his reply and a
copy of his letter to Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 297-299.

of September 18 [1878], both of which have been read to [Christopher Gustavus] Memminger; Memminger states that the only matter brought before the [Confederate] Cabinet was the proposal to subsidize steamers to keep open communication with the West Indies; has tried to recall whether it was that proposal or the one to purchase steamers which was discussed at the Cabinet meeting he attended by invitation; remembers someone, possibly Gen. [Robert] Toombs, making a remark which showed he confused the two measures altogether; as he remembers it he [writer] spoke in favor of both measures; the proposal as to the purchase of the steamers was left at the Navy Department in Montgomery [Ala.] and can no doubt be found among the Confederate archives at Washington [D. C.; postscript] "I return the newspaper slip."¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 23.8 cm. x 14.5 cm. [204]
For enclosures see entries 128, 191.

- [1878] E[dwin] L. DRAKE [Fayetteville, Tenn.]. To the American [?].
Desires to present in "your columns" a brief recital of the condition of Western history at this time; cites the inadequacies of Gen. J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston's Narrative and the "campaigns of [Nathan Bedford] Forrest's cavalry";² editions of Confederate official reports are out of print, expensive, and not accessible to the general reader; Gen. [Benjamin Franklin] Cheatham has only one of all the official reports that he made, that of Shiloh [Tenn.], and Gen. [William H.] Palmer has none; the captured archives are under lock and key at Washington [D. C.], and no Confederate soldier or writer will ever have access to them; such requests have been uniformly and firmly denied; all this illustrates "our" poverty in the way of available historical material; the story of "our" achievements to a great extent exists only in the memories of the living actors; the North has told its story, and if "we" neglect the testimony of our living witnesses, "the future will most certainly give judgment against us."
1 p. 21.5 cm. x 14 cm. Printed.
Attached to entries 131, 170. [205]

- 1879 L[ucius] B[ollinger] N[ORTHROP], Albemarle County, Va. To
Jan. 7 [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Would be glad to hear from Davis; felt that trouble was impending before he heard of "Jeff's" [Jefferson Davis, Jr.'s] death; is confined to bed with his leg, "the old right knee"; has been visited by his neighbor, Capt. Eugene Davis, a former Confederate soldier; Captain Davis confirms the fact that all

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 301-302; see also entry 197.
²Thomas Jordan and J. P. Pryor, The Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, and of Forrest's Cavalry. See also "Forrest and his Campaigns," Southern Historical Society Papers, VII (1879), 451-486.

forces at Manassas [Va.] were ordered to fall back instead of pressing forward; [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard seemed to have excuses prepared in advance for expected failures; while Johnston's army was at Corinth [Miss.] well supplied with commissary supplies, Johnston demanded one-half of the bacon supplies accumulated at Atlanta [Ga.] for [Robert Edward] Lee's army;¹ hopes for a safe return of Davis' daughter [Winnie] from Europe.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 30.5 cm. x 19 cm. [206]

- 1879 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To [Jubal
Jan. 11 Anderson EARLY, Lynchburg, Va.].
Encloses memo taken from returns in the adjutant general's [Edward Davis Townsend's] office of Gen. [Philip Henry] Sheridan's forces in the field for August and November [1864]; sent a few days ago a corrected copy of Early's report of Mine Run [Va.].² and would like to know if Early received it; memoranda gives returns of Middle Military Division, Winchester [Va.], Sheridan commanding, August 1864, in the field:
Gen. [William Badger] Tibbits' cavalry, present for duty - 8,502
Gen. [Horatio G.] Wright's command, " " " - 11,956
Gen. [William H.] Emory's " " " - 12,504
Gen. [George] Crook's " " " - 21,006
First return for November 1864, in the field:
General Tibbits, present for duty - 8,307
General Wright " " " - 12,336
General Emory " " " - 9,701
General Crook " " " - 18,036
Copy in hand of Early. 2 pp. 28 cm. x 21.6 cm. [207]
At foot: "The foregoing are copies of General Marcus J. Wright's letter, and the accompanying memoranda sent me. J. A. Early."

- 1879 J[ohn] C[lifford] PEMBERTON, Phila[delp]hia, Pa.]. To
Jan. 19 W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.
Business and illness have kept him from continuing his narrative, but hopes to complete soon what he has undertaken in accordance with the wish of the beloved "Chief" [Jefferson Davis]; regrets that some of the papers having an important bearing on subjects to which Davis particularly called his attention have been lost or mislaid; any statements in reference to those points will probably be without documentary evidence in support of their correctness; cannot, for example, find the copy of his note to Lt. Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell as to the necessity of proper

¹For J. E. Johnston's request and L. B. Northrop's reply see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXIII (Part II), 934-935.

²For a report of J. A. Early, dated Apr. 4, 1864, on Mine Run, Va., see ibid., XXIX (Part I), 830-836.

protection for the siege howitzers later captured in the trenches in front of Richmond [Va.]¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 17.3 cm. x 11.4 cm. [208]

Endorsed: "Gen. J. C. Pemberton, 344 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19 Jan'y. 1879. Rec'd. 23 Jan. 1879. Ans'd. 6 Feb. 1879. L. B., 98, 99."

1879 A. Baron HOLMES, Charleston, S. C. To W[illiam] T.
Jan. 23 WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter yesterday; since his letter of June 1873 to ex-Pres. [Jefferson Davis] business losses have compelled him to dispose of a large portion of his collection to Northern collectors of Southern records; has corresponded with parties in Washington [D. C.] with a view to selling the remainder to the Congressional Library, but nothing definite has been accomplished; if there is anything he has which can be of service to Davis, he will be glad to let him use it; will begin at once to make out a memo of such material as he thinks Davis will be able to use and forward it; will deliver Walthall's message to Ja[me]s G. Holmes soon.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.5 cm. x 21.3 cm. [209]

Endorsed: "A. Baron Holmes, 149 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C., 23 Jan'y., 1879. Rec'd. 26, Jan. 1879. Ans'd. (P. C.) 6 Feb. 1879."

1879 Sherman LYNDE, South Bend, Ind. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL,
Jan. 23 Beauvoir, Miss.

Requests Walthall to tell Davis that he [writer] understands the situation; asks for the address of Davis' publishers as he would like to handle Davis' book when it appears; encloses a circular of the work that he is now handling; this is the city where ex-Vice-Pres. [Schuyler] Colfax was "politically buried"; did not attend the funeral and was not one of the mourners.

A.L.S. 1 p. 26.7 cm. x 20.2 cm. [210]
Attached to entry 211.

1879 Sherman LYNDE, South Bend, Ind. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL,
Jan. 24 Beauvoir, Miss.

As he is stopping in the same city where ex-Vice-Pres. [Schuyler] Colfax resides wonders how the history of Colfax and ex-Pres. [Jefferson] Davis will be read by future generations; offers some speculation on each.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.7 cm. x 20.2 cm. [211]

Endorsed: "Sherman Lynde, South Bend, Ind. 24 Jan, 1879, Rec'd 28 Jan. 1879. Ans'd. 28 Jan. 1879."
Attached to entry 210.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 338-339.

1879 Martin BEEM, Chicago, Ill. To Jefferson DAVIS, New
Jan. 27 Orleans, La.

Encloses a power of attorney to Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright or himself [writer] to represent Davis in efforts to secure possession of the autograph album; is sending it to Davis directly as Wright has been very ill, and Davis may return it after executing it; Dr. [Daniel] Kennicott, present holder of the album, has filed petition in bankruptcy; as soon as an assignee is chosen, writer will petition the district judge for its surrender.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.4 cm. [212]

Endorsed: "Martin Beem to President Davis with Power of Att'y. for signature, &c. Chicago, Ill. 27 Jan. 1879. Ans'd. by W. T. W. with Power of Att'y. signed and authenticated, 3 Feb. 1879."

1879 R[obert] RANSOM, Newbern, N. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL
Feb. 4 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Sickness has prevented him from answering Walthall's letter sooner; all his papers are at home in V[irginia]; will consult them as soon as he returns and comply with [Jefferson] Davis' request; what he sends may not be as complete as desired, but it shall be the truth; Walthall has full authority to read and use what he sends; expresses his esteem for Davis.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.2 cm. [213]

Endorsed: "Gen. Robert Ransom, New Bern, N. C. 4 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 8 Feb. 1879. Ans'd. 8 Feb. 1879."

1879 James CHESNUT, Camden [S. C.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL
Feb. 7 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's letter several days ago; remembers receiving, about a year ago, a letter from [Jefferson] Davis in reference to the Battle of Manassas [Va.], but domestic troubles caused him to permit the proper time to pass without replying; has been unable to find the letter, and would therefore like to have Davis' address so he can write to him; his recollection is that the incident to which Davis alluded occurred at a later hour of the day than the one writer mentioned in his letter to Walthall; [postscript] asks Walthall to forward this to Davis.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.3 cm. [214]

Endorsed: "Gen. James Chesnut, Camden, S. C. 7 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 10 Feb. 1879. Ans'd. 10 Feb. 1879. (L. B., 106-7.) Manassas."

Attached to entry 223.

1879 James A[lexander] SEDDON, Sabot Hill [Va.]. To W[illiam]
Feb. 10 T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter but a disabling sickness kept him from answering it sooner; his best recollections of the official relations he had the honor to bear with [Jefferson] Davis during the war are at the command of anyone requesting

them with Davis' approval; on the subject of Walthall's inquiry, he had supposed his letter to Davis in 1874 had exhausted his remembrances; justifies the attitude of the President [Davis] and Cabinet on the subject of the removal of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston from command of the army at Atlanta [Ga.]; Johnston's original appointment to the command in favor of Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee was due to the letter's expressed lack of confidence in his [Hardee's] own competency while once serving as temporary successor to Gen. [Braxton] Bragg; Johnston's pro-dilection for defensive strategy was felt and argued particularly by [Judah Philip] Benjamin at that time, but his [Johnston's] selection was determined as the best on the whole to be obtained; the President was reluctant to relieve Johnston of the command and writer can well understand Sen. [Benjamin Harvey] Hill's graphic report [see entry 194] of the President's emphatic expression in relation to Johnston, if he would only fight decisively; only under the belief that Johnston really meant to abandon Atlanta without decisive engagement did the President finally decide and authorize his removal; as to Walthall's second question, has challenged his memory to recall to whom and in what form the communication from Johnston was received by the Confederate authorities at the Capitol, which was considered so unsatisfactory and significant of a purpose not to defend, but to evacuate Atlanta; that some such communication was received is certain, but writer kept no private or personal record books; if all the official records of the War Department were preserved and transferred to Washington [D. C.], it should be found among the recorded copies of telegrams at that time.¹

A.L.S. 16 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.8 cm. [215]

Endorsed: "Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Sabot Hill P. O. Sabot Island, Va. concerning removal of Gen. Johnston. 10 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 14 Feb. 1879. Ans'd. 19 Feb. 1879. L. B., 120, 21."

1879
Feb. 10

J[ohn] C[lifford] PEMBERTON, Phila[dolphia, Pa.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Walthall's letter with the two enclosures from Pres. [Jefferson] Davis reached him today; feels more disgust in reading H[enry] F. Farnsworth's statement than he does anger or annoyance; there was not an individual present at the council of war held in his quarters on the night of July 3, 1863, who would not now give the lie to the imputation against writer's honor by "Col. [William Silliman] Hillyer of Genl. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant's staff"; is of the impression that the paroles were printed not in Memphis [Tenn.], but in Vicksburg [Miss.]; does not know what became of his own parole and does not remember its phraseology, but believes the designated rank was the only difference between it and others; it would not be unnatural for Grant to show to the Northern people his confidence of ultimate

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 349-354.

success by ordering paroles printed in Memphis; however, it is not likely Grant did so for the reason that his [Grant's] first letter to writer, dated July 3, indicates that he did not intend to parole the garrison, but intended to send them to Northern prisons; Grant held to this determination until after an interview with writer in the presence of a large number of his [Grant's] officers and staff, and Gen. [John S.] Bowen and Col. [W. E.] Montgomery representing the Confederates; "the statement 'that it had been known for six weeks at Grant's Hd. Qrs.' that 'Vicksburg was to be surrendered on that day' (the Fourth of July)" is an unmitigated falsehood, as Grant's own official report of the siege and capture of Vicksburg¹ will prove; no human being, not excluding Grant or writer, knew the place was to surrender until late on the night of July 3, 1863;² Walthall may make any use of this note he sees proper; [postscript] telegraphed him that night asking for all the manuscripts hitherto forwarded; but the first batch need not be sent as he has penciled copies; [initialed] J. C. P.³

A.L.S. 7 pp. 19.5 cm. x 12 cm. [216]

Endorsed: "Gen. J. C. Pemberton. Relative to the Farnsworth-Hillyer story &c. Philadelphia, Pa. 10 Feb. 1879. Rec'd 15 Feb. 1879. Ans'd. 17 Feb. 1879. In relation to V'bg."

1879
Feb. 10

W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss. To James CHESNUT, Camden, S. C.

Received Chesnut's letter, but writer forgot to give it to [Jefferson] Davis that day; however, he stated the substance of its contents; Davis observed that there was some diversity between Chesnut's and his [Davis'] recollections of incidents that occurred on the field at Manassas [Va.]; Davis was with Chesnut after his [Davis'] arrival on the field; a squadron of cavalry commanded by Capt. [John Fitzhugh] Lay had been ordered to act as his escort; as Davis was riding on the left of the Confederate position, a body of troops came into view; they were at first supposed to be Gen. [Theophilus Hunter] Holmes' command, but when the wind lifted their colors they were seen to be the "stars and stripes"; the President [Davis] suggested to Lay that, as these troops were hesitating, a movement toward them even with his small command might demoralize them; suggestion was followed and the enemy broke and retired; seeing them in retreat the President asked Chesnut whether he [Chesnut] could get a section of artillery to play upon them in pursuit, and Chesnut left for that

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, XXIV (Part I), 44-62.

²For reports of J. C. Pemberton on operations at Vicksburg, Miss., see *ibid.*, 249-331. See also John C. Pemberton, "Terms of Surrender at Vicksburg," *Southern Historical Society Papers*, X (1882), 406-410.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 346-348; see also entry 258.

purpose; the President is under the impression that Col. John S[mith] Preston was also with him, but Preston does not recollect it; Davis distinctly recalls the figure of a horseman approaching and Preston's exclamation: "There's Beauregard's courier now! We'll find out where the General is"; Davis had not yet met Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; however, the man proved to be somebody else; does not wonder that Chesnut and Preston differ from Davis as to the particular facts, witnesses seldom fully agree as to events witnessed on a battlefield; however, mutual comparison and suggestion may enable them to approximate at least in recollection.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20 cm.

Enclosed with entry 223.

[217]

1879
Feb. 12

E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Jackson, Miss. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Illness kept him from answering [Jefferson] Davis' letter sooner; thinks a full history of the case of the repudiation of the Mississippi Union Bank Bond debt can be found in volume "XXXVI of the Miss[issipp]i reports";¹ cannot obtain any of the papers Walthall wants in a separate form, but thinks he will be able to secure a copy of the volume to send to Walthall; will forward a copy of the Clarion containing Davis' "Southern P[acific] r[ail] r[oad] letter"; writer's reply to [Arthur St. Clair] Colyar was published in the August number of the Annals of Tennessee,² and will be reproduced in the Clarion at an early date; wants to know when the first volume of Davis' work will be ready for sale; Gen. [William Wirt] Adams will make an excellent agent for the state.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm. x 15.3 cm.

Endorsed: "Hon. E. Barksdale. p. r. Jackson, Miss.

12 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 14 Feb. 1879. Ans'd 22 Feb. 1879."

Attached to entry 220.

[218]

1879
Feb. 17

W[illiam] HUNTER, Washington [D. C.]. To William Henry TRESCOT, Washington, D. C.

In the absence of [Frederick William] Seward, to whom Trescot's letter was addressed, informs Trescot that examination of the records of the State Department has not disclosed the letter of introduction in behalf of Thomas E. Robins³ to which Trescot

¹See State of Mississippi v. Hezron Johnson, 25 Miss. 625 (1853).

²See "The Hampton Roads Commission," Annals of the Army of Tennessee, I (1878), 229-232. See also Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 246-249.

³For a letter from Jefferson Davis to R. S. Guernsey, dated Apr. 9, 1870, concerning a plan T. E. Robins and Davis devised for the payment of the Mississippi Union Bank Bonds see ibid., VII, 266.

alludes, or the letter of [Jefferson] Davis requesting it; it is only within recent years that it has been the practice to pre-serve such correspondence.

L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.2 cm.

Endorsed: "W. Hunter, 2 Ass't. Sec. of State to W. H.

Trescot, Washington, D. C. 17 Feb. 1879."

Enclosed with entry 221.

[219]

1879
Feb. 19

E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Jackson, Miss. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Is expressing herewith volume XXV of the Miss[issipp]i Reports containing full statement of the celebrated Union Bank Bond case;¹ Walthall will find the argument for the State presented in the briefs of Atty. Gen. [David Chalmers] Glenn, [Daniel Mayes, [Thomas Jesse] Wharton, and [W. F.] Stearns; [Jefferson] Davis will remember that the chancellor [Charles Scott] who decided the case against the State had been the attorney of the bondholders, and that all the members of the Supreme Court had committed themselves on the same side before their election to the bench; [postscript] Walthall has not written him in regard to the agency for Davis' book in Mississippi; recommends Gen. [William] Wirt Adams; [initialed] E. B.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.4 cm.

Endorsed: "Hon. E. Barksdale, Jackson, Miss. 19 Feb. 1879

Rec'd 21 Feb. 1879. Ans'd. 22 Feb. 1879."

Attached to entry 218.

[220]

1879
Feb. 20

W[illiam] Henry TRESCOT, Washington [D. C.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses letter from the State Department by which Walthall can see that he has tried unsuccessfully to obtain the papers he [Walthall] wished; they would have been cheerfully furnished could they have been found; hopes to reply to the other portion of Walthall's communication in a few days.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.5 cm. x 12.6 cm.

Endorsed: "Wm. Henry Trescot (with letter from 2d Asst. Sec. of State), Washington, D. C. 20 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 26 Feb. 1879."

For enclosure see entry 219.

[221]

1879
Feb. 22

Geo[orge] W[ashington] RAINS, Augusta [Ga.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter relative to the manufacture of gunpowder in the Confederate States and requesting, at the instance of [Jefferson] Davis, a narrative on the subject; trusts the enclosures will supply sufficient data for the purpose de-

¹State of Mississippi v. Hezron Johnson, 25 Miss. 625 (1853).

sired; encloses a copy of a communication addressed to the City of Augusta in 1872, one delivered before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, and some notes and data not included in those communications; the City Council [of Augusta] passed a resolution setting apart the obelisk chimney as a memento to the "Confederate dead"; object of the second paper was to have the obelisk placed in the hands of the Confederate Survivors' Association for preservation; the ladies of Augusta have erected a monument in the center of the city "to the Confederate dead of Richmond County, Ga."; there is another monument in Augusta erected to the "Confederate dead of Augusta" by the Methodist Church; his brother's address is: Gen. G[abriel] J[ames] Rains, Aiken, S. C.; expresses regards and admiration for Davis; [postscript] also encloses a report on artillery experiments made at the Augusta arsenal which may prove interesting.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [222]

Endorsed: "Col. Geo. W. Rains p. r. with monograph on manufacture of Gunpowder for Confederate States. Augusta, Ga. 22 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 27 Feb. 1879."

For enclosure of copy of a communication addressed to the City of Augusta in 1872 see entry 50.

1879
Feb. 24

James CHESNUT, Camden [S. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Apologizes for not having answered Davis' letter long ago; is certain that the statement made by Davis and repeated recently by Maj. W[illiam] T. Walthall is correct except the part assigned to himself in the matter of the artillery; the order was doubtless carried out by someone else; about 3:30 p.m. on July 21, 1861, [Edmund] Kirby Smith, [Arnold] Elzey, and [Jubal Anderson] Early opened a heavy fire which checked the enemy advance and threw it into confusion; [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard sent him with orders for the cavalry, and he was the horseman Davis referred to; shortly after he arrived at Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's position, he saw Davis and reported the enemy in full retreat and that he had been sent for the cavalry; [John Fitzhugh] Lay then reported with a squadron of cavalry and "we" advanced on the center; remembers all other incidents mentioned by Walthall in his letter except that of commanding a section of artillery; he may have transmitted Davis' order, but he remained with the cavalry until nightfall; encloses Walthall's letter for Davis' perusal.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.5 cm. [223]

For enclosure see entry 217.

Attached to entry 214.

1879
Feb. 26

E[dward] N. THURSTON, Charleston, S. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter two days ago; so far as writer knows Col. [Adam] Coward is the only survivor of Gen. [David] R[umph] Jones' staff who was present at First Manassas [Va.]; will send Walthall's letter to Coward at Yorkville, S. C., for

it is probable that Walthall's letter did not reach him [Coward]; remembers the opposition in the Senate to confirming Jones a major general, and recollects putting some evidence into shape to disprove certain charges brought against the conduct of Jones' brigade on that day; the charges, made principally by Sen. A[libert] G[allatin] Brown of Mississippi, were utterly unfounded; as well as he recollects, Jones received an order from Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard directing him to unite with [Richard Stoddert] Ewell for an attack at Centreville [Va.]; Jones made the movement on time, but the order never reached Ewell, and Jones, after waiting some time, was ordered to resume his former position near McLean's Ford [Va.]; thus failed a brilliant conception, the success of which would have resulted in the complete destruction of the enemy's army; the failure of this move, for which Jones was in no way responsible, was in part the basis for the attack made on him in the Senate; the order was delivered by one of Beauregard's aides, Capt. [Alexander Robert] Chisolm, he thinks; the pleasantest relations existed between Beauregard, J[oseph] E[ggleson] Johnston, and Jones as long as they were connected with the Army of No[rthern] V[irginia]; sincerely wishes that he could do aught to guard Jones' reputation as a soldier from undeserved slander; unfortunately all the memoranda he had of those events have perished and what he has written is merely recollection.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 26.5 cm. x 21 cm. [224]

Endorsed: "Maj. E. N. Thurston (p. r.) concerning Gen. D. R. Jones, Charleston, S. C. 26 Feb. 1879. Rec'd. 2d Mar. 1879. Manassas."

1879
Mar. 7

A. P. TASKER, Washington, D. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Miss [?] Dade showed him a letter from Walthall stating that much of the copy sent him is of no use; the matter taken from the Journals of Congress was all selected by Col. W[illiam] P[roston] Johnston, excepting that which pertains to [Martin] Jenkins Crawford, [John] Forsyth, and [Andrew Bienvenue] Roman, commissioners, which was selected by [William] Davis of the Archive Office; in regard to the letters of the War Department and the A[ssistant] A[djutant] & I[n]spector G[eneral's] Office sent to Walthall, all sent were called for by the schedules forwarded by Walthall; Johnston was wholly unable to decide what

¹For order from P. G. T. Beauregard to R. S. Ewell, dated July 17, 1861, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, LI (Part II), 176. See also Campbell Brown, "General Ewell at First Manassas," Southern Historical Society Papers, XIII (1885), 41-47.

²For a report of D. R. Jones, dated July 23, 1861, on the First Battle of Manassas, Va., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, II, 537-539.

Walthall wanted and could only send all he found on the topics indicated; writes only to vindicate the Office and to call to Walthall's attention the fact that if anything has been given which he did not wish, the fault does not lie with Miss Dade or himself; in some of the letters there may have been enclosures wholly foreign to the subject, but they could not judge of that.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.7 cm. [225]

At head: "Unofficial."

Endorsed: "A. P. Tasker, Washington, D. C. 7 March 1879.
Rec'd. 11 March 1879. Ans'd. 12 March 1879."

1879
Mar.

Erasmus TAYLOR, Orange Co[urt] H[ouse], Va. To [William T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's letter; writer was aide to the late Gen. D[avid] R[umph] Jones at the First Manassas [Va.], but it has been so long since then that he cannot recall the subject matter to which Walthall refers; Col. Adam Coward and Capt. A. J. Ford, both of South Carolina, were with Jones that day, but he is unable to supply the address of either; regrets that he cannot contribute to the success of the matter.

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [226]

Endorsed: "Capt. Erasmus Taylor. p. r. Orange C. H.,
Va. 12 March, 1879. Rec'd. 14 March, 1879."

1879
Mar. 26

[Lucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP, Minor Orcus, Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter and is glad "Maggie" [Margaret Davis] is doing well; can prove that [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's own neglect was the cause of all the losses at Manassas and Thoroughfare [Gap, Va.]; will prove negligence on Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard by P. V. Daniel's letter to Davis showing that more troops and provisions could have been at the battle but for that negligence; has letters from [Robert G.] Cole to offset the alleged telegrams of which he knows nothing; as early as the spring of 1862 he urged Col. R[ichard] B. Lee to assist in contracting railroads to bring on transportation; tried to induce Lee to demand that public freight in respect to food should have precedence; urged [James Alexander] Seddon [Secretary of War] that the impressment laws had the effect to legislate him [writer] out of the market even if money had been furnished, and that the law and Order No. 144 stimulated speculation, took possession of the railroads, and ruined the currency; on June 3, Beauregard asked for more help, and writer appointed and assigned Lee; at Beauregard's request Gen. [Samuel] Cooper relieved Lee; by letter of June 10, learned that on June 25 [Braxton] Bragg relieved Lee at his own request, and on July 25 Beauregard wrote to Lee expressing his gratification at Bragg's order; will show the havoc wrought there, the facts of Beauregard's application, and Lee's meddling; Dr. [Isham G.] Page informs writer that a great quantity of valuable medicines and hospital stores were burned at Manassas; suggests that Davis write to Dr. [Samuel Preston] Moore at R[ic]h[mon]d [Va.]; urges Davis to make the

point that Johnston intended to give up Atlanta [Ga.] as he ordered the removal of supplies; Johnston charges Davis with approving [John Bell] Hood's move; asks Davis if he remembers anything he [writer] asked [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer; Beauregard wanted to give up [Fort] Sumter [S. C.] and Gilmer prevented it.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.7 cm. x 19.5 cm.; 2 pp. 21.7 cm. x 19.5 cm. [227]

1879
Mar. 28

James LYONS, Richmond [Va.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's letter and the copy of the Columbus Democrat containing a piece headed "Jefferson Davis," opposing the idea that Davis should ask [for the removal of] the disabilities imposed upon him by the legislature of his country, upon the ground that it would be a humiliation to him and a triumph for his enemies; cannot concur in these views, for the triumph of his enemies is Davis' present exclusion from the honors of the Government and even the society of his countrymen; when writer went to Washington [D. C.] to receive his pardon he was told by Col. [Otho Roberts] Singleton and others that it was useless for him to apply; but he did, and the President [Andrew Johnson] offered him his hand and asked what he had done to deserve a pardon, to which he replied, "Nothing sir - I was a secessionist and a member of the Confederate Congress and I have no apology to offer"; Johnson then gave an order to the attorney general [Henry Stanbery] for writer's pardon; the only true word that [Henry Stuart] Foote ever said against Davis was "he regarded the War as a personal quarrel always standing upon the point of honor"; one of the most fruitful sources of Davis' failure was too much contempt for the opinion of those who differed from him, and thus the advice of men who could have made wise suggestions to him was lost; because of this writer asked Davis, to come down and address the House of Representatives upon the state of affairs, for he felt it would make the people of the North and of the world understand "our cause and our right in the War"; was in constant intercourse with members of the British nobility and they were with the South and for Davis; it was with a view to get at those men that he urged Davis to remove his [writer's] friend, James M[urray] Mason, from London and plant him near at hand where he would at all times tell the truth; asks Walthall to urge Davis to make the sacrifice, as he regards it, for the South; Davis is wanted in the [U. S.] Senate where he cannot be slandered; [postscript] Davis ought to recollect that while he is ostracized sectional hate cannot cease, and that his refusal to be relieved is construed as a slur upon the many Confederates who have returned to Congress; if a sacrifice at all, it will only be another sacrifice for the good of this country; [initials] J. L.²

¹The reference here is evidently to the U. S. Congress.
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 372-374.

A.L.S. 10 pp. 22 cm. x 13.2 cm. [228]
Endorsed: "Hon. James Lyons, Richmond, Va. 28 March, 1879.
Rec'd. 1 April, 1879. See transcript of this letter, which is
more legible."

1879
Apr. 3

Alex[ander] M[osby] CLAYTON, Wood Cote, Miss. To W[illiam]
T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Walthall's letter; resigned his seat in the Provi-
sional Confederate Congress before the First Battle of Manassas
[Va.], and has no definite recollection of the debate on Gen.
[Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's report;¹ its disappearance
from the records is a singular and mysterious affair; has acquaint-
ance with Gen. Marcus [Joseph] Wright, the present custodian of
the Confederate records at Washington [D. C.], and will gladly
correspond with him on the subject; as he recalls it, Davis ar-
rived on the field after the victory had been won and stated that
he [Davis] desired a pursuit to be made, but the general in com-
mand [Joseph Eggleston Johnston] was opposed to it; asks Walthall
to tell Davis that he [writer] was in Washington last winter and
frequently paused to look at Vinnie Ream's statue of [Abraham]
Lincoln, which he believes is a most admirable representation
of Davis; the artist expressed a great wish to see Davis; sug-
gests application to the Southern Historical Society at Richmond,
Va., if other means fail in obtaining desired information.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.6 cm. x 12.7 cm. [229]
Endorsed: "Hon. Alex. M. Clayton, Wood Cote, Mailed at
Holly Springs, Miss. 3 April, 1879. Rec'd. 6 April, 1879.
Ans'd. 9 April, 1879. Manassas. Disappearance of Beauregard's
Report."

1879
Apr. 7

J[osiah] A. P[atterson] CAMPBELL, Jackson, Miss. To W[illiam]
T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Recalls Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's report of
the Battle of Manassas [Va.] in which insufficiency of trans-
portation was assigned as the reason for not advancing on Wash-
ington City; recalls there was a discussion in the [Confederate]
Congress on the subject but does not remember the particular
features on which information is desired; will be glad to offer
Davis any aid which taxing his recollection can furnish; assures
Davis of admiration and fond recollections; Davis had a far more
just conception of the magnitude of the war than the leaders in
the Provisional Congress; Judge Wiley P[ope] Harris of Jackson
was a member of the Congress whose name among the survivors
Walthall omitted.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.9 cm. x 19.6 cm. [230]
Endorsed: "Hon. J. A. P. Campbell ab. debate in Prov. Cong.

¹For reports of P. G. T. Beauregard and correspondence on
the First Battle of Manassas, Va., see Records of the War of the
Rebellion, Series I, II, 464-515.

on Gen. Beauregard's Report, &c. Jackson, Miss. 7 April, 1879.
Rec'd 9 April, 1879. Ans'd. 9 April, 1879. L. B., 240, '1, '2"

1879
Apr. 8

Edward HASLEWOOD, London [England]. To Jefferson DAVIS,
[Beauvoir] Miss.

Encloses two copies of the printed "Memorial" which he ad-
dressed to the governor of Mississippi [John Marshall Stone]
on February 22, 1878; the governor replied in a courteous letter
of March 20, 1878, informing him that the message was received
on the day after the legislature adjourned, and it had not
been in session since; Mississippi under any circumstance is
quite as able to pay the same amount as Alabama, which has
taken upon itself a compromised debt of \$10,000,000 commenc-
ing at 2 percent and rising to 5 percent; his idea is that
the \$2,000,000 issued through the Planter's Bank, the \$5,000,000
issued through the Union Bank, and all the arrears, say
\$14,000,000 more, should be compromised for \$7,000,000 of 3
percent bonds payable in N[ew] York; this would require
\$210,000 per annum and . . . quite within the power of the State.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.4 cm. [231]
For enclosure see entry 135.

1879
Apr. 10

A[lberty] H[all] WHITFIELD, Grenada, Miss. To Jefferson
DAVIS, Beauvoir [Miss.].

Addresses Davis as the friend of his father, Robert D.
Whitfield of Aberdeen, Miss., and of his grandfather, Veedham
Whitfield, Sr., deceased; wants Davis to give his father the
agency for the sale of his memoirs when published, if such
agency is upon commissions; his father still owns the ances-
tral home in Aberdeen but has been unable to adjust himself
to the new regime so as to succeed financially; Davis' book
is the only one his father would consent to canvass for,
though he does not know that writer is writing Davis; no book
was ever awaited with greater interest; would like to know if
Davis has a copy of the speech he made in Mobile [Ala.] on
some memorial occasion a year or two ago.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.5 cm. [232]
Endorsed: "A. H. Whitfield to Pres. Davis. Grenada, Miss.
10 April, 1879. Ans'd. by W. T. W[althall]. 31 May, 1879."

1879
Apr. 11

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP [Minor Orcus, Va.]. To
[Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Assails [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and Jos[eph]
E[ggleston] Johnston as lacking in honor and justice; praises
Gen. [Richard] Taylor's book¹ and agrees with his statements

¹Richard Taylor, Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal
Experiences of the Late War, pp. 27-30, 42-44, et seq., herein-
after cited as Taylor, Destruction and Reconstruction.

regarding Johnston, [James] Longstreet, and [Alexander Hamilton] Stephens; disagrees with Taylor concerning Gen. [John Clifford] Pemberton; asks when Davis will begin work on his book; at the Battle of Seven Pines [Va., Lafayette] McLaws' division deserved credit for their fight, but [William Henry Chase] Whiting's command was given the credit.¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.7 cm. x 19.5 cm. [233]

1879
Apr. 21

W[iley] P[o]e HARRIS, Jackson, Miss. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Carefully sounded his memory as to the particular incidents connected with Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's report of the Battle of Manassas [Va.], but can venture no statement except in the most general terms; when the extent of the demoralization of the Federal army became known, it was realized that advantages might have been secured by an immediate advance on Washington [D. C.]; as usual in such cases there was a disposition to blame somebody; the explanation by Gen. "Joe" [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, which he thinks was contained in a communication addressed to the President [Jefferson Davis], convinced him [writer] that the advance was not then feasible from a military point of view, and the result achieved was all that was fairly possible with raw troops; believes it is true that the President dissented from some of the statements of the report and that this dissent was indicated to the [Confederate] Congress; cannot recall the precise point of difference between the general [Beauregard] and the President, and cannot state reliably the disposition of the subject by Congress.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 23 cm. x 17.5 cm. [234]

Endorsed: "Hon. W. P. Harris. p. r. Jackson, Miss. 21 April, 1879. Rec'd 24 April, 1879. Manassas, 1861."

1879
Apr. 22

James CHESNUT; Camden [S. C.]. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Walthall's letter; thinks the report alluded to was submitted not to the [Confederate] Provisional Congress of which he was a member, but to the [Confederate] Permanent Congress of which he was not a member; does not know what action was taken on it, but perhaps R[obert] W[oodward] Barnwell, who was a senator at the time, may be able to supply the information; still hopes to be able to furnish his own letter or report to Walthall.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.3 cm. [235]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 377-378. For reports and correspondence on the Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XI (Part I), 746-994. See also J. Longstreet, "Battle of Seven Pines," South ern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 277-280.

Endorsed: "Gen. Chesnut. p. r. - Manassas Report &c. Camden, S. C. 22 April, 1879. Rec'd. 26 April, 1879."

1879
Apr. 24

Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To [Lucius Bellinger] NORTHROP [Minor Orcus, Va.].
Has tried to get the paper about the tactics and habits of the men in the Army of the Potomac, but only received copies of the two unimportant papers enclosed; it appears that both [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard were engaged in undermining the administration, electioneering with their troops, and making a record for themselves; this was not the discharge of their duty or the means likely to defeat the enemy; learned from Col. [James D.] Graham of S[outh] C[arolina] that the loss of Folly Island [S. C.] was due to negligence, and there was never so much credit where so little was due as in the case of Beauregard at Charleston [S. C.]; it is not unlikely that Beauregard as an engineer did think Fort Sumter [S. C.] untenable; but he did not foresee that the debris falling on the outside would soon render the wall proof against shot and shell, and [Stephen] Elliott held the place under long and heavy fire; when Beauregard was retreating from Columbia, S. C., he directed his march toward Wilmington, N. C., which was to enter a cul de sac and so gross a blunder that [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer was sent with a letter requiring him [Beauregard] to change his march toward Charlotte, N. C.; Gilmer was instructed to relieve Beauregard of his command if he hesitated to obey; Beauregard obeyed and Gilmer returned to report to writer; Col. W[illiam] P[reston] Johnston when writing the biography of his father, Gen. A[lexander] S[idney] Johnston, sought information from many quarters as to Beauregard at Shiloh [Tenn.]; the answers were enough to show that Beauregard was far in the rear and ordered withdrawal from a field so nearly won that persistence would have insured a complete victory; there can be no doubt of the conspiracy of J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, and [Thomas] Jordan against writer, personally and officially, from an early period of the war; would be glad to have and use fully the information in regard to the Yankee who robbed the prisoners of their rations; "that old Buzzard [William] Warner" stated that the prisoners he had seen denied the statements about their ill-treatment and expressed much gratitude to him [Warner]; the Battle of Seven Pines [Va.] was a series of blunders; ignorance of the ground and the enemy position, according to [James] Longstreet's statement, showed criminal neglect; was an eyewitness to the action on the left of the line, but it was too late to move a force to attack in flank and reverse; sent to [John Bankhead] Magruder to hasten such a movement but night closed and the force, [John L.] Griffith's brigade, was too small to act alone; Magruder was not found; the New Iberia [La.] salt mine seemed to have been known to the Indians as a place where they could gather salt on the surface of the ground; later Judge [Dudley] Avery, the present owner, sunk a well and made salt by boiling the water drawn from it; [William A.] Broadwell saw that it was a deposit of rock salt

and furnished blasting powder to blow up the bed; Avery consented to the working of the mine for public use and thus it was developed; English navigation laws required vessels sailing from Liverpool [England] to take a certain quantity of salt; it was used as ballast and sometimes would not sell in New Orleans [La.] for the amount of duty; asks if one of Northrop's subordinates can recall what was in J. E. Johnston's table; the fact that J. E. Johnston opened a canvass instead of advising with Northrop is enough to condemn such conduct.¹

Copy. 5 pp. 31.5 cm. x 20 cm. [236]

Endorsed: "Copy. President Davis to Col. L. B. Northrop concerning certain questions relative to the Commissariat of the C. S. A., &c. Beauvoir, Miss. 24 Apr. 1879. Johnston & Beauregard."

1879
Apr. 26

Andrew HERO, Jr., New Orleans, La. To E[dward] A. PALFREY, New Orleans, La.

At the First Battle of Manassas [Va.] he was a sergeant in the Washington Artillery, and, therefore, could have no personal knowledge of the exact terms of the order received by Gen. D[avid] R[umph] Jones on July 21, 1861, to return his brigade to the position previously occupied at McLean's Ford on Bull Run [Va.]; on that date Jones' brigade, consisting of the 17th and 18th Miss[issippi], under Col. [Winfield Scott] Featherston and [Ethelbert] Barksdale, and the 5th South Carolina, under Col. [Albert Gallatin] Jenkins, with a section of the Washington Artillery, under Capt. [Merritt B.] Miller, was stationed at McLean's Ford; on the morning of the 21st the brigade had crossed Bull Run and proceeded toward Centreville [Va.] for the purpose of making a demonstration against the Federal forces stationed there; they were to have had the cooperation of [Richard Stodert] Ewell's brigade then occupying Union Mills [Va.], but Ewell's brigade failed to arrive and Jones concluded to act himself; several regiments moved forward in columns for some distance when stops were taken to form in line with the 5th South Carolina [Regiment] in the center and the two Mississippi regiments on the flanks; through some misconception of orders, the Mississippi regiments, before gaining their position on the flanks of the 5th South Carolina [Regiment], mistook the latter for the Federals and opened fire on them; this attracted the attention of the Federals who commenced a heavy artillery fire which caused the Mississippians to retire in the utmost confusion; after the fiasco the line of march was taken up for McLean's Ford under instructions received from Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; on the next day the brigade moved forward and occupied Fairfax Station [Va.]; any of the three colonels of the respective regiments or Capt. A[dam] Coward, who was on Jenkins' staff, are the only persons who would be able to give information

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 380-383.

of the exact terms of the orders for Jones' advance and withdrawal; knows from hearsay at the time that the movement and the return were based on orders from Beauregard, and the withdrawal was stated to be necessitated by the failure of Ewell to receive the necessary orders for his cooperation with Jones.¹ [237]

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.3 cm. x 15.7 cm.

Endorsed: "Lt. A. Hero to Col. Palfrey concerning Gen. D. R. Jones & the battle of Manassas. New Orleans, 26 April, 1879. Bull Run 1861."

Enclosed with entry 239.

1879
Apr. 28

A[lexander] R[obert] LAWTON, Savannah, Ga. To L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Charlottesville, Va.

Had a conference with [Jerome Francis] Gilmer on the subject as requested; Gilmer remembers a crisis seemed to be imminent at Charleston Harbor [S. C.]; Pres. [Jefferson] Davis thought engineering skill and experience were needed there, so he sent the chief engineer of the Confederate Army [Gilmer]; understands from Gilmer that he had no trouble with Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard.² [238]

A.L.S. 3 pp. 28 cm. x 21.3 cm.

Feb. 2, 1880. Northrop, Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Davis, Beauvoir, Miss.]. Sympathizes with Davis because of recent illness; sends Lawton's letter; finds it difficult to procure information; wrote [Frank G.] Ruffin requesting information on the propositions in [Edward Albert] Pollard's book³ and the vouchers of the parties "that [Abraham] Lincoln had sanctioned them, of the respective routes of delivery and reception"; Ruffin answered that his papers had been stolen from the Library of Virginia, but a summary of his [Ruffin's] testimony was published in the New York Herald of July 1, 1865; wrote [Seth B.] French and Parker Campbell, who was appointed by Gen. [Leonidas] Polk, and received vague replies from both; many former comrades have the idea that he is writing an article [on the Commissary Department] at Davis' instigation; J[oseph] E[gleston] Johnston's book caused him to consider a defense of his department, but any statements made by Davis on the subject would be more favorable than his own; [postscript] has just written to Ruffin. A.L.S.⁴

1879
Apr. 28

Ed[ward] A. PALFREY, New Orleans, La. To W[illiam] T. WALSHALL, Beauvoir, Miss..
Encloses a letter from Lt. Andrew Hero of the Washington

¹See also entry 269.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 385.

³Edward A. Pollard, The Lost Cause; A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates, pp. 480-489, hereinafter cited as Pollard, Lost Cause.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., 439-441; see also entry 245.

Artillery, all he has been able to get concerning the movement of D[avid] R[umph] Jones' brigade at the First Battle of Manassas [Va.]; has not been able to hear from Maj. [James R.] Currell; rather peculiar that Capt. A[dam] Coward and Hero should have not under such circumstances, both were in every battle from First Manassas to Appomattox [Va.].

A.L.S. 1 p. 26.4 cm. x 21.3 cm. [239]
For enclosure see entry 237.

[1879 Apr. 29] L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP, Minor Orcus, Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Pities Davis for the troublesome task [writing his book] ahead of him; desires to make the point that with good transportation, gold, unlimited credit in England, and the organization that existed in writer's bureau [Commissary Department], want was inevitable with generals who "threw away victories" and yielded "territory and envired coasts"; thinks there exists an indisposition of people to tell what they know; has written to [Alexander Robert] Lawton, [Robert Garner Hill] Kean, Judge [John Archibald] Campbell, and [William S.] Barton and received a reply from Barton only; would like Davis to show that [Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eau]re[g]ar[d] was sick at Shiloh [Tenn.], two miles from the battlefield, where he could not have known the state of affairs on the battlefield; was disappointed on seeing in "Dick" [Richard] Taylor's book credit given to [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston for skillfullycluding [Robert] Patterson [at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.];¹ Barton writes that it is his recollection that Gen. S[amuel] G[ibbs] French or someone in command at Charleston [S. C.] proposed to "give up" Fort Sumter [S. C.] but was stopped by [Jerome Francis] Gilmer; Barton also says that Johnston did "us" more harm than all the Yankee generals combined; suggests writing to [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar and [John Honninger] Reagan for additional information on the two generals [Beauregard and Johnston; postscripts] asks if Gilmer renewed the fortifications at Fort Sumter with sandbags; may have something to tell on this subject if [John W.] Riely answers; Johnston and Beauregard were the tools of [Thomas] Jordan; Jordan published in Harper's Magazine, in 1865, an abusive attack on Davis and writer;² Johnston forgets ordering [D. F.] Noland's agents not to buy any more cattle from Loudon Co[unty, Va.]; Johnston, who has the affections of the people, must be discredited if Davis' book is to be accepted as an authority; if writer's "paper" cannot be used in Davis' book, proposes to publish it as a fifteen-page pamphlet.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.7 cm. x 19.5 cm.; 2 pp. 19 cm. x 19.5 cm.; 2 pp. 17.2 cm. x 19.5 cm. [240]

¹Taylor, Destruction and Reconstruction, pp. 19-20, 43.

²Thomas Jordan, "Jefferson Davis," Harper's Magazine, XXXI (1865), 610-620.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 385-389.

1879
May 1

A. P. TASKER, Washington, D. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Walthall's letter; has no personal knowledge of the matters inquired about, but supposes that Col. [William Preston] Johnston had access to all the records of Congress and made an exhaustive search; believes that Miss [?] Hoffer, who had access to all the Journals of Executive Session, sent Walthall all she could find about the nomination of Col. [Thomas] Jordan; will examine the Journal of the House for the proceedings in the matter of general in chief and send any material found.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [241]

Endorsed: "A. P. Tasker, p. r. Washington, D. C.
1 May, 1879. Rec'd. 5 May, 1879."

1879
May 2

W[illiam] H[enry] McCARDLE, Washington, D. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Found Walthall's letter on his return to the city yesterday; went to the bookstore where he had seen the book containing the correspondence between [Jefferson] Davis and Gen. [Winfield] Scott; was told it could not be bought for less than \$5, which he declined to pay; after searching in vain for another copy he returned for it, but it had been sold; commissioned a friend to make a search for the correspondence with instructions to buy it; just before leaving New York, received a note stating that the documents referred to had been found; will mail the desired information as soon as possible; sends regards to Davis.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 19.5 cm. [242]

Endorsed: "Col. Wm. H. McCardle, p. r. 1418 F. St.,
Washington, D. C. 2 May, 1879. Rec'd 6 May 1879."
Attached to entry 244.

1879
May 6

L[eroy] P[ope] WALKER, Huntsville, Ala. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Professional engagements have prevented him from answering Walthall's letter; all his papers were seized and burned by the Federal forces at Huntsville in 1862, and his memory of those events is not reliable; has a distinct recollection of a misunderstanding between [Jefferson] Davis and Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard with respect to the Battle of Manassas [Va.]; there was much gossip and, according to rumor, an acrimonious debate in [Confederate] Congress with reference to it; recollects this was in the [Confederate] Provisional Congress, but does not know how the question arose nor by whom the arrangement was made for the publication of Beauregard's report omitting that part which gave the President [Davis] offense, and of his [Davis'] endorsement thereon.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm. [243]

Endorsed: "Hon. L. P. Walker, p. r. About the Manassas question. Huntsville, Ala. 6 May, 1879. Rec'd. 8 May, 1879."

1879
May 10

W[illiam] H[enry] McCARDLE, Washington, D. C. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Wrote a few days ago that a friend had found the [Winfield] Scott-[Jefferson] Davis correspondence, but finds he was mistaken; finally located a collector who had it, and as a great favor allowed writer to have it; has mailed it to Walthall under the frank of Col. L[ucius] Q[uintus] C[incinnatus] Lanier; sends regards to Davis; [postscript] "this correspondence is contained in 'Senate Executive Document No. 34, Third Session 34th Congress.'" A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [244]

Endorsed: "Wm. H. McCardle. Washington, D. C. 10 May, 1879. Rec'd. 14 May, 1879. Ans'd. 15 May, 1879. Not for copy." Attached to entry 242.

[1879
May 14]

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus, Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has notes of the full amount of rations at Manassas [Va.] from 21st to 27th July inclusive, and if he knew the number of men after the battle, could tell the amount left on hand; the seventy-five cars used as storehouses at Manassas and eighteen loaded with cannon at Fredericksburg [Va.] explain the insufficient supply of flour; Gen. [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer remembers that a crisis was approaching in Charleston Harbor [S. C.] and the President [Davis] sent him there because engineering skill and experience were needed; wrote to [Alexander Robert] Lawton and told him of his recollections which he wished him [Lawton] to correct or approve; advises use of chloroform for Davis' neuralgic headaches; C[raigs] J[ames] Wright wrote to him of the cruelty to prisoners, but writer replied that Southerners could not be cruel; thanks Davis for invitation "to winter" with him but is unable to accept.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.7 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[245]

1879

May 15

Francis A. WOLFF, Walnut Station, Miss. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Has heard that Walthall is engaged in collecting data for the coming memoir of the life of Jefferson Davis, whom writer served under during the Mexican War of 1846; presents some reminiscences and testimony to Davis' character; the day before they reached Walnut Springs near Monterey [Mexico], writer led a pioneering party to set large stones across the brooks for the infantry to cross; the head of the column was pressing them closely and Colonel Davis rode up and reproved him harshly; later when Davis went to the U. S. Senate, writer applied to him for pension, reminded him of the reproof, stated that he had named a nephew after him [Davis], and intimated that Davis owed the nephew a coat; cites Davis' full reply thanking him and hoping

to some day see writer's nephew and to "fulfil the obligation of the time honored custom"; at Black Fort [Mexico] and Fort Ganiero [Mexico] a fierce struggle was going on; Gen. [David Emanuel] Twiggs was out on the plain with some artillery; the Baltimore Battalion and the Regulars recoiled three different times; Col. [?] Watson was killed while exhorting his men to stand firm; [John Anthony] Quitman's brigade, which embraced their [writer's and Davis'] regiment, was ordered to the rescue and he saw Davis on his iron grey, Pompey; Capt. [?] Allen and eight of his men were cut down by one cannon ball; [?] was pierced through the right breast with an ounce ball; Lt. Col. Alex[ander] K. McClung was shot through the right hip; at Buena Vista [Mexico], Maj. Alex[ander] B. Bradford, mistaking the movement when Davis fell back to take the cover of ground, made the famous exclamation: "My God! have my men run!"; mentions other soldiers: Gen. [Sterling] Price, Lts. Kit Mott and [?] Wade, Pys. Elkanah Groer and Evander McNair, and Richard Griffith and "Jeff" [Jefferson] Ward; just before the battle, as they neared the city [Monterey], they came to a spot where [?] McCulloch's Texas Rangers were posted; Southern and Western cheers were lustily exchanged; Davis mistook the exchange of compliments for the shout of the Mexican Lancers, and ordered the regiment to deploy forward into line of battle; in due time the mistake was noticed and they came to order and to rest; then was the second time he saw Davis laugh outright, the first time being when Dave Keeling and George Taylor were playing cards while marching along by putting their cards under the straps of the man in front; when Quitman reported to Gen. [Zachary] Taylor, Davis galloped up to him [Z. Taylor] and they clasped hands in a cordial meeting; "it was the first time they had met since Davis stole his [Z. Taylor's] signal"; how fickle is fortune, both became presidents; regrets that party prejudice and passion could convert on so good a man as the object of vituperation and slander. [246]

A.L.S. 16 pp. 31.4 cm. x 20 cm.

Note following letter: "Entre Nous": his father was a German saddler and with Napoleon [Bonaparte] in all his wars except the Waterloo campaign; went through the late war to the surrender; led a company of infantry at Shiloh [Tenn.] after which he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate; in the cavalry he reached Col. Bob McCulloch's staff as the a[ssistant] a[djutant] i[n]spector g[eneral] of brigade; Gen. [James Ronald] Chalmers gave him work in the Engineering Department during the winter; served in both branches of the legislature and is again candidate for the lower branch; tenders this manuscript to be used according to Walthall's discretion; [initialed] F. A. W.

[1879
May [29]

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Acknowledges Davis' and Maj. [William T.] Walthall's enclosures; [Alexander Robert] Lawton has written that [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer is a cripple and is away at present; will get Gilmer to confirm or amend his [writer's] statements when he returns; believes Davis' papers and the archives have been

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 329-391; see also entry 238.

robbed; thinks both generals [Joseph Eggleston Johnston and Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard] are responsible for "that bill of fare" [table of suggested rations for soldiers]; has proof that Beauregard wanted Moses [J.] Wicks, chief commissary, "to appoint R[ichard] B. Lee inspector Genl. of Subsistence with large powers (stated) and set up a commissary dept. of his own"; hopes Davis will declare Beauregard's responsibility for [John Bell] Hood's "move" [into Tennessee]; the "new system of glean- ing the country" was planned in the winter of 1862-63 because Beauregard turned [Albert] S[idney] J[ohnston]'s victory at Shiloh [Tenn.] into a defeat; Beauregard and [J. E.] Johnston attacked the system when it was put into operation in the spring; will try to write a rough draft which will show that no president, either friend or foe, could have done otherwise than have sus- tained his [writer's] administration of the commissariat; his grandmother taught him that "patience is a virtue," but had to learn the true meaning from experience; sends kind regards to Mrs. Davis and "Maggie" [Margaret Davis].¹

A.L.S. 1 p. 31.5 cm. x 19.5 cm.; 2 pp. 19.5 cm. x 13.6 cm. [247]

1879 Wright RIVES, Washington City. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beau-
June 1 voir, Miss.].
Received Davis' letter and is obliged for the advice it con- tained; no one understood the printing question better than Davis, and the bill he [Davis] introduced in 1859 was as near perfection as it could be; had it become a law the Government would have saved to this time not less than \$6,000,000; the "Radicals" have made use of the Printing Office and have obtained from it more plunder than from all other departments combined; they have sent out every speech for campaign purposes free of cost to the Repub- licans; in the Democratic investigation of 1866 by the House Com- mittee it was shown how much more the debates were costing; under a proper system \$500,000 a year could be saved; gave data to [Hartog Vannoy] Manning last Congress, and his [Manning's] com- mittee showed up frauds just as great; [Otho Robards] Singleton was still angry the last he heard from him; thinks it best to let time settle it and he [Singleton] will see his injustice; pro- poses to expose the corruption to prevent the "radicals" from using it and to protect the Government; writer may not gain by it, but the taxpayers will; sent Davis the Republican, the most bitter of party organs, containing an editorial which refers to Davis as "a person of honest convictions," a high compliment; has learned that Davis does not have a complete set of the Globe; wants to know what numbers are missing and will try to send them.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm. [248]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 393-395.

²Ibid., 396-397.

1879 W[illiam] S[wan] GARVIN, Mercer, Pa. To J[efferson] DAVIS,
June 5 Beauvoir, Miss.

Encloses a copy of the Western Press in which he has an article referring to Davis and Andrew Johnson in the Twenty- ninth Congress; voted with Johnson on the West Point question, from which Johnson inferred that writer sympathized with him against that institution; writer's acquaintance with Davis was slight, and he doubts whether Davis will remember him; on the questions at issue in the Civil War, he never wavered in his faith in the Constitutional rights of the states to seek their happiness and security in their own way; hence in his own region has always been denounced as the vilest kind of copperhead.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 23 cm. x 14.7 cm. [249]

1879 Horace Edwin HAYDEN, Brownsville, Pa. To Jefferson DAVIS,
June 19 Beauvoir, Miss.

Writes for information on a matter of interest connected with the history of the Confederacy; [Benson John] Lossing al- leges in his book, History of the Civil War,² to have picked up an explosive ball on the field of Gettysburg [Pa.], which he says was used largely by the Confederates and not by the "Nation- als"; writer asserts this is a falsehood; he [writer] picked up similar balls on the field outside of Fort Harrison, near Chaf- fin's Bluff [Va.], the day the Negro troops were repulsed there in 1864; is satisfied that the ball Lossing refers to was not explosive but so constructed as to increase its momentum; asks if Davis knows whether any explosive or poisoned balls were pur- chased, made, or ever used by the Confederate Government; asserts they were made and used by the Federal Government; [A. M.] Gordon of the N[ew] E[ngland] States invented an explosive bullet; of the 100,000 cartridges purchased by the United States, 60,000 were issued to troops, of which 10,000 were used in war and 10,000 captured; 40,000, the balance of the 60,000, were turned into the Ordnance Bureau in 1865; possibly the Confederates used the 10,000 rounds that were captured, but even that appears doubtful; no mis- siles such as these are to be found in the museum of the surgeon general's department; is grateful for any information concerning Gordon and his invention; writer served four years in the Confed- eracy under J[ames] E[well] B[rown] Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.3 cm. [250]

Endorsed: "Rev. H. E. Hayden. Brownsville, Pa. June 1879. Explosive Balls."³

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 286-287.

²Benson J. Lossing, The Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War in the United States of America (published in 1866-1868 under the title Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States of America), III, 78.

³See Horace Edwin Hayden, "Explosive or Poisoned Musket or Rifle Balls," Southern Historical Society Papers, VIII (1880), 18-28.

1879 G[abriel] J[ames] RAINS, Aiken S. C. To W[illiam] T.
June 21 WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Ill health has delayed his answering Walthall's letter on the subject of torpedoes; no one is more competent to judge of the efficacy and merits of this branch of the service than Pres. [Jefferson] Davis, who in frequent conversations showed well his ability to appreciate the value of a weapon and system which "is revolutionizing the naval tactics of the world"; Davis also knew that when it was taken up by the Confederacy it had been pronounced by nations a failure; refers Walthall to the second number of The Land We Love,¹ edited by Gen. D[aniel] H[arvey] Hill at Charlotte, N. C.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 25 cm. x 19.4 cm. [251]

Note following letter: Outline of the Torpedo Service of the Confederacy: on October 11, 1861, writer reported to Gen. [John Bankhead] Magruder and was soon put in command of one wing of the Army of the Peninsula at Yorktown [Va.]; found that they had there about 2,500 men and but nine rounds of ammunition per gun, a fact known only to Magruder, commanding, Col. [John J.] Goode, ordnance officer, and writer; during the whole time the blockading fleet lay in full view before the place, coming up nightly and firing shells into it; they [Magruder's command] did not respond as they had no powder to spare and the range of the enemy's guns was superior to theirs; an hour's fight with the fleet would have left them at the mercy of the enemy and Yorktown would have fallen; the [?] sergeant of the post was reported as traitorous, and on overhauling the magazine a large number of ten-inch shells ready for firing were found filled with sawdust; in order to frustrate an enemy advance from Hampton Roads [Va.], writer's attention was called to making a sensitive primer; this primer was the secret of the success of torpedoes and subterra shells; when Gen. [George Brinton] McClellan was moving his army upon Yorktown, the road was examined with a view of stopping him with subterra shells, but citizens were found retreating on the road and the shells were not planted; one was planted where the works around Yorktown were weak, and it exploded with terrific effect when a column of the enemy passed; on the evacuation of Yorktown, writer's command was in the rear with little or no ammunition and the enemy closely pursuing; effective subterra shells planted with sensitive fuze primers saved his command; the shells proved superior to but without the cruelty of the mine of Lt. Col. [Henry] Pleasants, 48[th] Pennsylvania [Regiment], at Petersburg, Va.; soldiers will march over mined land, and a corps of "sappers," each man with two ten-inch shells, two primers, and a mule, would stop any army in the world; sometimes the shells did all the fighting, as at Fort McAllister [Ga.] and at Jackson, Miss.; at Charleston, S. C., a number of fifteen-inch enemy shells found unexploded were used as subterra shells; the

¹See The Land We Love, I (1866), 90.

54th Massachusetts Negro Regiment advanced and the shells exploded with fearful results; in a conversation with Gen. R[obert] E[dward] Lee soon after the Battle of Seven Pines [Va.], attention was called to submarine warfare as the only means to checkmate the ironclads of the enemy; construction of the first submarine torpedo commenced on the James River bank opposite Drury's Bluff [Va.]; torpedoes were made of ordinary materials, generally beer barrels fixed with conical heads, coated inside and outside with rosin dissolved in coal tar, though some were of cast iron, copper, tin, and glass demijohns; three essentials for a successful torpedo were: sensitive fuze primer, sixty pounds of gunpowder, and actual contact with the bottom of the vessel; 123 torpedoes in Charleston Harbor and Stone River saved the city from capture and conflagration; torpedoes were grouped together in two's on a 130-yard length of rope stretched across the current by two boats and dropped into the ebbing tide to float down among the enemy vessels; 101 torpedoes planted in the Roanoke River, North Carolina, destroyed six of twelve vessels and frustrated the attack on Fort Branch [N. C.]; fifty-eight vessels were destroyed in Southern waters, including ironclads and other ships of war; credit must be given to those naval officers, particularly Adm. [David Dixon] Porter, who have enhanced the reputation of this part of the service by showing the intrinsic merits of the maritime torpedo;¹ [initialed] R.

On verso of page 6: "Remember me kindly to Pres. Davis. Excerpts of this or the whole are at your service. Resp'y. G. J. R."

Endorsed: "Aiken, S. C. 21 June, 1879. Gen. G. J. Rains, Memoir on Torpedo Service of the Confederacy. Rec'd. 3 July, 1879. Ackn. 7 July, 1879."

1879 L[ucius] B[ollinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Circus [Va.]. To
June 22 [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Enclosures correctly portray [Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eau]regard and Charleston [S. C.]; people were sick of [Thomas] Jordan; many will be glad to see Beauregard "demolished"; blames Beauregard for the trouble caused by [Richard B.] Lee who complained to Davis of his [writer's] conduct of the Commissary Department; Lee was removed by Gen. [Braxton] Bragg at his [Lee's] own request; proved charges of scurvy false by examining the reports of Surg. Gen. [Samuel Preston] Moore and found no reports of the disease present [in Beauregard's command]; holds Beauregard responsible for turning Gen. A[lb]ert S[idney] Johnston's victorious army into a retreating one [at Shiloh, Tenn.]; received a letter from [Theophilus Hunter] Holmes who writes: "as for Jefferson Davis I look upon him as the great

¹See G. J. Rains, "Torpedoes," Southern Historical Society Papers, III (1877), 255-260. See also Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XIV, 700-701; see also entries 352, 378.

sacrifice of the age, his and not [Robert Edward] Lee's name should fill the hearts of the Southern people"; sends best wishes to Mrs. Davis.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.7 cm. x 19.5 cm.

[252]

1879
June 23 Ro[bert] OULD, Richmond, Va. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's letter; thinks it would be more advisable for [Jefferson] Davis to condense material submitted on the treatment and exchange of prisoners because of his knowledge of the space in his memoirs allotted to the subject; is willing to assist but will not accept compensation; sends a copy of his article published in the Philadelphia Times; valuable information will be found in the Southern Historical [Society] Papers² and Gen. [Benjamin Franklin] Butler's "Official Report" to the "Committee on the conduct of the war" published in the New York Tribune of August 7, 1867, when Butler was quarreling with [Ulysses Simpson] Grant; gives an extract from Butler's testimony: Grant terminated negotiations between Butler and writer for the exchange of prisoners on a man for man and officer for officer basis, and also for the exchange of Negro prisoners, former slaves; the Butler report concludes that the lives thus sacrificed to cold, starvation, and pestilence in the prisons of Raleigh [N. C.] and Andersonville [Ga.] "were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the Rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the armies, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our [Federal] superior numbers to win the victory at last"; writer made these extracts the basis of an editorial in the National Intelligencer in 1868 when Grant was a [presidential] candidate; will ask Dr. [John William] Jones to send Walthall the numbers of Southern Historical [Society] Papers mentioned; [postscript] writer should not write a chapter on exchanges because he would use some forms of expression heretofore used which should be avoided for many reasons; [initialed] R. O.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 23.3 cm. x 21.2 cm.

[253]

Endorsed: "Hon. Robert Ould, 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va. No date: Mailed 23 June, 1879, rec'd 26 June, 1879, ans'd 27 June, 1879. (L. B., 30, 32, 33.)"

1879
June 26 E. T. PETERS, Washington, D. C. To [John Weiss] FORNEY,
Philadelphia, Pa.].

Learns from W[illiam] Spofford that Congressman [Hernando de Soto] Money of Mississippi has made a thorough search of Washington papers of 1848 and, perhaps, other years, without finding the desired information for [Jefferson] Davis; encloses

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 401-402.

²See "The Treatment of Prisoners During the War Between the States," Southern Historical Society Papers, I (1876), 113-327.

extract from the London Times, in which Davis replies to an article in the February 23, 1849, issue; has found a lengthy communication in the November 1849 issue of the Bankers' Magazine by Davis; this information may not be useful to [William T.] Walthall, but may furnish a clue to the letter in reply to [Winfield] Scott; may save time and labor by writing to Walthall to find out if he knows what ground has been covered by Money.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[254]

Enclosed with entry 255.

1879
June 27 J[ohn] W[eiß] FORNEY, Philad[elphi]a, Pa. To W[illiam]
T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses letter from his friend in Washington [D. C.] which is self-explanatory; asks permission to be of further assistance.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[255]

For enclosure see entry 254.

1879
July 4 E. T. PETERS, Washington, D. C. To [John Weiss] FORNEY,
Philadelphia, Pa.].

Other articles on Mississippi repudiation have been examined but no reference has been found to the one desired by [William T.] Walthall; is waiting to learn from Walthall what ground has been covered by Congressman [Hernando de Soto] Money; [?] Ward is ready to assist in the examination of articles; if Walthall is unable to state what material has been examined by Money, perhaps [Jefferson] Davis would know.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[256]

1879
July 7 James MacDONALD, London [England]. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Beauvoir, Miss.

Has the misfortune to own some Confederate bonds on which he offers the following suggestions: first, an effort should be made to repeal the law passed by Congress forbidding payment of the bonds by Southern States; second, the present Congress might probably repeal "the dishonourable enactment" to which writer refers, without necessarily injuring the susceptibilities of the North; third, Pres. [Rutherford Birchard] Hayes' veto would be restrained by his kindly feeling for the South; no one would think of asking the U. S. Government to pay the Confederate bonds.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.7 cm.

[257]

At head: "Duplicate."

1879
July 9 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Cape May, N. J. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹See also entries 254, 255, 262.

Is visiting with Gen. [John Clifford] Pemberton and making copies of his [Pemberton's] official military books and papers for the publication to be made by the U. S. Gov[ernment]; feels confident that the publication of these official documents will vindicate Pemberton and show the vigilance, good judgment, and discretion he used throughout the Vicksburg [Miss.] campaign;¹ encloses a statement of [Ulysses Simpson] Grant's effective strength on June 30, 1863; Pemberton has read to him the partially complete manuscript of his [Pemberton's] book which places Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston in an undesirable position; hopes to be at Beauvoir in September.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.6 cm. [258]

1879
July 15 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Enclosed paper will be of value in preparing the work which Davis is writing.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.6 cm. x 12.5 cm. [259]

1879
July 18 J[ohn] B. CARY, Richmond, Va. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL, Beauvoir, Miss.
Received Walthall's letter and was surprised at information in Gen. [Gabriel James] Rains' letter [see entry 251]; was on duty at Yorktown [Va.] as a[ssistant] a[djutant] and i[n]spector g[eneral] on Gen. [John Bankhead] Magruder's staff; never heard of a deficiency of ammunition for heavy guns at Yorktown and had no reason to question the fidelity of any of the command; had rooms in the same house with Rains and his staff and would have heard of any deficiency; lack of ammunition would have proved negligence on the part of the commanding general [Magruder], whose vigilance and fidelity could never be questioned;³ does not recall the name of the sergeant; the post q[uar]ter[m]aster, Maj. [Benjamin] Bloomfield, commanded the respect and confidence of the general command.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.5 cm. x 21.4 cm. [260]

Endorsed: "Col. John B. Cary, p. r. relative to statements of Gen. G. J. Rains about affairs at Yorktown in 1862. Richmond, Va. 18 July 1879. Rec'd 22 July 1879."

1879
July 23 J. Mason SPAINHOUR, Lenoir, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹See also entry 216.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 403-404.

³For reports of J. B. Magruder on Yorktown, Va., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XI (Part I), 403-411. See also Baker P. Lee, "Magruder's Peninsula Campaign in 1862," Southern Historical Society Papers, XIX (1891), 60-65.

Sends by mail the Topic containing an article on "Confederate Metallic Currency" copied from the Coin Collector's Journal published in New York; asks for a statement as to the truthfulness of this account.

A.L.S. 1 p. 22.6 cm. x 14.7 cm. [261]

1879
July 31 Tho[mas] Wilde MILLER, Washington, D. C. To E. T. PETERS, Washington, D. C.

Has made a thorough examination of the files of the Washington Union in the Congressional Library from May 1, 1845 to 1851; is unable to find the letter [Jefferson] Davis wrote in reply to an anonymous article in a New York paper relative to the repudiated bonds of Miss[issippi]; all files of 1847, 1848, and 1849 were checked twice because Davis and [Winfield] Scott, who is thought to be the author of the anonymous article, returned from Mexico during those years; only a brief statement by Davis was found in the May 25, 1849, issue of the Union; has also searched the 1848 and 1849 files of the Daily Globe, Scott's autobiography,¹ and [Frank H.] Alfriend's Life of Davis; does not seem probable that the letter would be published in the [National] Intelligencer; will have to discontinue the search unless given some clue or suggestions; [postscript] "Mr. Miller examined the files of the Globe on the advice of Mr. [William] Spofford who thought that the paper in which, next to the Union, a communication from Mr. Davis would be likely to appear." E. T. P.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 19.7 cm. x 19 cm. [262]

Endorsed: "Thos. Wilde Miller to E. T. Peters, Washington, D. C. 31 July 1879 ab. the Davis letter on Miss. Bonds, &c. &c."

1879
Aug. 12 Lewis CRUGER, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has mailed two letters to Memphis [Tenn.] offering suggestions for Davis' proposed history of the war; offers another, namely, for Davis to prove the great disparity of men and resources between the North and South; all histories he has seen claim that the South had the greater number of troops; requests an early answer to this and the two previous letters; is able to secure copies of the Congressional Globe at a low price if ordered in quantities; [postscript] informed by Col. [William T.] Walthall that they [Davis and Walthall] had moved to Mississippi City [Miss.].

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [263]

[1879]
Aug. 15 Lewis CRUGER, Washington [D. C.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹Winfield Scott, Memoirs of Lieut.-General Scott, LL.D.
²See also entries 254, 255, 256.

Bogs Davis to do full justice in his history to the courage and conduct of Adm. [Franklin] Buchanan during the naval battle at Mobile [Bay, Ala.];¹ he [Buchanan] held out against the twelve largest frigates of the U. S. Navy until both he and his small gunboat were torn to pieces; cannot understand how the Yankees can praise the "cowardly act of [David Glasgow] Farragut" of ascending and **tying** himself to the highest mast of his ship; asks acknowledgment of this letter by postal card.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [264]

Endorsed: "Lewis Cruger to Prest. Davis ab. Admiral Buchanan. Washington, D. C. 15 Aug. 1879. Farragut up the Mast out danger."

1879 W. W. MANN, Brooklyn, N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS. [Beauvoir]
Aug. 31 Miss.

Is compelled to sell his library composed chiefly of newspapers and periodicals, for which he asks \$850; if bought he desires \$85 to be placed where it would help yellow fever victims in the Southwest; does not believe the cause of Southern independence is lost; [postscript] he is from Augusta, Ga.; was formerly a junior partner of Judge A. B. Longstreet; [initialed] W. W. M.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 31.8 cm. x 20.3 cm. [265]

1879 [Lucius Bollinger NORTHROP] Minor Orcus, Va. To [Jefferson]
Sep. 8 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has not received another letter from [Alexander Robert] Lawton; any statements made by Davis concerning the contemplated evacuation of Fort Sumter [S. C.] will be supported by the ordering of [Jerome Francis] Gilmer there with "extraordinary powers," and by the fact that all heavy guns "were mounted on the wharves" of Charleston [S. C.]; has data enough to prove that statements about the Commissary Department made by [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston are unsupported by facts; Congress stultified itself in removing writer from the Commissary Department, but he had only accepted place as commissary general with the understanding that it was to be a temporary assignment; sorry to see that Gen. R[ichard] Taylor defends Beauregard and censures Davis for [John Bell] Hood's Nashville [Tenn.] campaign; intends to prepare and publish a pamphlet [on his administration of the Commissary]; is more crippled at the present time than ever before; sends regards to Mrs. Davis.²

A.L. 3 pp. 31.7 cm. x 12.2 cm. [266]

¹See Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 205-206. For a report of Franklin Buchanan, dated Aug. 26, 1864, on the naval battle in Mobile Bay, Ala., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIX (Part I), 443-445.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 410-411.

1879
Sep. 9

A[dam] COWARD, Yorkville, S. C. To W[illiam] T. WATFALL, Beauvoir, Miss.

Is unable to give satisfactory and positive information as he was only a volunteer aide of Gen. D[avid] R[um]ph Jones; a battle order was issued by Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard on the night of July 20 [1861], which directed Jones to move via McLean's Ford [Va.] to join Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell's command on the Union Mills [Va.] road to Centreville [Va.; Jubal Anderson] Early was to support Jones, and [Theophilus Hunter] Holmes, he thinks, was to support Ewell; Jones' brigade moved to the Union Mills road about 9 a.m. to await Ewell's coming; he [Ewell] misunderstood the order and did not advance; encloses a rough map drawn from memory showing the position of Jones' troops; finding that Ewell had not come up, Jones withdrew his troops to McLean's Ford and directed the men to eat their dinner; a courier brought an order from Beauregard ordering "Jones to attack Centreville at once... with Ewell to support him"; the brigade crossed the ford and messages were sent to Gen. [James] Longstreet, [Milledge Luke] Bonham, and Ewell asking them to cooperate; Ewell replied that he had not received the order; either the original, or a copy of it was then sent to him by a staff officer; this officer did not return; Bonham and Longstreet replied that they were ordered to reinforce the extreme left of the line; a staff officer arrived stating that the enemy were making desperate efforts to attack "us" in the left, and Beauregard wanted to know why Jones did not attack; although thinking an attack on Centreville sheer folly at this time, Jones decided to act; Col. [John] Jenkins of the [5th] South Carolina Vol[unteer]s was to lead; Col. [John] Burt, 18th Miss[issippi] Vol[unteer]s, was to follow Jenkins and place his regiment on the latter's left; Col. [Winfield Scott] Featherston, 17th Miss[issippi] Vol[unteer]s, was to place his regiment in rear of both, while Jones, with the Louisiana Washington Artillery under Lt. [William] Miller, opened fire on the enemy batteries; this met with prompt response, confusion resulted, and it was deemed best to withdraw; writer was sent by Jones to make a verbal report to Beauregard at his Manassas [Va.] headquarters; found Pres. [Jefferson] Davis, Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, and several other officers there; reported all the orders that had been received and movements made in obedience to them; is positive that every order received by Jones was scrupulously obeyed; thinks the courier who had the order for Ewell lost his way, though the miscarriage of the order will always be a matter of conjecture; sends his respectful regards to Davis.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 13.4 cm; 17 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.4 cm. [267]

Endorsed: "Col. A. Coward. Recollections of Manassas. Yorkville, S. C. 9 Sept. 1879 Rec'd. 13 Sept. 1879."

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 410-411.

1879
Oct. 7 L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

The papers received from Davis are conclusive and convict [Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eau]re[g]ard; [John Bell] Hood fell back toward Gadsden [Ala.] while [William Tecumseh] Sherman watched his movements; Beauregard ordered Hood to send a division of cavalry to [Joseph] Wheeler; Hood objected and sent a brigade; Beauregard allowed the change of order and sanctioned the move; was not with Davis on the field around "Drury" [Drury's Bluff, Va.]; had started for R[ic]h[mon]d [Va.] and met [Robert Frederick] Hoke; upon urging him that the enemy were escaping, Hoke replied, "We are waiting for [William Henry Chase] Whiting"; returned to the field and spoke to [William] Preston Johnston; Beauregard should have moved out and intercepted [Benjamin Franklin] Butler's retreat; Beauregard expected to be attacked and feared to move out; sends a book which calls the Nashville [Tenn.] expedition the "Davis Hood campaign"; admires "Dick" [Richard] Taylor but he erred in sustaining Beauregard; writer blames Beauregard, [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, and [Thomas] Jordan for all the calumnies against the Commissariat; asks if [William Joseph] Hardee is living; thinks that Johnston quotes Hardee and Lt. Gen. [Alexander Peter] Stewart to prove that the men were not dispirited by the retreat from Dalton [Ga.] to Atlanta [Ga.]; is unable "to winter" with Davis; sends regards to Mrs. Davis; [postscripts] Davis has been most villainously maligned; North and South worship only the dollar and the sensualities of life; asks Davis if he wants [Alexander Robert] Lawton's letter giving [Jeremy Francis] Gilmer's statement that Davis sent him [Gilmer] to Charleston [S. C.] with "extraordinary powers."¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 31.7 cm. x 19.5 cm. [268]

1879
Oct. 11 J[ohn] W[illiam] JONES, Richmond, Va. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Report of Brig. Gen. D[avid] R[umph] Jones: at 7:10 a.m. on July 21, 1861, received from Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard an order to follow Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell and attack Centerville [Va.]; immediately placed his brigade in readiness to advance and dispatched a messenger to communicate with Ewell; not receiving a prompt reply, his brigade crossed McLean's Ford [Va.] and took position with the artillery in battery on Union Mills [Va.] road abreast of Grigsby's [Va.], which the enemy held with a strong force; after two and a half hours Ewell did not arrive and a positive order was received through Col. [Alexander Robert] Chiselm to resume the former position; shortly after an order came from Beauregard to advance upon the enemy up Rocky Run [Va.], with Ewell cooperating on the right and Gen. [James] Longstreet on the left; the brigade took the ordered position, failed to communicate with Ewell but notified Longstreet that writer was advancing to the assault; regiments were ordered forward to fall

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 420-422.

into line with Col. [John] Jenkins, 5th South Carolina Volunteers on the right, Col. [John] Burt, 18th Mississippi Volunteers on the left, and Col. [Winfield Scott] Featherston, 17th Mississippi Volunteers, supporting the artillery; the artillery was raked by intense enemy fire and had to be withdrawn; Jenkins' regiment advanced under "galling fire" finally driving the foe from the field; the Mississippi regiment followed but fell back under a murderous fire; while the 18th Mississippi regiment was endeavoring to form into line of battle its right became lapped behind the left of the 5th South Carolina regiment, upon which its fire told with fatal effect; did not attain the main object of the attack, namely, the possession of the battery; one good effect was accomplished, the driving of the enemy from the position commanding several fords of Bull Run [Va.] and adjacent country; casualties were fourteen killed and sixty-two wounded; special praise is due Capt. [William] Miller and Lt. [Joseph] Norcom of the artillery, Capt. J[oseph] W. Flood of the cavalry, Jenkins and his regiment, and Capt. [Edward] Fontaine, Company H, 18th Mississippi Volunteers; valuable assistance was rendered by F. G. Latham, Capt. A[dam] Coward, J[ames] W. Ford, E[rasmus] Taylor, J[ames] R. Curroll, and Lt. O. K. McLenore, members of writer's staff.¹

Copy. 9 pp. 30 cm. x 18 cm. [269]

Above signature: "I certify that the above is a correct copy of the report as printed by the War Department at Washington."

Endorsed: "Copy Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones. Report of Operations at Manassas, 21 July, 1861. Date, 23 July, 1861."

1879
Nov. 11 C[harles] W. FRAZER, Memphis, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; sends all papers received from Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright from the files of the U. S. War Department; does not remember making any statement; should Davis comment on the "affair" [surrender of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.] he should "put it in the shape of an indorsement or foot note to the message, or... to the original papers"; cannot withdraw the statements made in prison by Gen. [John W.] F[raser], Rush Van Leer, [Hamilton] Wilkins, [Thomas] O'Conner, and [P. D.] Hunter, because the U. S. Government seized and intends to publish the dispatches of Gen. [Samuel] Jones, statements of Maj. [Irvin] McDowell and Hunter, and Davis' message [to Congress]; knows that both Davis and F[raser] would like Davis' message to be the only reference to the affair from the Confederate side; with publication imminent by the U. S. Government, the wrongful impression must be properly answered;² appends list of papers sent; hopes that Davis will be

¹See also entry 237.

²For reports of J. W. Frazer, R. Van Leer, and others on Cumberland Gap, Tenn., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXX (Part II), 547-552, 593-597, 601-637; see also entry 563.

physically strong enough to read through them without fatigue or annoyance.¹

A.L.S. 6 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [270]

List following letter: Gen. [Ambrose Everett] Burnside, Gen. [James M.] Shackelford, Col. [John F.] DeCourcy, and Frazer on surrender; [Victor von] Sheliha, ch[ief] [of] staff; [Augustus B.] Cowan to [James G.] Martin; [D. G.] McDowell to [Charles S.] Stringfellow; [J. H.] Wright to Jones; Hunter to [Josiah] Gargas, out of prison; Hunter is prison; Wilkins to Frazer, in prison; Van Leer to Frazer, in prison; Wilkins and Van Leer to Frazer, in prison; "O'Connor to-----," in prison; note of Frazer to [an] Leer] and W[ilkins], in prison; [postscript] condemnations and remarks were made when Cumberland Gap fell after Vicksburg [Miss.]; Maj. [Daniel S.] Printup of the G[eorgi]a Reg[imen]t, who was in favor of surrender before Burnside came up, changed his mind while on the way to a Northern prison; "the United States flag will taint the breeze that floats over the resting place of the last Confederate"; [initialed] C. W. F.

1879
Dec. 15

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHERP, Minor Orcus, Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received that day the Lost Cause² which he had loaned to Davis; the quartermaster selected by "Joe" [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston lost, through exposure, 50,000, or 60,000 bushels of corn bought at high prices; James Hunter, a civil engineer, told writer that in 1861 Hunter proposed unsuccessfully to J. E. Johnston to build tramways between the camp and the junction; hundreds of horses were killed pulling through the mud and others starved to death while large quantities of forage could be found in Fauquier and Loudon [Counties, Va.]; heard that [Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eau]re[g]ard is publishing a book on Shiloh [Tenn.]; William Preston Johnston, the son of A[lb]ert S[idney] Johnston, studied "that affair" [Shiloh] fully, but let Beauvergard off too easily; it is reported that J. E. Johnston is to introduce a bill [in the U. S. Senate] to make [Ulysses Simpson] Grant a captain general for life with a large salary; universal suffrage with an elective judiciary and state education with no religion will or has made the Government a nefarious organization; hopes Davis is free from sciatica and that Mrs. Davis is well.³
A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.4 cm. [271]

1879
Dec. 20

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHERP, Albemarle Co[unty, Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Sorry to learn of the death of [William A.] Broadwell; recommends heat treatment for Davis' sciatica; wants to contrast

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 426-429.
²Pollard, Lost Cause.
³Rowland, op. cit., 432-434.

[Albert] Sidney Johnston's conduct with "Joe" [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's; the former, while retreating through Nashville [Tenn.], tried to procure supplies, while "Joe" Johnston burned stores at Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap [Va.] when there was no danger to men or depots; Thoroughfare Gap was selected as a supply depot because it had buildings, water, and a railroad; realizes J. E. Johnston could not abandon that "country" [Virginia] until [George Brinton] McClellan had, which never happened; sorry to see that Mrs. [Sarah Anno] Dorsey's will is to be contested; thought [Edgar] Farrar's statement on it [the will] was conclusive.¹ [272]

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm.

[1879]

[?]

"Synopsis of the contents of papers relating to and concerning treatment and condition of slaves in Depart[ment] N[orth] C[arolina]:

Number	Contents
1. Major R. Strange	Inspection report of treatment and condition of slaves in 3rd Military Dist.
2. Col. Wm. Lamb	Report of condition and treatment of slaves at Ft. Fisher [N. C.].
3. Lieut. Thos. Nash	Reports the treatment of negroes employed in his department.
4. Col. J. J. Hedrick	Relative to treatment of slaves at Ft. Holmes [N. C.].
5. Maj. J. G. Blount	Report of treatment of negroes employed in Q. M. Dept.
6. Col. C. H. Simonton	Report as to treatment of negroes at Fort's Caswell and Campbell on Oak Island [N. C.].
7. Capt. R. L. Sweetman	Reports the treatment of negroes in Engr. Dept.
8. Brig. Gen'l. L. Hobert	Copy of circular issued in accordance with telegraphic instructions from Maj. Gen'l. Whiting as to treatment of negroes.
9. Dr. A. R. Medway	Statement of treatment of negroes in hospital.
10. Capt. W. H. James	Report of the treatment of slaves employed on the works for the defence of Wilmington [N. C.].
11. Copies of letters referred to in report of Captain W. H. James, Engr. in charge 3rd Mil. Dist., concerning condition and treatment of negroes at work on Defences of Wilmington.	
12. Lieut. G[laucus] E. Olds	Reports disposition of slaves impressed for labor at Weldon [N. C.].

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 435-437.

13. Lieut. G[laucus] E. Olds Reports the number of slaves at Weldon Defences.
14. Col. F. C. Gaillard Reports condition of slaves employed at Weldon.
15. Capt. G. D. White Reports treatment of slaves employed at Weldon.
16. Capt. McDonald, Eng'r., forwards report of negroes impressed for labor in the 2nd Military District." [273]
A.D. 1 p. 31.5 cm. x 20.6 cm.
Endorsed: "Synopsis of the contents of enclosed papers relating to, and concerning treatment and condition of slaves in Department N[orth] C[arolina]."

1880 Feb. 10 L[ucius] B[ollinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received an answer from [Frank G.] Ruffin, who promises to send the desired information; there is no doubt that the Confederate trade by Blackwater, N. C., had [Benjamin Franklin] Butler's sanction; has discovered a small package of papers, namely, R[ichard] B. Lee's complaints and writer's reply, [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's letter about scurvy in his command, and the surgeon general's [Samuel Preston Moore's] report showing that army exempt from scurvy; also, found a memorandum of money and supplies furnished for the period Beauregard protested, Ruffin's report of his mission at Manassas [Va.] to enforce writer's orders about cattle, and [B. P.] Noland's reports that he could not get writer's orders carried out until [William B.] Blair relieved Lee; when writer obtained Gen. [Samuel] Cooper's decision that Jordan was neither an officer of the adjutant general's department nor a brigadier general, [James Alexander] Seddon wanted the matter quashed; Johnston speaks of [Thomas] Jordan as "Lieut. Col." at Manassas [Va.]; asks Davis if Jordan had a Confederate commission or a state appointment; [postscript] did Davis ever hear that Alfred [M.] Barbour, J[oseph] E[gleston] J[ohnston]'s quartermaster, bought 50,000 bushels of corn at \$0.80 which was a loss to the Government; Johnston's horses died for want of food when plenty of hay was available in Loudon and Fauquier [Counties, Va.]; Johnston states in his book that at the end of the last campaign he was handed two letters, one, authorizing him to get \$39,000 in silver from the Treasury agent, J. N. Hendron, the other, received two days later, directing him to send the money to Davis at Charlotte, N. C.; he divided the money among his troops, but "did not get all as the Commissary General had taken \$1200"; all of his readers will suppose that it was the same commissary general he had been libeling throughout the previous part of his book; asks if Davis can tell him about it.¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm.; 2 pp. 16 cm. x 19.7 cm.; 2 pp. 9.8 cm. x 19.5 cm. [274]

¹Johnston, *Narrative*, pp. 408-409; see also entries 45, 145, 356-358, 360-363, 363-368, 371, 377, 381, 439.

- 1880 Mar. 2 J. P. POOL, Newberry, S. C. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
The Town Council has adopted the following resolutions: first, the faculty of Newberry College, [Newberry] S[outh] C[arolina], the ladies, and the ex-Confederate soldiers having united in a petition asking Davis to be present at the commencement exercises of said institution, the Council desires to join their petitions; second, the hospitality of the city is tendered to Davis; third, a copy of these resolutions is furnished Newberry College to accompany their petition.
A.D.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.6 cm. [275]
At foot: "I certify that the above is a correct resolution passed by the Town Council as above dated. John S. Fair, Clerk of Town Council, Newberry, S. C."
- 1880 Mar. 2 W[illiam] D[unlap] SIMPSON, Columbia, S. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has just learned that Newberry College [Newberry, S. C.] is to invite Davis to speak at their commencement exercises; joins in the request and assures him of the cordial greetings awaiting him if convenient to be present at the commencement.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.8 cm. x 20.3 cm. [276]
- [1880 Mar. 2] Ladies of the State of South Carolina. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Petition Davis to attend the commencement exercises at Newberry College [Newberry, S. C.] on June 22; signed by ladies of the State of South Carolina.
Copy. 8 pp. 34.5 cm. x 21.8 cm. [277]
- [1880 Mar. 2] Officers and Soldiers of the Confederacy and Citizens of Newberry, S. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Invite Davis to the commencement exercises at Newberry College [Newberry] on June 22; signed by officers and soldiers of the Confederacy.
Copy. 4 pp. 34.5 cm. x 21.8 cm. [278]
- 1880 Mar. 3 John M. SEASE, NEWBERRY, S. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has the honor and pleasure to inform Davis of his election by the Phrenokosmian Literary Society of Newberry College [Newberry] to deliver the annual address at the commencement exercises on June 22; requests an early reply.
A.L.S. 1 p. 23.8 cm. x 14 cm. [279]
- 1880 Mar. 8 L[ucius] B[ollinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Expects to get [John Bell] Hood's book¹ soon; the "new system" [planned by writer as commissary general] was to meet cases like Hood's, that is, to provide for troops in exhausted departments; [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston condemned this system; thinks "Dick" [Richard] Taylor ranked next to [Albert] Sidney Johnston; writer answered all complaints about Manassas [Va.], but some not appearing then have been added to his case; wants to know if J. E. Johnston ever alleged, as he now does, that he [writer] had forbidden [W. H.] Fowle or [Richard B.] Lee to buy meat or bread if needed; J. E. Johnston's letter to Gen. [Samuel] Cooper recoiled on himself [Johnston] pitifully; wants to know if [Leroy Pope] Walker, Secretary of War, suggested him [writer] as commissary general; never remembers taking an oath of office; the purpose of J. E. Johnston, [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard, and their clique was to fasten on Davis the charge of sacrificing his "cause, country and self, to the appointment of an incompetent feeble favourite" [writer; postscript] has the letter of Lee to [Thomas G.] Rhett dated July 24 which notes that the same complaint was telegraphed to Davis; wants to know if Lee telegraphed by order of J. E. Johnston.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [280]

1880 J[eremy] F[rancis] GILMER, Savannah, Ga. To Jefferson
Mar. 29 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Regrets that two papers, the official order of February 1865 to join Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard at Charlotte, N. C.,³ and Davis' confidential instructions have been lost; the official order directed writer to join Beauregard in obstructing [William Tecumseh] Sherman's march into western North Carolina, and thus give Gen. [John Bell] Hood time to concentrate his forces in the western districts of South Carolina; the confidential instructions issued him were to keep Davis fully advised of events; met Beauregard at Charlotte in February 1865⁴ and learned that Gen. [Carter Littlepage] Stevenson's command was near Charlotte, [Alexander Peter] Stewart's within a few days march, and Gen. [Benjamin Franklin] Cheatham was delayed north of Nowberry, S. C.; dispatches from Gen. Wade Hampton indicated that Sherman had changed his direction of march toward Fayetteville, N. C.; about February 23, Gen. Joseph E[ggleson] Johnston was assigned to the command of the Army of

¹J. E. Hood, Advance and Retreat Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies, hereinafter cited as Advance and Retreat.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 444-446.

³For order, dated Feb. 20, 1865, directing J. F. Gilmer to join P. G. T. Beauregard see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part II), 1229.

⁴For report of J. F. Gilmer to Jefferson Davis relative to joining Beauregard at Charlotte, N. C., see ibid., 1258-1259.

Tennessee and the troops of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and directed to concentrate all available forces; Johnston arrived at Charlotte to confer with Beauregard on the condition of affairs; Johnston then moved his headquarters to Fayetteville and left Beauregard to protect the railroad from Charlotte to Danville [Va.], and to forward the troops of the Army of Tennessee, as fast as they arrived, to Smithfield, N. C.; writer returned to Richmond [Va.] and resumed charge of the Engineer Bureau about March 4; in reference to the defenses at Nashville, Tenn., it was of first importance to hold the lower Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers; second, if the lower positions were lost the Confederates would have had to move quickly to a point of concentration south of the Tennessee River; Davis' many friends are awaiting his book.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.8 cm. x 20.3 cm. [281]

1880 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To J[eremy] F[rancis]
Apr. 2 GILMER [Savannah, Ga.].

Acknowledges receipt of Gilmer's letter; regrets loss of confidential letter to Gilmer in February 1865; encloses copies of his [writer's] official letter to Gilmer and some telegrams to Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; hopes that these papers and other information will aid him to recall all facts; asks him to confirm or dissent from his own recollections, as this transaction was known only to Gilmer and writer; recalls giving him two letters, one official, to be handed Beauregard on his arrival, the other, confidential, to be used only if Beauregard did not conform to the views of the "Executive"; reports were received that Beauregard, after entering North Carolina, was about to change his direction of march to the east and thus lead his column into a cul de sac; writer sent Gilmer to Beauregard with authority to advise Beauregard and prevent the eastward march; Beauregard adopted the route to Charlotte, N. C., so the confidential letter giving Gilmer authority to supersede him was never used; later, on advice of Lee, Beauregard was superseded by J[oseph] E[ggleson] Johnston as commander of that army; asks a full and free answer telling where their recollections agree or differ.

Copy. 2 pp. 26.5 cm. x 21.3 cm. [282]

1880 Abercrombie HOLMES, Walnut Lake, Ark. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS
Apr. 14 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

During the war was a soldier under Gen. N[athan] B[edford] Forrest; is a warm admirer of the ex-President [Davis]; asks for an autograph to frame in order to teach his boys love and rever-

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 443-446; see also entries 282, 315.

²Ibid., 449-451; see also entries 281, 315.

once for one of the greatest men of any age.
A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[283]

1880
May 10

J[ohn] N[ewland] MAFFITT, Wilmington, N. C. To Jefferson
DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Acknowledges receipt of Davis' letter and assures him that it will be a pleasure to give any information he possesses; in 1864, when capture seemed imminent, all books and papers were thrown overboard; will write from memory of his naval career and send material; all loyal Confederates are anticipating Davis' memoirs; extends sincere wishes for long life and health.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm.

[284]

1880
May 18

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To [Jefferson
DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has made a thorough search for the requested letters, but cannot find them; encloses copies of two letters from Davis to [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston; desires to know if Davis has a copy of a letter written by Col. James Chesnut, Jr., on July 16, 1861, to Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard;¹ this letter details the result of a meeting between Davis, Gens. [Robert Edward] Lee and [Samuel] Cooper, and Chesnut, at which Chesnut submitted Beauregard's "views" as to the combined operations of his [Beauregard's] and Johnston's army; has written Maj. [William T.] Walthall for more specific information of desired papers; [postscript] War Department has Johnston's letter books, but the letters requested do not appear in them.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[285]

1880
May 22

James D[unwoody] BULLOCK, Liverpool [England] To [Jefferson
DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Acknowledges receipt of Davis' letter; his papers and documents [as Confederate agent in Europe] have not been opened in twelve or fourteen years, and some time will be required to look them over and prepare an accurate statement; would like to know if diplomatic questions or technical questions are the subject matter of Davis' interest;² assures Davis of the pleasure he feels in being of any assistance; asks for information of L[ucius] Q[uintus] C[incinnati] Lamar.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 21 cm. x 13.3 cm.

[286]

1880
May 23

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Health and strength are much impaired by a five months'

illness; the copy of [Richard B.] Lee's telegram furnished writer by Davis proves that [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, with ample powers and abundant resources, deliberately allowed their troops to suffer in order to prove their contention that Davis supported in office "an alleged favourite imbecile" [writer]; is getting evidence together which may involve [James Alexander] Seddon and [Thomas L.] Bayne; in June 1861, writer informed the Secretary of War [Leroy Pope Walker] that, due to the lack of money, purchases in New Orleans [La.] and Nashville [Tenn.] had to be returned because only "current funds" would be accepted; the generals' [Beauregard's and Johnston's] neglect of the railroads stopped both troops and provisions from going forward, but there was no excuse for not supplying their troops; trading with the enemy might have been elaborated indefinitely; [Benjamin Franklin] Butler's offers were limited; [William A.] Broadwell assured [writer] that provisions, flour, bacon, coffee, tea, clothing, etc., would be given for cotton; the contract for 30,000 hogsheads was made by Jephtha Fowlkes; this proposition was objected to by Davis; [?] Pollard of St. Louis [Mo.] obtained a contract with Seddon to furnish a cargo of medical, quartermaster, and commissary supplies for cotton; the point of delivery was an agreed place on the Mississippi or Yazoo Rivers; the transaction was under the protection of [Leonidas] Polk, and arrangements were approved by writer; the steamer made three trips; twice [James Dunwoody Brownson] De Bow refused the cotton, the third time the steamer was plundered by some Confederate soldiers; Seddon refused to compensate, and it was not done until too late by [John Cabell] Breckinridge [his successor; a man recommended by [Clement Claiborne] Clay was appointed to trade cotton for meat on the borders of Tennessee and Alabama], but this was stopped by Gen. "Dick" [Richard] Taylor; meanwhile, writer's agents were trading, by writer's authority, tobacco and jams for bacon in Virginia, and in North Carolina 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton, writer thinks, were traded every month; [Ulysses Simpson] Grant discovered and stopped the trading by steamer with Baltimore [Md.]; is certain that [Abraham] Lincoln knew and approved it, but did not dare order Grant to permit its reestablishment; these arrangements supplied [Robert Edward Lee with meat; could never understand why Bayne was placed in charge of blockade management; excellent plans and contracts made by writer were either broken or never allowed; [postscript] has just read [John Bell] Hood's book which exposes Johnston on the retreat to Atlanta [Ga.];¹ Hood does not assume "the responsibility" as Davis alleged in a former letter for the move on Nashville;² Hood claims the credit of planning and conducting it, but "fixes the responsibility on Beauregard"; [initialed] L. B. N.³

¹See Hood; Advance and Retreat, pp. 129-149, 312-316.
²See ibid., pp. 263-311.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 456-459.

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, II, 506-507.

²See also entry 350.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm.; 2 pp. 12 cm. x 19.7 cm. [287]

1880
June 8 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses note to [Joseph W.] Kirkley, clerk in the Adjutant Gen[era]l's Office, Kirkley's answer, and also copies of the papers prepared for Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott; this is the only information obtainable [on the number of Union troops engaged in the First Battle of Manassas, Va.];¹ assures Davis of his willingness to serve him at all times.
A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.5 cm. [288]
For enclosed note and answer see entry 289.

1880
June 8 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.] To [Joseph W.] KIRKLEY [Washington, D. C.].
What was the number of Union troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry engaged in the First Battle of Manassas [Va.]?
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [289]
Enclosed with entry 286.
[June 8.] Kirkley. To [Wright]. It would be impossible to compile a satisfactory statement or even give an approximate number; has already prepared a list of organizations engaged for Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott. A.N.S.

1880
June 18 Franklin STRINGFELLOW, Subletts [Va.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has written an accurate account of his adventures as scout in Culpeper Co[unty, Va.]; his scout life was short and not interesting; can be summed up in one line, "I was always getting into trouble and God was always getting me out"; is now engaged in warfare for religion; sends regards from wife and children.
A.L.S. 4 pp. 19.5 cm. x 12 cm. [290]

1880
June 21 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
In the [U. S. War Department] files there is a letter from Col. James Chesnut, Jr., replying, as he says, to one from President Davis, dated October 15, 1861; there is also Davis' reply to Chesnut's letter of October 30, 1861;² wants to know if Davis' letter of October 15 exists; if so, asks for a copy of it for the

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, II, 309, 314-315.

²For Jefferson Davis' letter of Oct. 30, 1861, to J. Chesnut see *ibid.*, 509; for reply of Chesnut, Nov. 2, 1861, see *ibid.* 509-511.

Government files. [291]
A.L.S. 1 p. 25.6 cm. x 20.4 cm.

1880
June 25

W. F. SHEPPERY [Memphis, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Davis' letter containing his picture; assures him he will instill into the minds of his children appreciation and love for the "cause" and the revered ex-President; sends best wishes to Mrs. Davis and [William T.] Walthall. [292]
A.L.S. 1 p. 24.2 cm. x 14 cm.

1880
June 28

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [BEAUVOIR, Miss.].
Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott is unable to furnish the desired information; has learned from the Archive Office that Davis' letter of November 11, 1861, to Col. [James] Chesnut¹ was found among Davis' papers, a part of which was returned to Davis; Chesnut's letter of November 2, 1861, to Davis was found in the captured papers of [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; asks Davis to furnish a copy of his letter to Chesnut dated October 30, 1861; hopes to be able to furnish soon the information requested by Davis, through Gen. [Otho Robards] Singleton, on the damage inflicted on United States commerce by Confederate cruisers; will make a thorough search for Davis' private letters as soon as the Archive Office is detached from the Adjutant Gen[era]l's Office and placed under his [the Publication Office]. [293]
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.6 cm. x 20.3 cm.

1880
July 13

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus, Va. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Wrote long ago that caution must be used in charging [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston with losing supplies while retreating up the Peninsula, as [Robert G.] Cole denied loss and writer's recollection was dim; proof has been supplied by Capt. W[illiam] Berkley of Loudon County [Va.]; the Captain served with the 8th V[irginia] [Regiment] from Manassas [Va.] until the surrender; when retiring from the lines near Yorktown [Va.], Johnston ordered off all baggage trains and ordered the men to prepare three days' rations; the movement was delayed twenty-four hours while barrels of flour were opened and water poured in them; also saw provisions, rice, molasses, and flour, thrown together and left as waste; this will support Davis' statement and enable writer to more thoroughly invalidate Cole's statement; has compared Johnston's Narrative and [John Bell] Hood's refutation of it [Advance and Retreat]; in the case of the retreat from Cass-

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, II, 513.

ville [Ga., Leonidas] Polk and Hood urging an early morning attack, and Johnston's declaration that Hardee's position was too perilous, was worse than theirs together in trying to fix on Hood the failure to bring on a battle before crossing the Oostenaulla [River]; has a letter from Col. [Hypolite, Olafowski, 2nd Lt.] officer, stating that lack of [?] "was all romance"; not concerned with elections because he believes that most of the active politicians are professional spoilers; would like to see Davis, but knows there is no chance to do so; [postscripts] his wife sends her best greetings; Johnston's "book is not history, it is replete with carplings and criticisms."¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.9 cm. x 19.7 cm.; 2 pp. 8.8 cm. x 19.7 cm. [294]

1880 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson
July 14 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Enclosures memo furnished by the State Dep[artment] on damage inflicted by Confederate cruisers on United States commerce; did not see the letter Davis wrote to Gen. [Otho Robards] Singleton but believes this information is what Davis wishes.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 18 cm. x 12 cm. [295]
For enclosure see entry 296.

[1880
July 14] [?]
Summary of claims against the Confederate States Navy and list of the claims filed by the United States for vessels damaged or sunk by the Confederate States war cruisers.]

"By the Shenandoah"			
Abigail	\$244,683.20	Alina	\$ 86,817.43
Almira	61,400.00	Australia	22,500.00
Brunswick	126,264.50	Catharine	201,809.11
Charter Oak	32,689.56	Congress	184,902.00
Covington	127,964.40	Delphine	93,100.00
D. Godfrey	70,988.00	Edward	209,681.00
Edward Casey	109,582.70	Euphrates	179,911.50
Europa	35,196.00	Favorite	240,958.44
Genl Pike	76,143.76	Genl Williams	376,934.75
Gipsey	152,149.75	Hector	202,971.80
Hillman	158,176.75	Isaac Howland	379,922.00
Isabella	297,237.00	James Maury	73,039.42
Jireh Swift	225,880.75	Lizzie M. Stacey	42,257.50
Martha	303,858.23	Milo	141,648.50
Nassau	241,574.50	Nile	92,914.95
Nimrod	275,919.87	Pearl	97,890.00
Richmond	51,000.00	Soph[ia] Thornton	138,384.31
Splendid	61,400.00	Susan	14,500.00
Susan and Abigail	227,848.37	Waverly	228,512.25

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX. 478-481.

William C. Nye	\$305,837.50	William Thompson	\$290,843.75
		Total ----	\$ 6,488,320.31
"By the Sumter"			
Daniel Trowbridge	\$7,645.83	Eben[ezer] Dodge	2,250.00
		Joseph Park[er]	800.00
		Total ----	\$10,695.83
"By the Tallahassoc"			
Adriatic	\$207,740.37	A. J. Bird	\$24,569.00
Arcole	10,000.00	Atlantic	70,160.00
Empress Theresa	30,000.00	Glenavon	114,000.00
Howard	13,000.00	James Funk	24,000.00
James Littlefield	3,000.00	Josiah Achrone	7,500.00
Lamont Dupont	680.00	North America	5,500.00
Row[land] "amount not stated"		Spokane	8,500.00
T. D. Wagner	25,000.00	Vapor	12,305.40
		William Bell	24,000.00
		Total ----	\$579,955.55
"By the Alabama"			
[Ship] Alert, New London, Con[n.]			57,858.91
Brig Alta[ma], New Bedford, [Mass.]			48,000.60
Bark Amanda, Barge, Maine			69,853.01
Bark Amazonian, Boston [Mass.]			12,902.82
Ship Anna F. Schmidt, Boston [Mass.]			271,890.72
Steamer Ariel, Atlantic & Pac[ific] S. S. Line			10,041.86
Ship Benj. Tucker, New Bedford, Mass.			178,495.00
Ship Brilliant, New York [N. Y.]			123,237.83
Ship Charles Hill, Boston [Mass.]			45,275.93
Brig Chastelaine, Boston [Mass.]			11,670.55
Bark Conrad, Phila[delp]ia, Pa.]			94,241.00
Ship Contest, New York [N. Y.]			42,865.97
Schooner Courser, Provincetown, Mass.			12,462.53
Schooner Crenshaw, New York [N. Y.]			27,474.49
Ship Dorcas Prince, New York [N. Y.]			58,814.60
Brig Dunkirk, New York [N. Y.]			39,832.24
Bark Elisha Dunbar, New Bed[ford], Mass.]			150,894.65
Ship Emma Jane, Bath, Maine			95,557.34
Ship Express, Boston [Mass.]			76,102.75
Ship Golden Eagle, Boston [Mass.]			113,522.50
Bark Golden Rule, New York [N. Y.]			82,036.47
Ship Highlander, Boston [Mass.]			191,171.00
Ship Jabez Snow, Bucksfort, M[aine]			140,002.00
Ship John A. Parks, Hallowell, M[aine]			126,517.50
Bark Justine, Balti[more], Md.]			7,000.00
Brig Kate Cory			56,334.00
S[c]hoo[ner] Kingfisher, Fairham, Mas[s.]			31,952.17
Bark Lafayette, New Bed[ford], Mass.			88,946.00
Ship Lafayette, New Haven, Con[n.]			113,290.42
Bark Lamplighter, Boston [Mass.]			27,500.00
Bark Lauretta, Boston [Mass.]			27,950.00
Ship Levi Starbuck, New Bed[ford], Mass.]			236,672.50
Ship Louisa Hatch, Rockland, M[aine]			85,380.00
Ship Manchester, New York [N. Y.]			143,305.00
Ship Martaban, Newbury Port, Mas[s.]			52,922.25
Ship Morning Star, Boston Mass.]			7,744.00

Ship Nora, Port of "Reg."	\$ 83,500.00
Bark Nyc, N[ew] Bed[ford], Mass.	104,936.00
Bark Ocean Rover, Mattaporsett, Mass.	167,670.00
Ship Ocmulgee, Edgartun, Mass.	254,575.00
Bark Olive Jane, Boston [Mass.]	66,110.41
Schoo[ner] Palmetto, Trenton, M[ai]ne	12,400.00
Ship Rockingham, Portsmouth	216,955.55
Bark Sea Bride, Boston [Mass.]	
Ship Sea Lark, Boston, [Mass.]	342,917.27
Ship S. Gildersleeve	35,000.00
Ship Sonora, Newburyfort, Mass.	89,044.44
Schoo[ner] Starlight, Deer Island, M[ai]ne	6,520.00
Ship Talisman, New York [N. Y.]	187,405.00
Ship Thomas B. Wales	221,893.24
[Bark] Tycoon	434,818.03
Ship Union Jack	161,513.70
Ship Virginia	167,500.00
[Bark] Wave Crest	59,264.10
[Schooner] Weather Gage	11,545.54
Ship Winged Racer	341,823.54
Total -----	\$6,547,609.86 [sic]

"By the Boston"

Texana	\$400.00
Emma L. Hall	\$ 22,921.00
M. L. Potter	2,750.00
Shooting Star	69,983.85
Total -----	\$ 95,654.85

"By the Florida"

Aldebaran	\$ 24,556.85	Anglo Saxon	\$ 42,710.79
Avon	223,201.40	B. F. Hoxie	98,000.00
Clarence	19,400.00	Commonwealth	383,509.00
Corris Ann	1,000.00	Crown Point	352,950.52
Electric Spark	356,060.40	Estelle	4,000.00
Genl Berry	815.32	George Latimer	28,600.00
Golconda	139,301.37	Greenland	16,725.00
Harriet Stevens	10,500.00	Henrietta	64,806.94
Jacob Bell	385,145.15	Lapwing	75,000.00
M. J. Colcord	100,490.21	Mondamin	21,929.17
Oncida	453,684.61	Red Gauntlet	137,775.94
Rienzi	8,487.00	Southern Cross	65,000.00
Star of Peace	480,984.60	William C. Clark	5,000.00
Wm. B. Nash	60,349.75	Windward	3,953.00
		Zelinda	36,000.00

"By the Clarence"

Mary Alvina	\$ 14,520.00
Ada	\$ 5,300.00
Elizabeth	8,100.00
Marango	7,296.00
Umpire	8,450.00
Total -----	\$ 3,698,609.34 [sic]

"By the Nashville"

Harvey Birch	\$ 69,536.70
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"By the Georgia"

Bold Hunter	\$ 76,625.00	Constitution	\$ 50,000.00
Dictator	126,570.00	George Griswold	30,000.00
		Good Hope	100,781.50
		Total ----	\$333,976.50

"By the Retribution"

Emily Fisher	\$ 13,704.52		
Hanover	1,630.00	Total ----	\$ 20,334.52

"By the Sallie"

Botsey Ames	\$ 5,540.00
"Summary of claims filed for losses by the several cruisers -"	
By the Alabama	\$ 6,547,609.86
" " Boston	400.00
" " Chickamauga	95,654.85
" " Florida	3,698,609.34
" " Georgia	383,976.50
" " Nashville	69,536.70
" " Retribution	20,334.52
" " Sallie	5,540.00
" " Shenandoah	6,488,320.31
" " Sumter	10,695.83
" " Tallahassee	579,955.55
	\$ 17,900,633.43

For losses from increased war premiums	1,120,795.15
Total -----	\$ 19,021,428.61

A.D. 7 pp. 33.8 cm. x 21.2 cm. [296]
Enclosed with entry 295.

1880 E[dward] TROSBEND, Irvington, N. Y. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
July 16

It is improbable that the Davis Guard Medal will be recovered; asks that if Davis ever discovers the letter which accompanied the photograph spoken of will he please forward it to writer; will make direct inquiries to all coin collectors in the U[nited] S[tates]; hopes he will be able to recover the medal and return it to its lawful owner.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm. [297]

1880 W[illiam] L[ewis] GABELL, Dallas, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Aug. 16

Received Davis' letter, and, in answer to his questions, states that field transportation at the Battle of Manassas [Va.] was one four-horse wagon to each infantry company, one for field and staff, one for hospital, one for ammunition, and from two to four wagons for each battery of artillery, besides a train of from twenty to twenty-five wagons for depot purposes, and generally one ambulance to each regiment; as to the train of wagons Davis saw going to the rear, upon approaching Manassas Junction, writer ordered them there for greater safety; is confident none were discharged until after the battle; Davis will doubtless recollect that after the Battle of Manassas a military commission

examined the condition of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments; commission was composed of Col. R[ichard] B. Lee, Capt. [John Daniel] Imboden and himself; reported that the Commissary did not have more than two days' rations and the Ordnance Department had a limited supply of all rounds of ammunition; also a large number of troops were without arms; the Quartermaster's Department was the only one in condition to move; the Confederate Government was disorganized from victory as the enemy was from defeat; if Confederate troops had pursued on the night of the 21st, he believes the enemy could have been captured or driven out across the Potomac [River]; sends a statement on the number of troops in Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's army on the 14th of July; battle flags were made from a pattern agreed upon by Johnston and Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; many were made by young ladies of the South from red and blue silk and satin dresses; some sent their dresses and the men made the flags;¹ asks to be remembered to Mrs. Davis; these recollections are from memory; [postscript] the first Confederate officers who went on duty in Virginia were Gen. [Edmund] Kirby Smith and himself; [initialed] W. L. C.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 27 cm. x 20.5 cm. [298]

Tipped in: "No. of Troops under Genl. Johnston, July 14, 1861 --- 15,712. No. reported present at some time & place --- 14,134. This has been in my pocket every day since the 14th day of July and is a correct statement of the number of troops taken from the mornng. Report. W. L. Cabell." Copy. 1 p. 9.5 cm. x 13.3 cm.

1880 W. N. BROWN, Victoria, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Aug. 24 Miss.

Received Davis' letter requesting information on the Battle of Fort Donelson [Tenn.]; was called to headquarters the night before the surrender and informed by Col. N[athan] B[edford] Forrest of the proposed surrender;² was also informed by Gens. [John Buchanan] Floyd and [Gideon Johnson] Pillow; Floyd ordered him to guard the steamboat landing the next morning while, under the terms of surrender, Floyd, Pillow, their staffs, and two Virginia regiments crossed the river; his regiment guarded the landing implicitly relying on Floyd's promise that the steamer would return for them; despair was occasioned when the steamer, after landing the troops, passed on up the river; there was nothing left to do but give the necessary orders to stack arms and surrender; Gen. S[imon] B[olivar] Buckner appeared and was anxious to have the landing cleared so the enemy would not think

¹See "The Confederate States Flag," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXI (1903), 68-70.

²For reports, etc., on the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, VII, 157-416; see also entry 48.

he [Buckner] was violating the terms of surrender; regrets that he used severe language to Buckner; while in Cairo [Ill.], en route to a Northern prison, secured permission from Gen. [Eleazer A.] Paine to write a private letter to his father; wrote very frankly, still smarting from ill usage at Fort Donelson; in a few hours this letter, which was never sent to his father, appeared in Northern and later in Southern papers; while a paroled prisoner in Richmond [Va.], he was ordered to make a full report of the Battle of Fort Donelson to a committee of the Confederate Congress; naturally these documents met with the disapproval of Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner; offers testimony to the generalship of Gen. Bushrod [Rust] Johnson; encloses a slip from the Washington Vedette telling of the death of First Lt. A. B. Corwin who served with the 1st Mississippi Rifles in the Mexican War; sends best wishes for the health and happiness of the Davis family.¹

A.L.S. 9 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm. [299]

[1880 L[ucius] B[ollinger] NORTHROP [Minor Orcus, Va]. To Aug. 30 [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Requests Davis to help discredit the issues raised by Jos[eph] E[ggleson] Johnston's book; asks him to verify the statement that he and Davis decided to remove Col. [Richard B.] Lee as commissary agent before [Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eauregard] and J[ohnston] started complaints about his Lee's work; ridicules Johnston's statement that no government could expect one general to be responsible for two different armies, as he [Johnston] was charged with the responsibility for Gens. [John Clifford] Pemberton's and [Braxton] Bragg's armies; expresses apprehension about Davis' proposed European trip; sends best wishes to Mrs. Davis.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.6 cm. x 12.3 cm. [300]

1880 G[eorge] F[ibb] CRITCHFIELD, Frankfort, Ky. To Jefferson Sep. 3 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Condition of his health prevented an earlier answer to Davis' letter; is grateful for the opportunity to vindicate his connection with what Col. [William Preston] Johnston terms "the miserable affair of Fishing Creek" [Ky.]; in November 1862 he assumed command of that portion of East Tennessee and Southeastern Kent[ucky] embracing the troops stationed at Mill Springs [Ky.] on the Cumberland River and under the command of Gen. [Felix Kirk] Zollicoffer; Zollicoffer had been stationed there by Johnston to prevent the enemy under [Albin] Schoopf from crossing the Cumberland River into East Tennessee; while in Knoxville [Tenn.], he received a communication from Zollicoffer stating that he had crossed the river and was fortifying a camp on the right bank; replied by the same messenger

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 485-48.

²Ibid., 490-491.

ordering Zollicoffer to resume his former position; on returning to Mill Springs in January, found Zollicoffer explained that the messenger had been delayed in returning, and the recrossing was not made as he supposed writer would arrive soon and hoped to convince him it would be better to remain on the right bank; meanwhile, a rise in the river prevented the recrossing of the wagons and artillery; writer was dissatisfied, but knew that Zollicoffer had been actuated by pure motives; details were sent into woods to prepare timber for flatboats, but bad weather and unskilled labor delayed the work; these conditions prevailed when word came that Gen. [George Henry] Thomas was advancing on him; in a council of superior officers all were of the opinion that it would be best to attack Thomas immediately and by surprise; rain fell heavily, the flintlocks were useless, and the attack as a surprise failed; Zollicoffer was killed early in the battle; the men became demoralized and confused; nothing was left but to retreat to camp; enemy fire at long range clearly demonstrated the demoralization of the men, and he doubted that the camp could have been defended for twenty-four hours; his object then was to cross to the left bank, which was successfully completed the next day; attributes the defeat to the inferiority of the arms, poor rations, and the untimely death of Zollicoffer;¹ thanks Davis for his manifestations of friendship; sends regards to Mrs. Davis.²

A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [301]

1880
Sep. 4

C. W. BACHMAN, Seneca Falls, N. Y. To J[efferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

At a sale of coins in New York City there was offered and sold a silver medal described as follows: to left, "Obverse, Jefferson Davis, head in exergue - Reverse, C. S. A. 1st President - 1861 in laurel wreath - beaded border - milled edge"; desires information as to origin and genuineness.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [302]

1880
Sep. 18

John M. BROWN, Chicago, Ill. To J. L. POWER, Jackson, Miss.

Inquires if Jefferson Davis is or ever has been a Freemason; did his being a Mason have anything to do with his release from bail bond by [Andrew] Johnson, as asserted in the Cynosure?

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 16.4 cm. [303]

¹For reports of G. B. Crittendon on the battle at Logan's Cross Roads, Ky., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, VII, 103-110.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII. 493-496.

1880
Sep. 18

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has found among the papers of Gen. Jos[eph] E[ggleston] Johnston two rough copies of a letter to Davis dated Sep. 12, 1861, regarding his [Johnston's] rank in the Confederate Army and Davis' reply;¹ as the copies differ materially, asks Davis to forward a copy of the letter he [Davis] received from Johnston. [30']

A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.5 cm.

1880
Sep. 24

W[illiam] M. BROWNE, Athens, Ga. To W[illiam] J[ewett] TENNEY [New York, N. Y.].

Doubts that he can write the desired paper without official reports or authentic data; although he was present in Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee's retreat from Savannah [Ga.] to Charleston [S. C.] and took part in engagements near Pocotaligo and Salkehatchie [S. C.],² all dates and incidents have passed from his memory; asks for any data on the burning of Columbia, S. C.; the President [Jefferson Davis] may have copies of Gen. [Wade] Hampton's letter on this subject;³ will prepare a narrative on what he remembers; sends regards to Davis and Mrs. Davis. [305]

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20.4 cm.
Endorsed: "September 24th 1880 Wm. M. Browne."

1880
Oct. 5

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus [Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Is wearied by [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard; thinks Johnston's book is trash; Beauregard's points were want of foresight in writer's apprehensions of want, and hampering Col. [Richard B.] Lee; found a letter dated June 7, 1862, from [William A.] Broadwell explaining all this; Broadwell, whose mission it was to bring over supplies to the east of the Miss[issippi River], required the aid of "our" fleet, and went to Beauregard "who cordially approved my plans of operations and promised aid"; referring to Lee, Broadwell writes: "Genl. B. has been seriously embarrassed by incompetency in his commissariat Dept. and has most cordially seconded any suggestions offering him improvement. The chief incumbent [Lee] is said to be a great invalid and unequal to the emergency. I think however that with preper effort others who do feel an interest, and are willing to

¹For letter see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series IV, I, 605-608; for Davis' reply, dated Sep. 14, 1861, see ibid., 611. See also Perry, op. cit.

²For reports of W. J. Hardee on Charleston, S. C., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, I, XLVII (part 1, 1067-1077).

³See "Letter from General Hampton on the Burning of Columbia," Southern Historical Society Papers, VII (1879), 156-158;

work, will yet be able to maintain the army notwithstanding devastation and bareness of the country, and demoralization incident to this retreat"; Lee had been furnished more money than he called for; his successor, [John J.] Walker, had no occasion to apply for funds for over seven months; in the same report Broadwell stated he could borrow \$25,000 from Memphis bankers, but writer never knew if he succeeded; Beauregard wrote to Lee saying that he had applied on June 18, 1862, for Maj. [Moses J.] Wicks to receive the "funds of Memphis Bankers" as he [Beauregard] intended to relieve Lee from hampering his chief [writer] by making him "inspector Gen[era]l of Subsistence"; thinks Davis is too feeble to journey to Europe; [postscript] has read that [William Tecumseh] Sherman does not like "military being used to influence and controll civil matters"; in the "Ann Surat" [Mary E. Surrat] matter [Winfield Scott] Hancock can be compared to Pontius Pilate; likes neither [James Abram] Garfield nor Hancock; [initialed] L. B. N.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.9 cm. x 19.7 cm.

[306]

1880 F. E. BOYLE, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beau-
Oct. 10 voir, Miss.].

Was visited by an emissary of a cabinet officer the night before Maj. [Henry] Wirz was hanged; this man informed him that Wirz would be pardoned if he [Wirz] would implicate Davis in the cruelties at Andersonville [Prison]; upon his refusal to take any action in the matter the man went to Louis Schade, counsel for Wirz, with the same purpose and with a like result; the next morning was told by Wirz that the same proposal had been made to him and had been rejected with scorn; attended Wirz to the scaffold and knows he was innocent of all the cruel charges made against him.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.5 cm.

[307]

1880 Sam[ue]l WARD, Chicago [Ill.]. To Jefferson DAVIS. Beauvoir,
Oct. 13 Miss.

Asks whether or not [Ulysses Simpson] Grant was court-martialed or allowed to resign when Davis was Secretary of War; unfavorable returns for [Winfield Scott] Hancock's election.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm.

[308]

1880 Geo[rge] DAVIS, Wilmington, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Oct. 15 Beauvoir, Miss.

J. P. Carroll, "The Burning of Columbia, South Carolina - Report of the Committee of Citizens Appointed to Collect Testimony," ibid., VIII (1880), 202-214; see also entries 421, 429, 514.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 499-501.

²Ibid., 501-502; see also entry 14

Has no written memoranda and can only give from memory a general impression of past events; Gen. (Joseph Eggleston) Johnston's Narrative speaks of two conferences in April, 1865 at Greensboro, N. C. with Davis, the Cabinet, Gen. (Pierre Gustave Toutant) Beauregard, and himself (Johnston) present; is confident he was present at only one conference; ¹ knows nothing of the other; ² "contrary to Johnston's statement," Davis' manner was frank and his main object to obtain from Generals Beauregard and Johnston the full particulars of the situation, their views, plans, and purposes; their (Beauregard's and Johnston's) remarks were confined to the disparity of the two armies in numbers and resources, and Johnston's inability to oppose Sherman's advance; nothing but a general discussion ensued, and there was no suggestion of a conference with Sherman or negotiations for peace; nothing was indicated forshad-
owing an immediate unconditional surrender.³

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.8 cm.

[309]

Endorsed: "In ref. to conference at Greensboro."

1880
Oct. 16

John Brown GORDON, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS,
(Beauvoir, Miss.)

The attack upon Fort Stedman, Va., on March 26, 1865, was the result of a decision made by Gen. Robert Edward Lee at a conference on March 10; writer's corps was transferred to the trenches around Petersburg, Va., to examine the enemy lines and report on the practicability of breaking them at any point; decided that Fort Stedman could be taken by a night assault; it might then be possible to throw into the breach in Ulysses S. Grant's lines a force sufficient to destroy or disorganize the left wing of Grant's army; at Fort Stedman the hostile lines were about 200 or 250 yards apart, and the pickets were so close together that it was difficult to prevent constant conversation between the Confederates and Federals; the fort was flanked on either side and the rear by forts which commanded every foot of space between the hostile lines; in front of Fort Stedman was a fence of sharpened rails with lower ends buried deeply in the ground; this fence would have to be cut away with axes before any attacking force could enter the fort's lines; about one-half of the army, including a portion of both (James) Longstreet's and Ambrose Powell Hill's corps and a detachment of cavalry was placed at his disposal; the general plan of assault was to take the fort by a rush across the space between the lines, then capture

¹Johnston, Narrative, pp. 396-397.

²Ibid., 498-499.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 504-505; see also entry

by a "strategem" the three forts in the rear, thus opening a way for his troops to pass to the rear or upon the left wing of Grant's army; preparations were made on the night of March 25 for the attack before daylight; first, a body of troops armed only with axes was to cut down the rail fence in front of the enemy lines; then would follow 300 men armed with fixed bayonets and empty muskets who were to enter the fort, bayonet the pickets and gunners if they resisted, or send them back to the Confederate lines if they surrendered; next, would cross three bodies of troops to capture the three rear forts; then, a division of infantry was to move down Grant's lines towards his left, capturing troops or forcing them to abandon their works; the cavalry was ordered to ride to the rear, cut the enemy's telegraph lines, capture his pontoons, and prevent or delay the crossing of reinforcements; all remaining troops were to join the attack with instructions to drive the enemy as far as possible from the other wing of Grant's army; just before daylight the axmen rushed across and worked so swiftly that the bayonet troops were scarcely halted; the pickets surrendered and the way was cleared for the other bodies of troops; Fort Stedman and most of the enemy's line was captured, also 700 prisoners, including the brigadier general commanding, [Napoleon Bonaparte] McLaughlen; the three officers who were to capture the rear forts reported that their guides had been lost or deserted, and they could not find the forts; failure to capture the three rear forts with their heavy guns made it impossible to complete other plans of the attack; Longstreet's delayed arrival kept the planned attack from being made at the early hour appointed; at sunrise the heavy guns of the other forts opened on Fort Stedman and the Confederate line; this fire and the arrival of enemy reinforcements proved too hazardous, so Lee ordered the troops back to their original position; many were killed or wounded while recrossing the open space to the Confederate lines; he and Lee realized how desperate the movement was, but thought it necessary to attack Grant rather than to "sit quietly waiting for Grant to move upon our right";¹ each day the food supply was diminishing, horses starving, and disease and death were reducing the strength of the army; fighting was so incessant from the night of March 25 until the surrender that he never had his boots off until April 9.

A.L.S. 16 pp. 26 cm. x 19.8 cm.

Enclosed with entry 320.

[310]

1880 Oct. 20 Re[bert] OULD, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹For a report of J. B. Gordon on Harp's Hill [Fort Stedman], Va., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVI (Part I), 391. See also James A. Walker, "Gordon's Assault on Fort Stedman," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXI (1903), 19-31; see also entry 339.

Encloses copies of papers; the Yankees would never consent to the selection of Gen. [Issac Ridgeway] Trimble;¹ receipts received from Gen. [Joseph] Hayes [U. S. Army] covered all articles named in the invoices or deliveries; Hayes also superintended the delivery to the prisoners, determining who should receive and the amount; the war closed, he believes, without his hearing from [Ulysses Simpson] Grant about the second delivery of 1,500 bales of cotton.

A.L.S. 1 p. 28 cm. x 21.2 cm.

[311]

Endorsed: "R2 Ould, Oct. 1864."

1880 Oct. 20

Re[bert] OULL, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Succeeded in saving his letter book in spite of diligent search by the Yankees; it contains twelve letters written by him and one by Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee relating to the cotton transaction;² will send copies of those letters; has not the letters of [Ulysses Simpson] Grant to which some are replies, but believe Davis can gather from them the purport of Grant's communications; his other papers were stolen by the Yankees when he was imprisoned; hopes they have been preserved as there are some interesting readings in them.

A.L.S. 1 p. 28 cm. x 21.2 cm.

[312]

1880 Oct. 22

W[illiam] N[elson] PENDLETON, Lexington, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter; list of outstanding artillery officers must be delayed until his papers can be consulted;³ all Southerners are awaiting Davis' book with eagerness; had intended to write a book on his experiences [as chief of the artillery], but poor health prevents the effort.⁴

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm.

[313]

¹For a letter from Edwin M. Stanton to U. S. Grant, dated Nov. 16, 1864, objecting to the appointment of I. R. Trimble as officer to carry out the terms of an agreement whereby Confederate and Federal prisoners could be supplied with necessities, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 1131; for a letter from Trimble to R. Ould, dated Dec. 5, 1864, relative to appointment see ibid; 1192.

²For correspondence between R. Ould and U. S. Grant, 1864, relative to the "cotton transaction" see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 1063, 1101, 1117-1118, 1122, 1281, 1290; see also entry 318.

³For correspondence of W. N. Pendleton, dated Mar. 17-20, 1865, on the Confederate artillery see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVI (Part III), 1322-1324.

⁴Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 514-515.

1880 W[illiam] N. R. BEALE, St. Louis, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Oct. 23 Beauvoir, Miss.

Encloses copies of telegrams and letters concerning his duties as agent to supply Confederate prisoners with clothes, etc; his opinion is that [Edwin McMasters] Stanton [Secretary of War, U. S. A.] delayed furnishing clothes as long as he could despite the agreement made between Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant and Col. [Robert] Guld;¹ was later informed that Stanton had tried to persuade Grant to break the agreement but Grant threatened to resign.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 23.5 cm. x 14 cm. [314]

1880 J[eremy] F[rancis] GILMER, Rockwood, Ga. To Jefferson
Oct. 26 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Poor health has delayed his answer to Davis' letter; the copies of Davis' order to him of Feb. 20, 1865, and of the telegrams to Cons. [Robert Edward] Lee and [Piorre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard sent by Davis have aided his memory in reference to the anxieties caused by reports of that time from Beauregard, whose forces were retreating before Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman's army after the fall of Columbia, S. C.; they recall also the order of events: Beauregard's plan was to fall back to eastern North Carolina, while the commands of [Carter Littlepage] Stevenson, [Alexander Peter] Stewart, and [Benjamin Franklin] Cheatham were in western North Carolina; such a movement would have rendered a junction of those four commands impossible; it was under this state of affairs that Davis instructed writer to proceed to Beauregard's headquarters and advise him as to the best routes to take, methods to delay the enemy advance, and to keep the government at Richmond [Va.] informed; the letter of private instructions emphasized the necessity of forming a junction with [John Bell] Hood's army, and authorized writer to communicate directly with the President [Davis], but did not authorize him to assume command in case Beauregard failed to make the essential changes in his proposed movements; he met Beauregard at Charlotte, N. C., and on February 23, 1865, Gen. Jos[eph] E[lggleston] Johnston arrived and assumed command; Beauregard was given the duty to press eastward as rapidly as possible the commands of Stevenson, Stewart, and Cheatham; Johnston established headquarters at Fayetteville, N. C., to reorganize the divided forces; he accompanied Johnston as far as Greensboro, N. C., and from there returned to Richmond.³

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.2 cm. [315]

¹For a letter of W. N. R. Beall, dated Sep. 14, 1865, addressed to "Confederate Prisoners of War" in explanation of his duties as agent under the agreement between U. S. Grant and R. Guld see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VIII, 748-749.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 515.

³Ibid., 515-516; see also entries 281, 282.

1880 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington City. To [Jefferson
Oct. 28 DAVIS] Beauvoir, Miss.

Encloses abstract from Gen. [Irvin] McDowell's report of July 16 and 17, 1861, with the exception of a note which is being used for the printing of official papers relating to the Battle of Manassas [Va.].

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.5 cm. [316]

Endorsed: "Correspondence of M. J. Wright 1878 & 80 relative to matters of war interest."

1880 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington City. To Jefferson
Oct. 28 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Will send all the information available on the number of troops at Bull Run [Va.]; is examining papers of Gen. [Leonidas] Polk and found among them a rough draft of a letter from Polk to Davis, dated Oct. 6, 1863, relating the causes which led to his being relieved from command; asks if Davis has that letter as a correct copy cannot be made from the rough draft.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26 cm. x 20 cm. [317]

1880 Ro[bert] GULD, Richmond, Va. To [Jefferson] DAVIS
Nov. 8 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Davis is right in believing that the original purpose was to send cotton to Liverpool [England] and with the proceeds supply the Confederates in Northern prisons; this proposal was rejected by the Federal authorities; this plan was mentioned in a letter written by him to [John E.] Mulford [assistant agent of exchange for the United States] dated October 6, 1864;¹ [Edwin McMasters] Stanton in writing to Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee doubtless required the cotton to be sent to Northern ports; necessary repairs have been made on the [Davis burial] "Section in Hollywood" [Cemetery; postscript] if desired will inquire further, but is sure Davis is safe in stating that a shipment to Liverpool and a purchase there with the proceeds was distinctly refused; [initialed R. O.].²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.5 cm. [318]

1880 W[illiam] H[olmes] PENDLETON, Lexington, Va. To Jefferson
Dec. 6 son DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Will send the statement of losses in heavy guns occasioned by the retreat of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the

¹For letter see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 926; see also entry 312.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 523.

Peninsula, and a "sketch" of the Battle of Gettysburg [Pa.];¹ is not sure that the papers he was able to save will give an exact statement of the guns lost; will be able to give his personal observation of a part of Gettysburg with its relation to other parts and the final result; is grateful that Davis remembers the prayers writer offered at Frazier's farm and Malvern [Hill, Va.]; is convinced that there can be no enduring good government until there is "a far more thorough and prevailing influence of the blessed gospel"; believes Davis should not allow his memoirs to be published until after his death; wife and daughters join in assurances of affection for Mrs. Davis and Davis.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.5 cm. [319]

1880 J[ohn] B[rown] GORDON, Atlanta [Ga.]. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Dec. 9 [Beauvoir] Miss.

Encloses an account of the Hare's Hill or Fort Stedman [Va.] battle, but fears that it gives a very imperfect idea of the plan and progress of the fight.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.5 cm. x 19 cm. [320]
For enclosure see entry 310.

1880 Archer ANDERSON, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beau-
Dec. 21 voir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter, but is unable to give assistance in regard to the matter mentioned on page 408 of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's Narrative;³ does not remember anything connected with the subject except that a payment of silver coin was made to the army at Greensboro [N. C.]; has no papers which would afford information.⁴

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.7 cm. x 12.7 cm. [321]

1880 J[ohn] Taylor WOOD, Halifax, N[ova] S[cotia]. To [Jefferson]
Dec. 26 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; has sent [Burton Norvell] Harrison a photo taken at Montreal [Canada] just after the war and hopes it can be used; has no copy of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's book; unfortunately, writer saved no papers or letters; does not recall any correspondence with Johnston from Washington, Ga., about Confederate funds before he [Johnston] surrendered;

¹For reports of W. H. Pendleton on the Gettysburg campaign see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXVII (Part II), 345-356.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 528-529.

³Johnston, Narrative, p. 408.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., VIII, 540."

encloses some notes which he hopes will be useful; family spent a quiet Christmas with all present except his son Zack; sends love to Davis and "Aunt Varina" [Mrs. Davis] ¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 28 cm. x 21.7 cm. [322]
For enclosure see entry 323.

[1880 J[ohn] T[aylor] W[OOD], Halifax, Nova Scotia]. To [Jefferson]
Dec. 26] son DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Inequality of the North and South was even greater "on the water" than on land; the only dockyard in the South, at Norfolk [Va.], was destroyed when evacuated by the Federals, and Pensacola [Fla.] was only a coaling or refitting station; the South at the beginning of the war was without a vessel or supplies to fit a man-of-war; Southern officers [in the U. S. Navy] generally resigned and joined the Confederacy; among the officers sent abroad to build or purchase vessels was Capt. J[ames] D[unwody] Bulloch, who under great difficulty obtained for the Confederacy the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah commanded, respectively, by [Raphael] Semmes, [John Nowland] Maffitt, and [James Iredell] Waddell; when Norfolk was occupied, the Virginia or Merrimac, the first ironclad vessel, was raised and rebuilt; [Capt. Roger] Catesby Jones, and [John Mercer] Brooke designed her construction, battery, build, etc.; after her [Merrimac's] first day's victorious fight at Hampton Roads [Va.], writer with some other officers wanted to continue the fight, but as Capt. [Franklin] Buchanan was wounded it was decided to rest until the next day; the next day the Merrimac was destroyed by the Monitor; the crew went to the batteries at Drury's Bluff [Va.] and repulsed the Monitor and other Federal ironclads; the Navy made a gallant fight at New Orleans, [La.] but the few half equipped vessels were overwhelmed; of the many brave exploits during the war, special mention is due Capt. [Isaac Newton] Brown's running of the Arkansas through [David Glasgow] Farragut's fleet, Maffitt's "carrying" the Florida into Mobile [Ala.] in daylight, and the capture of the Harriet Lane at Galveston [Tex.] by Gen. [John Bankhead] Magruder; the South was handicapped by the lack of trained seamen, marine workmen, workshops, and supplies; writer left Richmond [Va.] in August 1863 and directed the capture of the Federal gunboats Satollito and Reliance on the Rappahannock River [Va.]; in January 1864, he cooperated with Gen. [George Edward] Pickett in an attempt to capture Newbern, N. C.;²

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 540-541.

²For a report of J. T. Wood, dated Feb. 8, 1864, of operations near New Berne, N. C., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIII, 102-103; for a report of G. E. Pickett, dated Feb. 15, 1864, see ibid., 92-95.

the gunboat Underwriter¹ was captured, but the expedition on land was a failure; in April 1864, writer and Gen. [Robert Frederick] Hoke successfully attacked Plymouth, N. C., and captured two gunboats, 2,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of stores;² he commanded the Tallahassee during the summer of 1864 and cruised for two months on the North Atlantic, destroying between thirty and forty vessels.³

A.L.S. 8 pp. 28 cm. x 21.7 cm.

[323]

Enclosed with entry 322.

1881 L[ucius] Q[uintus] C[incinnatus] LAMAR, Washington [D. C.].
Jan. 1 To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Due to the illness of his wife, he was not in his seat in the Senate and did not receive Davis' letter before the confirmation of [Nelson Appleton] Miles' appointment by the Senate; apparently the Southern senators did not realize that Miles was the same person who was responsible for the cruel treatment and humiliation of Davis at Fortress Monroe [Va.];⁴ thought of having a motion for reconsideration entered, but it was considered by Davis' friends as too late; assures Davis it is a pleasure to serve him at all times.

A.L.S. 5 pp. cm. x 18.9 cm.

[324]

1881 M. F. GOVAN, Rome, Ga. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir,
Jan. 9 Miss.].

Seeing Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's article, he wrote and had published in the Rome Courier and the Louisville Courier Journal the enclosed article; many persons have thanked him for the article; sends greetings to Davis and his family.

A.L.S. 1 p. 24.1 cm. x 14.2 cm.

[325]

1881 Tho[mas] C. REYNOLDS, St. Louis, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS
Jan. 19 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹For a report of J. T. Wood on the capture and destruction of the Underwriter see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, LI (Part II), 817.

²For correspondence relative to capture of Plymouth, N. C., see ibid., 870.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII. 541-544; see also entry 564.

⁴For correspondence relative to Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe, Va., see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VIII, 565, 570-571, 577, 634, 642, 647, 655, et seq. See also Stewart, op. cit.; entry 545.

Is sending twenty-six pages of memoranda detailing events in Missouri, 1860-61, and a book, Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri¹ by [James] Peckham; statements in the book concerning Missouri Southerners are not reliable, but it is valuable for the dates, Federal Party secrets, and official documents it contains; disgusted with Gov. [Claiborne Fox] Jackson's policy, writer went to Richmond [Va.] in May 1861 to ask authority to raise an armed force in Missouri; before reaching there he learned of the [Sterling] Price-[William Selby] Harney truce; carried out his original plan when General Lyon violated this truce; a conference on Missouri affairs was held June 20, 1861, with Davis, the Secretary of State, Robert Toombs, the Secretary of War, [Leroy Pope] Walker, [Edward Carrington] Cabell, and writer present; Davis refused to make any agreement due to Jackson's proclamation and his dealings with Lyon; writer and Cabell tried to convince Davis that Jackson, realizing the futility of trying to preserve Missouri's neutrality, had cast his future with the Confederacy;² shortly afterwards Gen. [Leonidas] Polk was placed in command of Confederate troops in Arkansas and Tennessee, Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee was sent to the Black River country [Missouri], Gen. [Gideon Johnson] Pillow occupied New Madrid [Mo.], and Gen. [Bon] McCulloch advanced near Springfield [Mo.]; other measures were taken later by the Confederate Government to aid Missouri; offers assurances of and attachment for Davis.

A.L.S. 8 pp. 27 cm. x 21.2 cm.

[326]

At head: "Confidential."

Attached to entry 328.

1881 F[ranklin] STRINGFELLOW, Sublotto [Va.]. To T[homas Francis] BAYARD [Washington, D. C.].
Jan. 20

W[illiam] H. Wesson, an old citizen of N[orth] C[arolina], claims the Government overtaken him on some cotton during the first years after the war; they offered to refund the money but restricted the time of payment; Wesson had moved and did not learn of the limitation act until too late to secure his claim; desires to know if any possibility exists for bringing Wesson's claim forward for examination; gives Matt [Whitaker] Ransom as reference.

Copy. 2 pp. 29.8 cm. x 18.3 cm.

[327]

Enclosed with entry 331.

¹James Peckham, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and Missouri in 1861.

²For correspondence, etc., relative to the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, Nov. 28, 1861, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, LIII, 750-755, 757, 758.

1881
Jan. 20 Tho[ma]s C. REYNOLDS, St. Louis, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].
The account of the conference of June 1861 is confined to matters within his knowledge; in justice to Gov. [Claiborne Fox] Jackson and Gen. [Sterling] Price, neither had an opportunity to explain [Edward Carrington] Cabell's mission to Richmond [Va.]; Davis regarded Jackson's course with Gen. [Nathaniel] Lyon as vacillating and treacherous, and the Confederate Government objected to Cabell's "plenary commission"; Cabell then sent back to Missouri for a copy of the "Rebellion Act" showing Jackson's authority and the commission was accepted; admits that while Jackson's representative was asking Confederate aid, he [Jackson] proposed to join Lyon in resisting that aid; this fact will help to justify Davis' course in Missouri affairs.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 27 cm. x 21.2 cm. [328]
At head: "Confidential."
Attached to entry 326.

1881
Jan. 25 W[illiam] N[elson] PENDLETON, Lexington, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Offers apology for delay in answering Davis' letter; calls attention to the fact that he is the senior of the British Prime Minister [William Ewart Gladstone] by a few days; fears the enclosed papers will arrive too late, having learned that the first volume of Davis' book is "in press"; trusts the book may prove to be a vindication of the Southern cause.
A.L.S. 1 p. 26.6 cm. x 20.9 cm. [329]
Endorsed: "Gen. W. N. Pendleton, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Harrison County, Mississippi."

1881
Jan. 26 L[ucius] B[ollinger] NORTROP, Albemarle Co[unty, Va.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has found a great unwillingness on the part of former comrades to respond to letters asking for information, a necessary procedure since his records were destroyed by his successor; intends to prove that all charges by [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard are false; the Congressional investigating committee invariably approved and praised the conduct of his office; recalls that he accepted the post as commissary general with the understanding that it was to be temporary; was supposed to have been succeeded by Gen. [Richard] Griffith, who was killed later at Seven Pines, [Va.] and writer had to continue; false charges made frequently by Johnston are: first, that although the surrounding country abounded with flour and beef, writer forbade Col. [Richard B.] Lee to purchase same; second, that flour passed Johnston's depot one week to come back the next week, causing additional expense; third, that there was an abundance of flour in the region of the army; fourth, that the supplies of exposed districts were not saved; fifth, that there were unnecessary accumulations of supplies at Manassas

[Va.]; blames Johnston, Lee, and [W. H.] Fowle for the needless destruction of the meat packery at Thoroughfare Gap [Va.]; while stationed in Mississippi, Johnston appointed A. D. Banks his commissary; refused to recognize him because the regularly appointed commissary was Maj. [William E.] Moore; thinks Beauregard and Johnston caused the fall of the South; [postscript] writer's policy in regard to wheat was examined and approved by Congress twice; prevented the speculation in flour from 1861 until 1864; fed [Robert Edward] Lee's army by introducing supplies from outside until [Ulysses Simpson] Grant discovered it and broke up the arrangements; Johnston knew that "immense" stores were obtained from exposed districts and stored at Thoroughfare Gap.¹
A.L.S. 10 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [330]

1881
Jan. 31 W[illiam] H. WESSON, Calais, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].
An article in the New York Herald regarding Davis' book brought to mind war reminiscences; wrote to T[homas Francis] Bayard, Gen. Matt [Whitaker] Ransom, Gen. [William] Mahone, and [?] Sawyer, a revenue collector, asking help to obtain a rebate of excess cotton taxes paid in 1865 and 1866; was in Europe and knew nothing of the cotton tax removal bill until his return; has never seen either Davis or [Robert Edward] Lee, but his son and son-in-law served in the war; sent 150,000 bushels of corn to Charleston [S. C.] and Savannah [Ga.] when the blockade was declared which was sold to the Government for \$0.50 per bushel; wrote to Davis and to [Abraham] Lincoln asking them to stop the war; asks a letter of introduction to influential friends so that he can press his claims; encloses copy of letter written by Rev. Franklin Stringfellow to Bayard.
A.L.S. 6 pp. 30 cm. x 18.4 cm. [331]
For enclosure see entry 327

1881
Feb. 2 E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Jackson [Miss.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
The bill to "retire" [Ulysses Simpson] Grant with the rank and pay of general is creating considerable interest; opposes it because there is no just cause as to why an exception should be made in favor of Grant; asks Davis' opinion

¹For a report of L. B. Northrop, dated Jan. 18, 1862, on the operations of the Subsistence Bureau, in response to a resolution of Congress of Jan. 11, 1862, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series IV, I, 869-879; for a report of February 1865 see ibid., Series I, XLVI (Part II), 1211-1226. See also Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 580-586.

on the subject; promises that any reply made will be confidential.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm. x 15.2 cm. [332]

1881 Rolfe S. SAUNDERS, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS
Feb. 4 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

A mutual friend, F. W. Pumphrey of Richmond, is in possession of the manuscript of the proceedings of the last session of the Confederate States Senate; feels sure Pumphrey will make a copy of any requested information; in the interests of truthful history, writer will serve in any possible way.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 23 cm. x 14.6 cm. [333]

1881 W. N. BROWN, Victoria, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir,
Feb. 4 Miss.

Received Davis' letter in which he cites writer's failure to mention in a previous letter [see entry 299] if horses were taken on the steamboat at the retreat of the Virginia regiments from Fort Donelson [Tenn.]; only two or three horses were at the fort and these were left there with the wagons; feels that any mistakes made by those in command at the fort were not from a lack of honor or sincerity in the cause for which all were battling; is grateful for Davis' many kind expressions.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.6 cm. x 19.2 cm. [334]

1881 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington City. To Jefferson
Feb. 5 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; a report of Lt. Gen. [Leonidas] Polk, dated June 10, 1864, gives the aggregate present and absent as 40,586, and the aggregate present as 24,474; marginal note states it is [William H.] Jackson's division; the report also shows aggregate last return as 26,070, but of no positive date; this return is the only one near the date when Polk joined Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston near Dalton [Ga.];² accurate statement of total number of Confederate troops in the field cannot be prepared because of insufficient data; has no record of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee from August 1861 until some time in September 1861; is always glad to be of service.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24.9 cm. x 19.7 cm. [335]

1881 L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Arcus-[Va.]. To
Feb. 6 [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 588.

²For an abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee and Mississippi, dated June 10, 1864, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXVIII (Part III), 377.

Comments on the accuracy of Davis' memory and his [Davis'] doubts of the existence of a "Treasury Agent"; [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston would not have ventured to invent such a narration; suggests an inquiry be sent to Judge [William S.] Barton of Fredericksburg [Va.]; recalls that a man named [John N.] Hendren from Fredericksburg was in Richmond [Va.] during the latter part of the war; thinks Hendren was connected with some money matters; had only one interview with [John Brown] Baldwin during the four years in Richmond; Baldwin later wrote that writer was "the worst used man in the Confederacy"; Capt. Josse Bean would have applied that statement to Davis; condemns the "American people" for "total depravity" of political and military institutions; his wife joins in love to Davis and Mrs. Davis.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.8 cm. [336]

1881 Napoleon HILL, Memphis, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Mar. 24 Miss[issippi] City [Miss.].

Commo. I[saac] N[ewton] Brown, who telescoped the Fleet at Vicksburg, Miss., with the ram Arkansas, will write an account of this feat should Davis wish; requests that answer be addressed to his [writer's] care.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 27.5 cm. x 21 cm. [337]

1881 Isaac N[ewton] BROWN, Kanawha, Miss. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Apr. 10 Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter from Napoleon Hill; thanks him on behalf of the crew of the Arkansas for the notices about them in his [Davis'] book;³ encloses the requested article on the equipment and service of the vessel; is disappointed that [Raphael] Semmes and the author of the Lost Cause [Edward Albert Pollard] make no mention of the Arkansas in their writings; is consoled with the thought that after twenty-seven years of service in the U. S. Navy, he resigned a high position for a conviction of duty; sends wishes for continued good health.⁴

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.9 cm. x 19.6 cm. [338]

1881 J[ohn] B[rown] GORDON [Atlanta, Ga.]. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Apr. 18 Beauvoir, Miss.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII, 590-591.

²Ibid., 596-597.

³Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 242-244. See also John Johnson, "Story of the Confederate Armored Ram Arkansas," Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXIII (1905), 1-15.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., VIII, 597-598.

As requested by Davis, he is rewriting the account of the Battle of Hare's Hill near Petersburg [Va.], March 25, 1865;¹ he was in command of the second corps of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's army at the time; [Ulysses Simpson] Grant was constantly making movements with infantry and cavalry against writer's position and the South Side Railroad; on March 10, 1865, he was called to Lee's headquarters to confer in reference to the situation; Lee estimated the forces against them as large as five to one; concentrating upon him were [Philip Henry] Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, [George Henry] Thomas in Tennessee, [William Tecumseh] Sherman in North Carolina, and Grant in the immediate front; Lee's troops were poorly fed and clad, the railroads were old and overtaxed, and the horses were starving; as an example, Gen. A[mbrose] P[owell] Hill's corps were only allowed one-sixth pound of beef per man; three suggestions were made: first, strike Grant's center by a night attack, beat his army, then march to join [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston in North Carolina; second, evacuate the present lines and fall back to the mountains; third, make the best terms permissible; after a long discussion, Lee decided to go to Richmond [Va.] to confer with the President [Davis]; on Lee's return, it was determined that an attack must be made on Grant's center line; Lee placed at writer's disposal some cavalry, Hill's corps, and [James] Longstreet's corps; it was decided to attack Fort Stedman on Hare's Hill at daylight on March 25, 1865; the fort was protected in front by a fence of sharpened rails on which were nailed horizontal boards entwined with telegraph wires; behind the fence were picket lines; it was protected in the rear by three well placed smaller forts; 100 picked men armed with axes were to first chop down the rail fence; they were to be followed by 100 picked men armed with bayonets to capture or kill the pickets; then the cavalry were to rush through the break to the rear, cut all telegraph lines, and destroy pontoon bridges; three forces of 100 men each were to attempt to capture the three rear forts by posing as reserve Federal troops sent by Gen. [Napoleon Bonaparte] McLaughlen to reinforce the forts; then would follow the remainder of the troops for a general attack; the hour of attack was dangerously delayed by the late arrival of Longstreet's corps; finally, the order to advance was given and everything went as planned; Fort Stedman was captured with nine pieces of artillery, eleven mortars, and 700 prisoners, including McLaughlen; however, the three detachments sent to the rear forts failed in their object, nearly all of them being killed or captured; at daylight the heavy guns of the rear forts opened on Fort Stedman; to have attempted to hold the fort would have been a waste of lives, so Lee ordered all troops back to the original lines; writer was severely wounded; fighting was constant from that date until the surrender; sends earnest prayers for health, happiness, and success for Davis' book.

¹See also entry 310

A.L.S. 19 pp. 31.8 cm. x 26.7 cm. [339]
Endorsed: "Gen. J. B. Gordon account of on Hare's
Hill Mch 25 1865."

1861
Apr. 25 W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.]. To Jefferson
DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

All papers in his possession obtained under Davis' instructions or relating to the "Memoirs" have been turned over to Davis; however, has had much private correspondence, some of it occasioned by his reply to [James Harrison] Wilson [U. S. Army] in 1878, and containing the letters to which, he presumes, Davis refers; will have copies made of them.¹

A.L.S. 1 p. 21.2 cm. x 13.7 cm. [340]

1861
Apr. 30 W[illiam] T. WALTHALL [Beauvoir, Miss.]. To Jefferson
DAVIS, Beauvoir [Miss.].

Is sending copies of the most important papers made by his daughter; she has endeavored to copy all papers without correcting any mistakes, but Gen. [George Gibbs] Dibrell's letters were written so "illiterately" that she unconsciously corrected some mistakes.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.5 cm. [341]

1861
May 2 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To W[illiam] T. WALTHALL
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Walthall's letter of the 30th ult. [see entry 341] and was surprised to learn that the letters he [writer] had searched for had been retained by Walthall; when Walthall wrote in his letter of the 25 ult. [see entry 340] that he would have copies made from his "private correspondence," writer wrote to prevent a labor which would not serve his purpose; it never occurred to him that Walthall would designate Gen. [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson's letters as private correspondence; although the manuscript of writer's book has been sent to the publisher, he requests the originals of the Ferguson letters and all papers "relating to the memoirs."³

Copy. 2 pp. 13.5 cm. x 18.5 cm. [342]

1861
May 2 W[illiam] M. BROWNE, Athens, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII. 598.

²Ibid., 599.

³Ibid., 599-600.

There are earmarks about the enclosed which cause him to believe [Alexander Hamilton] S[tephens] inspired it wholly or in part; has heard Stephens describe his reception by [Ulysses Simpson] Grant in almost the same words as in the article; how did the vice president of the Confederate States have a right to address the Senate? when was Davis scared by Stephens or anyone else? is disgusted; sends regards to Mrs. Davis.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.7 cm. x 14 cm. [343]

1881 William LANE, Norfolk, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, June 15 Miss.].

Received Davis' book; calls attention to the fact that on page 645, regarding Fort Fisher [N. C.] which he built and commanded, the number of troops given is incorrect; official report of December 27, 1865, shows only 1,371, whereas the book states 6,500 men;² in the last attack there were only 1,900 men altogether, and 350 of these were of the 21st and 25th South Carolina Regiments which barely arrived in time.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.8 cm. x 20.2 cm. [344]

1881 E[dward] G. W. BUTLER, St. Louis [Mo.]. To Jeff[erson] July 2 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Thanks him for placing the requested copy of The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government at his disposal for Prince Leopold; believes that Prince Leopold would value it more if sent direct by him, but yields to Davis' wishes in the matter; Alexander Duncan will deliver it to Prince Leopold in England; is concerned that Davis includes him among those who think Davis a "disturber of the peace"; thought it best to send the newspaper slip because of the avidity which the Northern press seizes upon anything to prejudice its readers against Davis and the South.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [345]

1881 T[homas] A. HUGUENIN, Charleston, S. C. To Louis D. July 6 DESAUSSURE [Charleston, S. C.].

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VIII. 600-601.

²Davis, The Rise and Fall, II. 645.

³For reports on the expedition to and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., and its dependencies see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVI (Part I), 393-447. See also "Defence and Fall of Fort Fisher," Southern Historical Society Papers, X (1882), 346-368.

Received DeGaussure's letter relative to the correctness of [Jefferson] Davis' account of the evacuation of Fort Sumter [S. C.];¹ Brig. Gen. [Stephen] Elliott was wounded at Petersburg [Va.], then transferred to South Carolina to command troops on James Island, S. C.; Elliott was on James Island on the date of the evacuation, February 17, 1865; he [Elliott] was succeeded early in 1864 by Capt. John C. Mitchell, and the latter was killed in July 1864; writer succeeded Mitchell and served until the evacuation; on the night of February 16, 1865, Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee ordered removal of all baggage, sick, wounded, and about 200 Negroes to Charleston; at 1 a.m. on February 17, about 300 men comprising the garrison were put on two small steamers and taken up Cooper River and landed.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 22.3 cm. x 20.4 cm. [346]
Enclosed with entry 347.

1881 Louis D. DESAUSSURE, Charleston, S. C. To Jefferson July 12 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Calls Davis' attention to the erroneous account of the evacuation of Fort Sumter [S. C.] in the The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government; encloses letter from Capt. T[homas] A. Huguenin, 1st Regiment South Carolina Infantry, who was in charge at Fort Sumter; Davis made a deep impression on writer at the Citadel Green in Charleston at the funeral ceremonies of John C[aldwell] Calhoun.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm. [347]
For enclosure see entry 346.

1881 Alex[ander] SMITH, Jacksonville, Ill. To Jefferson July 19 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Calls attention to the fact that the Battle of Corinth [Miss.] was fought on March 3 instead of October 3, 1862, as stated in Davis' book, The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 21.4 cm. x 13.9 cm. [348]

1881 W[illiam] J[ewett] TENNEY, New York [N. Y.]. To [Jeff- July 19 orson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; the account which Davis received from the "House" [D. Appleton & Co.] was sent off before revision, but it will be revised; regrets the death of John A[ppleton] of the firm [D. Appleton & Co.]; is unable to find further information concerning the commander at Fort Sumter [S. C.] to justify a change in the manuscript; encloses

¹See Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 204.
Ibid., 388 - 391.

notice from the London Saturday Review; wishes Davis a pleasant European trip.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [349]

1881 James D[unwody] BULLOCH, Liverpool [England]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
July 22

Regrets that he had never sent information regarding ships built or bought by him as a special agent for the Confederate Government in Europe during 1861-65; hoped to write a complete narrative for inclusion in Davis' book, but did not finish it in time due to great amount of material to be studied; has often felt that a full history of the naval operations organized abroad should be written;¹ these operations were conducted, except in one case, by writer personally so he hesitated from publishing what would appear to be a history of his individual services; [postscript] the one exception was the ironclad steamer Georgia bought by Capt. M[atthew] F[ontaine] Maury; ships built or bought by writer for the U. S. Navy Department were the Fingal, Alabama, Agrippina, Florida, Coquette, Shenandoah, Laurel, Stonewall, and Ajax; in addition eight paddle steamers and two twin screw steamers were built for blockade running, payment to be made to the builders in cotton; six were completed and made successful trips into Wilmington [N. C.] and Galveston [Tex.]; the other four, not being fully completed at the end of the war, were retained by the contractors; [initials] J. D. B.²

A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm; 2 pp. 20.9 cm. x 13.5 cm. [350]

1881 L[ucius] B[ollinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.]. To
July 25 [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Thanks Davis for the two volumes of his book; has not been able to read them in full, but has read portions on events connected with Harpers Ferry [W. Va.], Manassas [Va.], Shiloh [Tenn.], Atlanta [Ga.], Seven Pines [Va.], and Vicksburg [Miss.]; Davis omitted [John Bell] Hood's declaration exploding [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's "declaration of intending and expecting to hold 'Atlanta forever'"; no man has ever lived who had to face such problems as Davis did as Confederate President; Davis' portraits in the book are very pleasant to contemplate, with the exception of the last one which makes the subject look old and dour; the work proves [Henry] Wirz was tried and convicted

¹See James D. Bulloch, The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe, or, How the Confederate Cruisers were Equipped, hereinafter cited as Bulloch, The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 1-4; see also entry 236.

in order to catch Davis; [postscript] no other man could have done what Davis did as President and held his ground for one year; Charlemagne managed civil and military affairs, but he had unity within and no secret assailants.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [351]

1881 Hunter DAVIDSON, Buenos Aires, S[outh] A[merica]. To
Dec. 5 Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Writes to ask Davis to do an act of justice; on page 207 of The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, it is stated that Gen. G[abriel] J[ames] Rains was in charge of submarine defenses;² in the summer of 1862, writer relieved Comdr. M[atthew] F[ontaine] Maury, in command of submarine defenses around Richmond [Va.], by written order from the Secretary of the Navy [Stephen Russell Mallory]; the department of submarine defenses, organized early in 1863, accomplished the application of an electric battery to explode submarine mines,³ construction of a large number of wrought iron mines, importation of insulated cable to connect the mines and electric batteries, manufacture of the platinum or quantity fuse, and the establishment of nine stations on the James River [Va.]; Yankee boats destroyed or injured by submarine defenses were the Commodore Barney, the Commodore Jones, and the Minnesota; according to Mallory, the destruction of the Commodore Jones and consequent retirement of the Federal fleet saved Drury's Bluff [Va.], the key to Richmond, from Gen. [Benjamin Franklin] Butler's attack; has letters from Davis, Adm. [Franklin] Buchanan, and Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee praising his work and department; heard of Rains' work only twice during the war; first, when Rains placed a self-acting torpedo in the James River, the complaint was made to Mallory that this closed the river to Confederate boats and the torpedo was ordered removed; the second time, Rains again placed a torpedo in the river and the Confederate steamer Shultz was destroyed by it; Capt. W[illiam] H[arwar] Parker, J. Pembroke Jones, J[ohn] M. Brooke, and John Taylor Wood are four officers who can testify to the truth of his statements; as it is too late to correct this matter in Davis' book, asks that the mistake be corrected by letter for preservation by writer's children.

A.L.S. 11 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.8 cm. [352]
At head: "Duplicate."

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 4-6.

²Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 207-208.

³See Davidson, op. cit.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., IX, 19-22; for reply see entry 378; see also entry 251.

- 1881
Dec. 14 H. I. KIMBALL, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Louisville, Ky.
The committee regrets Davis' inability to be present at the International Cotton Exposition; begs him to reconsider as the closing date has been extended to December 31; if his health permits, advise by wire and preparation all be made for transportation and entertainment.
L.S. 1 p. 28 cm. x 20 cm. Typewritten. [353]
- 1881
Dec. 15 Isaac N[ewton] BROWN, Kanawba. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Requests the return of a manuscript which he sent to Davis giving an account of the gunboat Arkansas and the attack upon Federal naval forces near Vicksburg [Miss.] on July 15, 1862.¹
A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.4 cm. [354]
- 1881
Dec. 19 F[rank] A. BURR, Philadelphia [Pa.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Is sending the December 18 issue of the Philadelphia Press containing statements made by Gen. Joseph E[ggleston] Johnston which Davis may care to answer; the columns of the Press will be free and fair to anything Davis has to say; prefers to print the article over his signature, or if preferred will put it in the form of an interview.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.4 cm. x 14.4 cm. [355]
- 1881
Dec. 20 A[lfred] F. SMITH, New York [N. Y.] To Burton N[orvall] HARRISON, New York City.
He served as an officer in the 49th Tennessee Infantry throughout the greater part of the Georgia campaign and subsequent movements until the surrender at Greensboro, N. C.; defended Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston until he read [Jefferson] Davis' and Johnston's books; was present at Greensboro and helped the paymaster, Capt. W[illiam] J. Davis, distribute \$1.25 or \$1.50 to each man regardless of rank, so there must have been about \$39,000 of Confederate funds; is astonished that Johnston, known and honored by the South, could make the accusation that Davis left with a large share of the Confederate funds; does not believe Davis was capable of such an act; feels that Johnston's course is an outrage upon the feelings of all true Southern men; knows of Harrison through a mutual

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 28.
²See also entries 45, 145, 274, 357, 358, 360-365, 366-368, 377, 381, 439.

- friend, M[icajah] H. Clark of Clarksville, Tenn.; asks that this letter be sent to Davis as representing the views and feelings of a former "Johnstonite."¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm. [356]
- 1881
Dec. 21 Burton N[orvall] HARRISON, New York [N. Y.] To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Regrets not having seen them on their way to and from Europe; hopes Mrs. Davis is well again; encloses a clipping published in the New York Times concerning Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's discourse; also a clipping from the World, December 21, 1881, relative to Johnston, and a letter "which shows how his utterances have affected people."²
A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.5 cm. x 13.3 cm. [357]
For enclosed letter see entry 356.
- 1881
Dec. 21 Crafts J[ames] WRIGHT, Chicago [Ill.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses an account of one of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's "narratives"; does not believe Johnston said what is charged to him; encloses a memorandum slip obtained from the Treasury Department listing the amount of captured Confederate funds,³ but does not believe it is accurate; hopes that Davis, [Thomas Fenwick] Drayton, [J. J.] Austin and himself can meet together once more; does not know the new President, [Chester Alan] Arthur, or the men he is gathering about him; wishes Davis a merry Christmas.⁴
A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.8 cm. x 20.3 cm. [358]
- 1881
Dec. 22 Mrs. Lizzie Greene FISHER, San Francisco, Cal. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses two clippings from the S[an] F[rancisco] Chronicle which are foul slanders; hopes he will contradict them immediately; has always admired him from her early years; is still a "Rebel" and will die one; [postscript] is the daughter of Maj. John K. Rayburn of M[ew] O[rleans, La.].⁵
A.L.S. 4 pp. 21 cm. x 13.3 cm. [359]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 24-25.
²Ibid., 25-26; see also entries 45, 145, 274, 356, 358, 360-365, 366-368, 377, 381, 439.
³See entries listed under note 2.
⁴Rowland, op. cit., 26-27.
⁵Ibid., 27-29.

1881 S. K. PHILLIPS, Chattanooga, Tenn. To W[illiam] T.
Dec. 22 WALTHALL, Han[d]sboro, Miss.
Encloses clippings from the Cincinnati Enquirer of December 20, 1881, concerning alleged interviews with Gens. E[dward] P[orter] Alexander and Robert Toombs; these were superinduced by a previous interview between Gen. Joseph E[ggleson] Johnston and a reporter of the Philadelphia Press regarding certain funds of the Confederacy and reflecting upon the honesty of ex-Pres. [Jefferson] Davis and Gen. John C[abell] Breckinridge;¹ gives no credit to the articles, but deplors the pain they inflict; Davis is able to defend himself, but Breckinridge whom writer loved and honored from boyhood is dead: is keenly affected by the implied stain on Breckinridge's asks that this letter and the clippings be placed before Davis; thanks Walthall for the publication of his [writer's] "Garfield Sonnet."²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 26.4 cm. x 20 cm. [360]

Endorsed: "Maj. S. K. Phillips, (with extracts from Cincinnati Enquirer) Chattanooga, Tenn. 22 Dec. 1881 - Rec. 28 Dec. 1881."

1881 Tho[mas] F[enwick] DRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C. To Jefferson
Dec. 22 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
An article in the Atlanta Constitution of December 20, 1881, by authority of "Joe" [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston charges Davis with having kept \$2,500,000 in gold belonging to the Confederacy;³ accounts for the attack by assuming that "Joe" has gone mad in his old age; asks Davis not to allow himself to be drawn into harsh recriminations; feelings of Davis' many friends are outraged by Johnston's cruel and unmanly attack; sends kind remembrances to Davis and Mrs. Davis.⁴

A.L.S. 3 pp. 23 cm. x 14.6 cm. [361]

1881 C[rafft] J[ames] W[RIGHT], Chicago, Ill.]. To [Jefferson
Dec. 23 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses some clippings; knows [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston bears Davis no good will; has always thought a President had no authority to personally handle or control the Treasury, except through the power of removal; has supposed that all such charges against Davis were false; does not believe that the Confederate Government had the amount of money stated in the newspapers.⁵

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm. [362]

¹See also entries 45, 145, 274, 356-358, 361-363, 366-368, 571, 377, 381, 439.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 30-31.

³See also entries listed under note 1 and 360, 362.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., 29-30.

⁵Ibid., 32; see also entries listed under note 1.

1881 M[icajah] H. CLARK, Clarksville, Tenn. To Jefferson
Dec. 23 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Welcomes Davis and family home from Europe; encloses a copy of an article from the Nashville American concerning the [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston accusation; is able to give a complete report if necessary for he was the last Treasurer of the Confederacy and still has all receipts; made a full report to Mrs. Davis while Davis was in prison; thinks Davis' book should have contained a chapter on the Treasury and other matters at Washington, Ga., for which writer might have furnished the data.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm. [363]

1881 Tho[mas] F[enwick] DRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.]. To
Dec. 24 Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Encloses a newspaper clipping containing "Joe" [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's denial of a conversation with F[rank] A. B[urr], reporter of the Philadelphia Press; wishes Davis a merry Christmas and deliverance from all kinds of attacks.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 23 cm. x 14.6 cm. [364]

1881 Frank A. BURR, Philadelphia [Pa.]. To [Benjamin Harvey
Dec. 26 HILL, Washington, D. C.].
Received Hill's telegram and thanks him for the attention; the article has created much comment, the drift of which is against Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston; is pleased that the effort to impeach the accuracy of his [writer's] work has failed; writer's letter was a very temperate review of the interview between Johnston and himself [writer]; the controversy seems to have done [Jefferson] Davis a great deal of good; encloses editorial from December 26, 1881, issue of the Philadelphia Press.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 23.1 cm. x 14.6 cm. [365]

Enclosed with entry 369.

1881 John F. WHELESS, Nashville [Tenn.]. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Dec. 26 Beauvoir, Miss.
Encloses clipping concerning the movements and disposition of the Confederate Treasury after the evacuation of

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 31-32; see also entries 45, 145, 354, 358, 360-362, 366-368, 371, 377, 381, 459.

²Rowland, op. cit., 33.

³Ibid., 38-39.

Richmond [Va.];¹ condemns all the statements contained; will furnish a written statement of facts if Davis wishes to reply; as writer is unknown to Davis, encloses copies of letters from Lt. Gen. [Leonidas] Polk addressed to Davis and the Sec[re]t[ar]y [of the Navy, Stephen Russell] Mallory, dated November 5, 1863; served as inspector general on ex-Gov. Albert S. Marks' staff during his term as governor of the state; sends sincere wishes for speedy restoration of health.²
A.L.S. 2 pp. 21.3 cm. x 14.1 cm. [366]

1881
Dec. 26 J[oseph] B. BRIGGS, Russellville, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS, New Orleans, La.
Encloses letter in regard to the specie belonging to "our late Confederacy"; it gives a synopsis of the information furnished the press [Louisville Courier-Journal]; is glad to see the general condemnation of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's charges; knows that Gen. [George Gibbs] Dibrell, Col. [William] C[ampbell] P[roston] Breckinridge and [William] S. McLemore will gladly give their recollections of this eventful occasion.³
A.L.S. 1p. 27.2 cm. x 20.5 cm. [367]
For enclosure see entry 368.

1881
Dec. 26 J[oseph] B. BRIGGS, Russellville, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS [New Orleans, La.].
Has read with regret a conversation between Gen. "Joe" [Joseph] E[ggleson] Johnston and a reporter [Frank A. Burr] of the Philadelphia Press; happens to know personally the "real facts" of the "specie" business, so has written them for the Louisville Courier-Journal; after the fall of Richmond [Va.], the Secretary of War [John Cabell] Breckinridge, ordered Johnston to send a division of cavalry to Greensboro, N. C., to act as escort to the President [Davis] and his Cabinet; Gen. [George Gibbs] Dibrell's division, of which writer was assistant quartermaster, was sent; [William] C[ampbell] P[roston] Breckinridge and [William] S. McLemore were colonels in this division; from Greensboro the President and his party went to Charlotte, N. C.; there, on learning of the death of [Abraham] Lincoln, Davis stated that his death was "a great loss to the South"; proceeded to Abbeville, S. C., and then on to Washington, Ga., where the Treasury wagons had arrived; was ordered by Davis to divide the specie equally among Dibrell's brigade, [Basil Wilson] Duke's Kentucky brigade, [John C.] Vaughn's Tennessee

¹See also entries 45, 145, 274, 356-358, 360-363; 367-368, 371, 377, 381, 439.
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 56-57.
³Ibid., 53-54; see also entries listed under note 1.

brigade, [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson's Mississippi brigade, Gen. [Nathan Bedford] Forrest's command, and some straggling soldiers; it was to be distributed in like shares to officers and men; it was mostly American and Mexican silver; there was very little gold but every seal had been broken and not one sack contained the amount marked on it; evidently some unknown persons had robbed the sacks; the total amount of specie was divided by the number of troops on the muster rolls and every man received \$26; estimates that \$339,000 was paid to men at Washington; Davis ordered his escort to remain in Washington and departed without them; can truthfully say that Davis did not take any money with him; feels confident that he will come out of this slander "pure and above reproach."¹
A.L.S. 6 pp. 27.4 cm. x 20.6 cm. [368]
Enclosed with entry 367.

1881
Dec. 27

Benj[amin] H[arvey] HILL, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Believes [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston will be unable to save his character by retreat this time, his statements have hurt no one but himself; all the Southern people will act as Davis' defenders; encloses letters to and from [Frank A.] Burr; sends warmest regards.²
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.2 cm. [369]
For enclosures see entries 365, 370.

1881
Dec. 27

Benj[amin] H[arvey] HILL, Washington [D. C.]. To [Frank A.] BURR, Philadelphia, Pa.
Received Burr's letter; sorry for Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston whose reputation and character are ruined; Johnston's insinuations against [Jefferson] Davis are disgraceful and unfounded; Johnston did not repudiate Burr's report but claims it inaccurate and not given for publication; expresses a liking for Burr but thinks, "Your politics are horrible."³
Copy. 1 p. 18 cm. x 20 cm. [370]
At head: "Private."
Enclosed with entry 369.

Th[omas] G. ARNOLD, St. Louis, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses clippings relating to Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's insinuation about the Confederate specie; must be

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 54-56; see also entries 45, 145, 274, 356-358, 360-363, 366-367, 371, 377, 381, 439.
²Rowland, op. cit., IX, 57-58.
³Ibid., 59-60.

gratifying to Davis to see the many persons, friends and foes, springing to his defense; remarkable because the slandered one has not shown any inclination to ask for defense.¹

A.L.S. 1 p. 21.7 cm. x 12.9 cm.

[371]

1881 J[osiah] Stoddard JOHNSTON, Frankfort, Ky. To Jefferson
Dec. 28 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Encloses clippings from the Louisville Courier-Journal of an interview between writer and Capt. [C. E.] Merrill on Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's charges; contain some inaccuracies and are not as explicit as desired, but writer did not read them before publication; following letters of Johnston may have escaped Davis [enclosures typed in] the first, addressed to the editor of the Philadelphia Press, as a "disclaimer" of his [Johnston's] interview with [Frank] A. Burr; the second addressed to the editor of the New York World to correct an article printed by the World reflecting on Burr; regrets not seeing Davis while in Louisville [Ky.]; sends regards to Mrs. Davis and devotion to Davis.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 23 cm. x 14.8 cm.

[372]

1881 F[rancis] R[ichard] LUBBOCK, Austin, Tex. To [Jefferson
Dec. 30 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses clippings; would have thought that the "Michigan robbers" would have kept out of print; supposes they thought it a good joke to rob women and children; [postscript] thanks Davis for giving his photograph such a prominent place in his book.³

A.L.S. 1 p. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm.

[373]

1882 F. C. RANDOLPH, Montgomery, Ala. To Jefferson DAVIS,
Jan. 9 Mississippi City [Miss.].

Enlisted twenty-one years ago in the Confederate Army and never missed an engagement in which his command took part; surrendered as commanding officer of one of Gen. [Nathan Bedford] Forrest's regiments; has always esteemed Davis' loyalty to the cause and integrity of character; cannot restrain his abhorrence of the outrageous and cowardly charges made by Gen. Jos[eph] E[ggleson] Johnston; every assault upon Davis places him more firmly in the affections of the Southern people.⁴

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.1 cm. x 15.3 cm.

[374]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 39; see also entries 45, 145, 274, 358-360, 363, 366-368, 371, 377, 381, 439.

²Rowland, op. cit., 40-43.

³Ibid., 43.

⁴Ibid., 142-143.

1882 James BENAGH, Athens, Ala. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis,
Jan. 10 Tenn.

Expresses his regret for the obloquy cast upon Davis and "our lost cause"; desires to offer his sympathy and confidence; encloses newspaper clipping; testimony to the fact that the prejudices of some general officers are not shared by one of their subalterns.¹

A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm.

[375]

1882 Lawrence LAMB, T. M. SCRUGGS, Avery MERIWETHER, L. M.
Jan. 10 Mc CALLUM, E. F. ADAMS, J. O. GRIFFING, J. M. TREZEVANT, Mem-
phis [Tenn.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Memphis, Tenn.

On behalf of the young men of Memphis, and to show their regard and veneration, they respectfully request Davis' presence at a banquet at any time he designates.

Copy. 1 p. 35.7 cm. x 21.7 cm.

[376]

1882 Dabney [Horndon] MAURY, Knoxville [Tenn.]. To Jefferson
Jan. 18 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses clippings of an article he wrote for the Richmond Dispatch December 25, 1881; the Southern Historical Society will prepare a full account of the "Confederate Treasury"; a great deal of it was taken by Federals and disbanded Confederates; \$100,000 belonging to the Richmond [Va.] banks is in the Treasury vaults at Washington [D. C.]; \$200,000 stolen by disbanded Confederates was used to establish a bank in Kansas, and one or more banks in Richmond were founded on some of these stolen funds;² a great firm in Virginia has been established on the proceeds of sales of blockade-runners; the "pestilent interviewer" [Frank A. Burr] has been shown how warmly Davis is cherished by true Confederates; will be at Youngsboro, Ala., and will be glad to hear from ²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20 cm.

[377]

1882 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To Hunter DAVIDSON
Jan. 25 (Buenos Aires, South America).

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 143.

²See also entries 45, 145, 274, 356-359, 360-363, 366-368, 381, 439.

³Rowland, op. cit., 144-145.

Received Davidson's letter; expresses surprise at implication of injustice done Davidson by failing to mention latter's work on submarine defenses in his [Davis'] book; preface gives writer's motive to vindicate the cause of the Southern people from historical data; hopes that omitted important events would be published by participants, particularly in the Southern Historical [Society] Papers; cannot see that page 207, volume 2, justifies Davidson's conclusion that all credit for torpedo success is given to G[abriel] J[ames] Rains;¹ the statement that Rains' success was due to the "sensitive primer" does not deny that others were successful with different methods, but only that non-electrical torpedoes were surer and cheaper; regrets Davidson had not described his torpedo attack on the U. S. Minnesota prior to publication of writer's book; asks Davidson to complete an account of his submarine defense work for the Southern Historical [Society] Papers; regrets the dissatisfied tone of Davidson's letter and hopes that other officers who performed good service with torpedoes may not think they too are unfairly treated in the book.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 30.2 cm. x 17.7 cm. [378]

1882
Feb. 2

John F. WHEELLESS, Nashville [Tenn.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Asks Davis to acknowledge receipt of letter and enclosures of December 26, 1881.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.5 cm. x 13.3 cm. [379]

1882
Feb. 10

John F. WHEELLESS, Nashville, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Encloses information requested by Davis; statement was published in the December 25, 1881 issue of the American; both friends and enemies show [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's calumny baseless and malicious; approves Davis' course of treating Johnston with silence; former soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, always warm admirers of Johnston, have severely criticized his attempt to damage Davis' reputation; there is no historical military character more difficult to analyze than Johnston; of undoubted capacity, he failed and yielded to extreme caution; hopes at some time to have the pleasure of visiting Davis.³

A.L.S. 3 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20.4 cm. [380]

¹Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 207-208
²See also entries 251, 252.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, II, 150-151

1882
Feb. 10

John F. WHEELLESS, Nashville, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Is pleased to comply with Davis' request for a statement regarding the movements of the Confederate States Treasury after the evacuation of Richmond [Va.]; at that time, as paymaster in the C. S. Navy, writer received orders on April 2, 1865, to accompany the Naval Command under Capt. W[illiam] H[arwar] Parker, which had been ordered to escort the Treasury Department; two cars, presumably, were used for officials, clerks, books, and the fund - about \$200,000 in silver and silver bullion; the fund - about \$200,000 in silver and silver bullion; on the same train were Davis, his Cabinet, and the Richmond bank officials with about \$300,000 in gold; the funds and the escort arrived first at Danville [Va.], proceeded to Greensboro [N. C.], where about \$40,000 in silver was left; moved through Charlotte [N. C.], Chesler, Newberry, and Abbeville [S. C.], and via Washington, Ga., to Augusta [Ga.]; learning there of the conference between Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman, to protect the funds from possible capture, a return to Abbeville was made two or three days before Davis and his Cabinet arrived; Gen. Basil [Wilson] Duke's cavalry took charge of the "Treasury", moving again to Washington [Ga.]; Parker sent writer to Washington to ask the [acting] Treasurer, then Judge [John H. Reagan], and the Secretary of the Navy, [Stephen Russell] Mallory, for \$5,000 to pay the escort; asked Col. W[illiam] Preston Johnston, Col. [John Taylor] Wood, and Judge [William Wood] Crump to use their influence with Reagan; Reagan gave writer an order on the bonded quartermaster, Capt. M[icaiah] Clark, for \$1,500 to be paid the "Naval Escort", and for \$300 for Lt. [Jefferson Davis] Bradford for the trans-Mississippi Department; Gen. [Braxton] Bragg, Col. [Hypolite] Oladewski, Clark, Duke and the writer went to the specie train where Duke counted out the ordered amounts; returning to town, writer met Davis and Cols. W. P. Johnston, [Francis Richard] Lubbeck, and [Burton Norvell] Harrison; learned that \$100,000 had been paid to the cavalry at or near the Savannah River Bridge [Ga.], and that Clark had disbursed the balance to troops at Washington; went to Abbeville and paid off the Naval Command; while returning to Washington, heard that the gold from the Richmond banks had been captured near there; truthfully claims that charges that Davis used any part of those funds for his personal benefit are without foundation; offers use of statement in any way desired.¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 26.5 cm x 20.5 cm. [381]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 147-150; see also entries 45, 145, 274, 356-358, 360-363, 366-368, 377, 432.

1882
Mar. 7

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D.C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Davis' two letters; plan for publication of the "Official Records" of the War Department not limited to those made or ordered by the two opposing governments, but covers all official historical papers and records involving information; correspondence of Col. [James] Chesnut was obtained by Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott of the War Department, from W. J. Marrin of New York; latter has in his possession many of Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's papers; writer avoided sending anything objectionable to Davis, such as the correspondence with Chesnut, but many papers were in the archives before writer's appointment; some were sent to other persons in the Department; these are not subject to writer's control; glad to hear of Davis' continued good health.
A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm. [382]

1882
Mar. 29

W[illiam] JOHNSTON, Charlotte, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Davis' references to articles in the Charlotte Democrat of June and July, 1881; writer's recollections confirm the statement of events at Charlotte [N. C.] in The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government; on Davis' arrival in Charlotte, writer met him at [Lewis F.] Bates' house; the owner's having been at the depot with a carriage, the party was detained while Maj. [R. J.] Echols went around the house to enter and open the front door; a large gathering of citizens in front called for the President [Davis]; Davis made a brief, calm speech; the telegraph agent, J. C. Courtney, approaching, handed Davis a dispatch from Gen. [John Cabell] Brechinridge announcing [Abraham] Lincoln's assassination; Davis read and passed it to the writer, saying: "Here is a very extraordinary communication"; the assemblage called for a reading of the message; when the writer read it, there was complete silence; returning, Bates unlocked the front door, and without a remark, Davis passed in; writer is positive that Bates did not hear the dispatch read; after the collapse of the Confederacy, Bates became a witness against Davis for Federal authorities hunting evidence linking leading Confederates with the assassination; public sentiment against Bates grew so intense that he returned to his native State - Massachusetts; writer, having read The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, thanks Davis for a lucid and able defense of the Southern States and people; sends kindest regards to Mrs. Davis.²
A.L.S. 6 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.4 cm. [383]

¹Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 683
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 157-159

1882
May 4

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Acknowledges Davis' request to connect pages 449-452, volume I, The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government with the "secretly prepared paper on the Conference at Fairfax Court House [Va.]" in the Records when published;² other than official records are to be used for publication; asks Davis to prepare manuscript on subject treated on the specified pages; is preparing a "Roster" of general officers of the Confederate Army which will be sent to Davis shortly; sends kind regards to Mrs. Davis. [384]
A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm.

1882
May 6

W[illiam] Sidney WINDER, Baltimore [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has read in some newspaper a statement by Davis urging the necessity for safekeeping all papers of the Confederacy; has a number of papers and documents on prisoners which writer would like to see in safe hands; asks advice on where to deposit them; sends best wishes for health and happiness. [385]
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.3 cm.

1882
May 15

W[illiam] Sidney WINDER, Baltimore [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Davis' letter with information and the enclosed anonymous letter; the latter suggests the importance of stressing the fact of the greater proportion of deaths in Northern prisons compared with those in the Southern prisons; the ratio of deaths at the small prison at Elmira, N. Y., was greater than at Andersonville [Ga. prison]; suggests that Southern Historical Society collect statistics on this subject [prisoner mortality] and prepare a brief, easily understood article for distribution in the North and South; sends wishes for continued good health.³
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20.3 cm. [386]

1882
July [?]

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.].
To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹Davis, The Rise and Fall, I, 449-452.
²For statement of G. W. Smith, endorsed by Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston, relative to conference, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, V, 884-887; see also Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXIV (1906), 128-143; see also entries 388, 390, 393-394.
³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 170.

Happy to receive Davis' letter; writer cannot understand how he has retained Davis' affection for so many years, writer's son now lives in Texas; of his four daughters, two are happily married; writer has some fine horses, but cannot afford to train them for racing; last election day, some "patriot" stole writer's best horse, returning him after thirty-six hours so spent he dropped dead; does not agree with Davis that "our cause" is "buried deeply" but "not lost"; as writer views the "cause", it was "the natural and indestructible right of self defense, demanded by past conspiracies and immediate and impending attacks, on our customs, institutions, social life and property"; the practices of Northern people and government, and the assimilation of Southern people, excludes all hope; has seen no answer to Davis' book; [Frank G.] Ruffin wrote that he knew [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston could not get supplies; writer replied that he knew better and could prove it by letters received from officers in Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina; sends greetings to Mrs. and Miss [Winnio] Davis.¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [387]

1882
Aug. 2
Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter with enclosure; will comply with requests.
A.L.S. 1 p. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm. [388]

Aug. 6, [Davis] to [Wright]. Letter from Col. Rob[er]t N[icholson] Scott informs that the statement of [Gustavus Woodson] Smith endorsed by [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston was published in volume V and sent out from the "Bureau"; wrote Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright asking, if practicable, that writer's paper be placed in juxtaposition to the statement.² A. N.

1882
Sept. 1
Joseph R[obert] DAVIS, Mississippi City [Miss.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Thanks Davis for his letter giving consent regarding the books and papers relating to the Battle of Gettysburg [Pa.];³ encloses an account of the same battle by J. B. Batchelor, which does not sustain "the absurd claim made by Virginians of [George] Edward] Pickett's Division";⁴ calls attention to the point made by Batchelor that the Federals husbanded their ammunition; Confederate ammunition was so exhausted that not a gun could be fired when the infantry was ordered forward; writer knows that

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 179-181
²For letter from Davis to J. E. Johnston, in reply to statement, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, V, 892; see also entries 384, 390, 393, 394.

³For report of J. R. Davis on the Battle of Gettysburg, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXVII (Part II), 648-651.
⁴See "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg", Southern Historical Society Papers XXXIV (1906), 327-335.

not a single piece was fired from the left of "our line", thus allowing the Federals to concentrate their firing on the left and front; someone made a grave blunder; writer's wife and children join him in sending their love.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.5 cm. x 19.7 cm. [389]

1882
Sep. 13

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, New Orleans [La.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Read statement of G[ustavus] W[oodson] Smith endorsed by Gens. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, Davis' answer, and other letters submitted to him; though Davis' request places writer in a delicate position he will answer frankly; Davis has not shown very clearly the disputed particulars in the statement; those furnishing the statement to the [U. S.] Archives were unfriendly towards Davis, yet it seems "they overshot the work"; contrary to the authors' purpose, the statement, taken literally, tends to show that though President, Davis had a clearer conception of the military situation than the generals in the field; the absurdity of the proposal to abandon the protection of all points in the Confederacy in favor of a raid across the Potomac River in September, 1861, is clear to anyone then with the Army of Northern Virginia; the old soldiers had cause to complain that Davis did not furnish them with a suitable commander sooner than he did; Davis well knows Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's difficulties in 1862, when after defeating the combined armies of [George Brinton] McClellan and [John] Pope, he undertook to cross the Potomac; and in June, 1863, after defeating [Joseph] Hooker at Chancellorsville [Va.], Lee re-crossed the Potomac under great difficulties; writer does not think that Davis needs to defend himself against such charges as made in Smith's statement; thinks it better for Davis to await the publication of the volume containing the statement before publishing a reply; asks pardon for the freedom with which he has written.¹
A.L.S. 7 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.6 cm. [390]
Endorsed: "Gen'l. Early, Sept. '82"

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 186-188; see also entries 384, 388, 393, 394.

1882
Nov. 13

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.].
To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; has been confined to bed for the past month; realizes that old age has set in and the end is not far distant; met [Alexander Hamilton] Stephens once in [Christopher Gustavus] Memminger's office, but never expected such folly of him as the papers expose; had not known Dr. [Samuel Preston] Moore before meeting him in Richmond [Va.] - thought him an upright man; writer does not share Davis' hope that the rising generations "will be more open to the truth than the time servers of today"; replying to Davis' request that he prepare a history of the Commissary Department, writer had decided on reading [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's book to answer him; collected many items, but now finds neither strength nor time to continue; writer and his wife are alone - the children have moved to other parts; hopes Davis' eye does not disturb him.²
A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 19.6 cm. [391]

1882
Dec. 8

Minor MERIWETHER, Memphis [Tenn.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses accounts by the widow of Adm. [John Adolphus Bernard] Dahlgren and [James] Bartley (who claims to have been the signal officer) of the Dahlgren raid upon Richmond [Va.]; Mrs. Dahlgren calls the leader Ulric Dahlgren and calls attention to the initial and the misplaced "h" in the signature as circumstantial proof that the note [found on Col. Ulric Dahlgren's body], signed "U. Dahlgren", was a forgery; Davis, in his book, mentions Colonel Dahlgren without a first name,³ but lists it as John in the index; asks which name is correct; amazed that people, prepared with torch and sword to burn and kill, should complain so bitterly of the killing of [Ulric] Dahlgren; sends kindest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and Miss Winnie [Davis].
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.3 cm. x 20.2 cm. [392]

1882
Dec. 11

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Davis' letter received; "October 1, 1861", at the top of the "[Gustavus Woodson] Smith, [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eauregard]"

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 190-191.
²Ibid.
³Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 504-507, 775; see also Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIII, 168-224.

letter printed in volume V is the meeting date and does not appear in the document; statement was signed "January 31, 1862"; letter in volume V was taken from copy sent by Johnston in triplicate to the Archives Office, while copy sent to Davis was made from Beauregard's papers; Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott verifies the above explanation; Davis' name has been placed in the office of the Secretary of War to receive all volumes.¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.7 cm. [393]

1882
Dec. 26

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington, [D.C.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter with two enclosures; the other letter was submitted to Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott who endorsed it as follows: "The date 'Oct. 1, 1861' does not appear in Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's copy of [Gustavus Woodson] Smith's Mem. - that date 'Jany. 31st. 1862' appears in the Johnston copy as date of signature of Smith, [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard and Johnston. In 2d Edition I will have that 'Oct. 1st. 1861' so displayed as to prevent misunderstanding. It should have been in the italic caption"².
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.6 cm. [394]

1883
Mar. 13

J[ohn] J. WHITE, Lexington, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Because of death of Gen. W[illiam] N[elson] Pendleton, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, writer has been instructed to inform Davis about ceremonies to be held June 28, 1883; the Lee Memorial Association, organized October, 1870, a few days after the death of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee, was granted a charter by the [Va.] legislature in January, 1871; Gen. John C[abell] Breckinridge became the first president and Pendleton, chairman of the Executive Committee; funds for the work carried on were contributed by citizens of the United States and Great Britain; on Breckinridge's death, Gen. Joseph E[ggleson] Johnston was chosen his successor; Johnston expected to preside at the "Inauguration of the Monument in June";³ Davis' address to be delivered about 11 a.m., to be followed by an address by Maj. John W. Daniel of Virginia on Lee's life after

¹See also entries 384, 388, 390, 394.
²Ibid.
³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 203-204.

the war; formal invitations will be issued about April 1; writer hopes Davis' health permits him to be present on this occasion of great interest, and sends his regards.¹
A.L.S. 6 pp. 22 cm. x 14 cm. [395]
Attached to entry 396.

[1883]
Mar. [?]

Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To J[ohn] J. WHITE [Lexington, Va.].
Received information regarding dedication of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's tomb; as the previous statement had not mentioned Gen. J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston as president, writer finds it necessary to withdraw his consent to make address.²
Copy in hand of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. 1 p. 20 cm. x 14. 7 cm.
Attached to entry 395.

1883
April 1

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Lynchburg, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Davis' declining to make principal address at the inauguration of the recumbent statue surmounting the tomb of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee disturbed and embarrassed the persons in charge; great disappointment to large assemblage will result should Davis persist in withdrawing; writer urged by committee to work out some plan for Davis' attendance; understands and sympathizes with feelings prompting Davis' withdrawal, but thinks that all personal feelings should be sacrificed at the grave of Lee; no way to avoid asking Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston to preside, Johnston's having been president of Lee Memorial Association since 1873; as vice-president, writer could preside during Davis' address; will visit Beauvoir on April 8; asks Davis' final decision be held in abeyance until then; sends his highest regards.³
A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.3 cm. [397]

1883
June 14

Green A. CHAIRES, Memphis, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Recalls that he wrote Davis while a prisoner at Fortress Monroe [Va.] offering money; reply, stating that Davis had no use for money and was not allowed to keep any

¹See "The Monument to General Robert E. Lee", Southern Historical Society Papers, XVII (1889), 187-335; see also entries 396, 397.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 205; see also entries 395, 397.

³Rowland, op. cit., IX, 203-204.

has been highly prized and will be handed down to writer's children; wrote about same time to Reverdy Johnson of Maryland requesting latter to defend Davis at writer's expense; still has Johnson's answer which writer will send if desired.¹
A.L.S. 1 p. 27 cm. x 14 cm. [398]

1883
June 16

James D[unwody] BULLOCH, Liverpool [England]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Wrote Davis about the time The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government was published explaining why notes on Confederate States' naval operations abroad were not ready; has been often asked to publish complete statement of the Confederate States' efforts to create a navy; amplified notes originally intended for Davis until manuscript became two 400-page volumes now in publishers' hands;² has included [in manuscript] an exposition of the United States claims against Great Britain, the Geneva Arbitration, the policy of the Neutral Powers, and the difference between the pretensions set up by [William Henry] Seward on behalf of the United States as a belligerent power and their former claims when in the position of neutrals; Seward and his consular representatives made their official remonstrances against belligerent rights granted to the South the medium for prejudicing Neutral Powers against the Confederacy; writer reviewed diplomatic correspondence of the United States referring to Confederate naval operations; few people know how much Great Britain bore from Seward and how he forced Lord [John] Russell and later [William Ewart] Gladstone to change the neutral policy Great Britain decided on at the war's commencement; writer thinks people of the South should be told that their government did make a serious effort to create a navy, to open the blockade, and the reasons why more was not accomplished; mentions Davis' imprisonment not as an act of the Northern people, but of politicians; desires to know where A[lexander] H[amilton] Stephens was imprisoned, and [Stephen Russell] Mallory's address, if still living.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 18 cm. x 11.2 cm. [399]

1883
Aug. 24

Burton N[orvell] HARRISON, New York [N. Y.]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses manuscript for Davis to read and annotate;

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 213-214.

²Bulloch, The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe.

paper written with no intention of publication, recites the drama of their [Harrison's and Davis'] escape from Richmond [Va.] and capture in Georgia; writer furnished Maj. [William T.] Walthall and D. Appleton & Co. with some parts of it, and the editor of the Century Magazine desires to publish the manuscript in the November number¹; before publication, verification of all statements will be necessary; writer will be grateful if Davis can check with [Philip Henry] Sheridan's report of his operations at the Battle of Five Forks [Va.]²; asks that article be returned as soon as possible; sends love from his family to the Davis family.³

A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [400]

1883
Aug. 24

James D[unwody] BULLOCH, Liverpool [England]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Is gratified to receive Davis' letter approving writer's proposed publication; expects no pecuniary returns from it; the work, called The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe, is really a report to the Southern people; has been compelled to review [William Henry] Seward's dispatches reflecting upon the naval policy of the Confederate States, particularly those intended to prejudice the Neutral Powers against the South; has pointed out Seward's fallacies and how his management of foreign affairs brought some discredit upon American institutions; purpose to give true account of efforts made by the Confederate Government and to defend the naval policy; has also reviewed Confederate naval operations in France, the conduct of the French Imperial Government, the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, the Treaty of Washington [D. C., signed May 8, 1871], and the Geneva Arbitration; has demonstrated the fallacy that the award of the International Tribunal has settled any question of maritime law in a manner which will ever be generally accepted; printers will send Davis a copy before issue is made public; writer's wife joins him in kindest regards.⁴

A.L.S. 8 pp. 17.8 cm. x 11.4 cm. [401]

1883
Sept. 17

Mrs. William H[arrell] FELTON, Cartersville, Ga.
To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Has not read Judge [Jeremiah Sullivan] Black's

¹Harrison, "The Capture of Jefferson Davis", Century Magazine, XXVII (1883), 130-145.
²See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I XLVI (Part I), 1100-1116.
³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 222-223.
⁴Ibid., 223-225.

posthumous reply to Davis, but has facts concerning F[rank] A. B[urr], reporter on the Philadelphia Press; writer and her husband, Hon. W[illiam] H. Felton, U. S. Representative from Georgia, are personal friends of Alexander H[amilton] Stephens; when Burr's reported interview of Gen. J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston appeared, Stephens wrote a letter dated December 26, 1881; [summary of extract from Stephens's letter] Burr, who published the late interview with Johnston, is the same "Bohemian" who published, in the Philadelphia Press last summer, what he reported as an interview with Gen. [Robert] Toombs in Washington, Ga., containing the most incredible fabrications without the shadow of truth to sustain them; knew on reading it that Toombs never could have made such statements unless he was too drunk to know what he was saying; [?] Colledge was employed as stenographer by Burr to note what Toombs and Davis should say in interviews with each; Colledge reported that Toombs refused to be interviewed by Burr or to talk to him; Burr then dictated the purported Toombs interview and sent it off to the Press; Davis also positively refused to be interviewed or to talk for publication; Burr is the man "who" stirred up so much ill-blood" by publishing a purported interview "with Gen. Joe Johnston about "millions of coin at the collapse of the Confederate cause"; writer feels that any just and sensible man would know Johnston could never have made statements which Burr put into his mouth; expresses hope that this extract showing Burr in his true colors will reinstate Black in Davis' friendship and that it will remove the general impression that Stephens was unfriendly to Davis.¹

A.L.S. 10 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.8 cm. [402]

1883
Oct. 16

Robert N[icholson] SCOTT, Washington [D. C.] To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
If letters printed on pages 53-55, volume II, of the Southern Historical Society Papers, including letter from Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee to Davis dated August 8, 1863, are correct, writer will print them in the Records;² encloses a copy of a letter from Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston dated November 10, 1861, sent to writer by W. W. Ferguson, Riddleton, Tenn; asks Davis to verify copy if original is in his possession.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 21.2 cm. x 13.3 cm. [403]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 260-262.
²See Southern Historical Society Papers, II (1876), 49-56; see also Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, LI (part II), 752-753; ibid., Series I, XXIX, (Part II), 639.

1883
Oct. 17 Robert N[icholson] SCOTT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Hopes enclosed dispatch of August 9, 1864,¹ is one for which Davis wrote to Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright; nothing is on file from Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee to Davis between August 4 and 9, 1864; dispatch of August 4 relates entirely to Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant's operations.²
A.L.S. 1 p. 21.2 cm. x 13.3 cm. [404]

1883
Nov. 13 W[illiam] N[aylor] McDONALD, Louisville, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Writer is editor of the Southern Bivouac, and the son of Col. Angus W. McDonald of Winchester, Va.; is author of the Southern School History³ which has been subjected to abuse because of passages justifying Davis; proposes to write an account of the Battle of Missionary Ridge [Tenn.] for December number of the Bivouac;⁴ intends to do full justice to Gen. [Braxton] Bragg, but cannot find Bragg's report of that battle;⁵ assures Davis that nothing will be published without his authorization; asks, first, why battle was lost; second, if Bragg, against his better judgment, stayed at Missionary Ridge after [Ulysses Simpson] Grant was reinforced, because Davis insisted that he should; third, if Davis reported to the Confederate Congress that the battle was lost because of bad conduct of the men; sends best wishes for Davis' health.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 28 cm. x 21.6 cm. [405]

1884
Jan. 31 James D[unwoody] BULLOCH, Liverpool [England]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Writer carefully watches the acts of Representatives of the Southern States in Congress who do not follow an independent course, but join their former most bitter enemies; desires not to perpetuate the animosities of the late war, but is disappointed to see Southerners in "political fraternity" with such consistent enemies as Charles Sumner, Thad[deus] Stevens and [William Tecumseh] Sherman; cannot understand why the Southern Representatives

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLIII (Part I), 990.

²Ibid., XLII, (Part II), 1161.

³W. N. McDonald and J. S. Blackburn, A Southern School History of the United States, etc.

⁴See Southern Bivouac, II, (1884) 193-201.

⁵See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXI, (Part II), 664-683; see also Southern Historical Society Papers, XI (1883) 206-210.

have not taken an independent position by refusing to join either political party; the men of the South seem not only to have surrendered the principles for which they fought, but have lost all interest in events of the war; writer's book received well in England and the Northern United States; concludes that character of the Southern people is so changed by defeat that they are willing to allow future history to come from unfriendly sources; these reflections are for Davis alone; writer has learned to take this world as he finds it.

A.L.S. 8 pp. 21.5 cm. x 13.5 cm. [406]

1884
Feb. 19

Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To Sam[uel] JONES [Washington, D. C.].

Replying to letter, Davis did not relieve Jones from command in October, 1864, because of distrust, dissatisfaction, or advice from Gen. [Piorre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard, but because of the assignment of an officer of higher rank - Lt. Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee; the latter was assigned because he was a Georgian, an officer of large experience and great merit, and because of his persistent requests to be relieved from the army then under Gen. [John Bell] Hood; sorely needed enlistment of citizens was expected through Hardee's appointment; Atlanta [Ga.] had fallen and [William Tecumseh] Sherman was threatening southeastern Georgia; the situation had been fully discussed with Hood when a conference, regarding his next campaign, was arranged with Beauregard at Augusta [Ga.]; Hardee took part in this conference, and because of his long service in that region, his opinions were of great value; there was no discussion of the personal or professional fitness of Jones at that time; as to Gen. [Roswell Sabine] Ripley, he was a skillful artillerist, a gallant and faithful soldier; writer has answered Jones' questions as well as he could; sends best wishes to Jones' family.¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.5 cm. [407]

Endorsed: "Omitted from copy sent to Genl. S. Jones"

1884
Mar. 19

Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To Darwin C. PAVEY [New York, N. Y.].

Received Pavey's letter with enclosed newspaper clipping; read article with satisfaction and finds in it the vindication of the true theory of "our Union"; in general accord with views presented, but does not agree that force can, or ever did, settle a question or right, nor that the States ever surrendered any part of their sovereignty when they united and delegated functions and powers to the common government; thinks the true American principle is that "sovereignty alone belongs to the people", that

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 275-276.

that governments are their agents possessing delegated powers: it is in this view only that the rights asserted in the Declaration of Independence were properly termed "inalienable", and the assertion made of an enduring power in the people to alter or abolish governments when they ceased to answer their instituted ends.¹

Copy. 4 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [408]
At head: "Personal."

1884
Mar. 25

Henry W[hitney] CLEVELAND, Louisville [Ky.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Among the papers of the late ex-Vice-Pres. Alexander H[amilton] Stephens, left to writer to rewrite Stephen's biography, were three letters signed by Davis, Gov. [John] Letcher, and [Robert] Toombs,² which Stephens wished reproduced "in facsimile"; since these letters are not the originals, asks Davis to copy enclosed letter so that it may be preserved in his own handwriting; knows that Stephens regarded his commissions to Richmond [Va.] and the [Abraham] Lincoln correspondence as his most important documents; as state commissioner to the Louisville Southern Exposition, writer plans a display case of autographs of [George] Washington and his generals, Davis, Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee, Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant, and others; will be grateful for original letters from noted persons, particularly from Gens. [Winfield] Scott, [Zachary] Taylor, Thomas J[onathan] Jackson, [Nathan Bedford] Forrest, J[ames] E[well] B[rown] Stuart, and the Presidents; all documents will be preserved in the fire-proof [vault] of the Georgia Historical Society.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.7 cm. x 20.3 cm. [409]

1884
Apr. 4

Rich[ar]d H[ooker] WILMER, Mobile, Ala. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has heard that Miss Winnie [Davis] is to be confirmed in Mobile on Easter Sunday; requests the pleasure of entertaining the Davis family at his home for the event; sends copy of a book, which, in his judgment, is "the book of the century"; it shows by utilizing the results of scientific investigation that the laws of the natural world are the laws of the spiritual world also; sends sincere regards to Mrs. and Miss Davis.⁴

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.2 cm. x 15 cm. [410]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 283.

²See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, LI, (Part II), 18-19.

³See entry 415.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., pp. 284-285.

1884
Apr. 8

Ed[ward] G. W. BUTLER, Pass Christian, Miss. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Begs Davis to ignore book Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard has published through [Alfred] Roman;¹ always thought Davis too indulgent of Beauregard's deficiencies; expects a visit from their mutual friend, Alexander Duncan; received from Rev. Dr. [J. A.] Murray, president of Carlisle College [Pa.], requisitions, dated 1779 and 1780 for candles and wood, written by writer's father and his four uncles; will put them with other mementos, among which is a grenadier's cap presented to writer's grandfather, Capt. George Fowler, by the British general, Sir Richard Pigott, for "desperate gallantry" at the Battle of Bunker Hill [Mass., June 17, 1775]; writer has thought lately of his old friend [Andrew Jackson] - a "Grand Old Roman"; Pres. [James] Munroe appointed Jackson minister to Mexico in 1823; writer was to accompany him as private secretary, with Col. [James] Gadsden as Secretary of Legation; on March 3, 1823, writing that he had declined the mission to Mexico because no benefit could result, Jackson said that it might strengthen "the tyrant [Agustin de] Yturbe on his tottering throne", adding, "I cannot do an act to aid tyranny and oppression - I have, therefore, declined"; sends affectionate regards.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 21.7 cm. x 12.5 cm. [411]

1884
July 5

E. G. BOOTH, Phila[delp]hia, Pa.]. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has been forced into publishing some reminiscences and sends some "fragments" of them; originally intended for a short article, they have extended into a volume almost as serious as [James Gillopie] Blaine's;² would be pleased to add anything Davis desires; wants to know the total number of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's command at time of the surrender;³ Blaine gives 28,356, the total Federal enrollment as 2,600,000, and the total Confederate enrollment as 1,100,000; heard that Gen. [George Gordon] Meade remarked on the Appomattox surrender: "It was a fair fight according to the principles of the South before the war that one Southerner was equal to five Northerners."

¹Alfred Roman, The Military Operations of General Beauregard in the War Between the States 1861 to 1865, hereinafter cited as Roman, Military Operations of Beauregard.

²James G. Blaine, Twenty Years of Congress: From Lincoln to Garfield; hereinafter cited as Blaine, Twenty Years of Congress.

³Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVI, (Part I), 1277-1279.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [412]
Note following letter: "Mr. Blaine says of Mr. Davis": in his farewell words to the Senate, Davis presented an analysis of the difference between the remedies of nullification and secession; expressed himself as against nullification and explained that far from being identical with secession, the two are antagonistic principles; [John Caldwell] Calhoun's mistake, according to Davis, was in trying to nullify the laws of the Union while continuing a member of it; he intimated that Pres. [Andrew] Jackson would never have attempted to execute the laws in South Carolina as he did against the nullifiers in 1832 had the State seceded; "For several years he [Davis] had been growing in favor with a powerful element in the Democracy of the free States . . . he might have been selected as the Presidential candidate of his party. No man gave up more than Mr. Davis in joining the revolt against the Union."

1884
July 24

James D[unwody] BULLCOCH, Liverpool [England]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Pleased to receive Davis' approval of the manner in which writer's book treated the Confederate States' naval policy abroad and the diplomatic questions arising from that policy; should Davis publish a history of the war, the public would expect an exhaustive exposition of the causes, and a precise explanation of the political relation of the several States to each other and to the Federal Government; in such a work care must be exercised to use words and phrases so that no admission would be made that there was any sovereign power superior to that of each State over itself, or that there could be such a thing as the "rebellion" of one sovereign State against any combination of other States; writer's role as an historian was very different; his office was subordinate, technical, and dealing with one branch of the public service only; hopes to obtain an impartial hearing for his defense of the naval policy of the Confederate Government by avoiding the appearance of inviting controversy; had used terms "Civil War" and "Revolution" because the late American war is generally spoken of in Europe by those terms; Europeans would not interpret these terms as implying the admission that the Southern States had rebelled against authority having the Constitutional right to restrain or coerce them; cited at beginning of book that there was no purpose to discuss technically the issue between the North and the South; wrote as an expert with reference to practical subjects, and not as a politician; amazed to see Southern Representatives in Congress joining in eulogies of such men as Charles Sumner, and Southern men and women flocking to the fashionable resorts of the North; the South submitted under compulsion, and, as

no amendment was made to the Constitution specifically applying to the right of secession, the whole question remains in its original position; felt impelled to explain his use of certain phrases because Davis' remarks were so kindly expressed; feels that the chief object of the book has been accomplished; complimentary notices have been received from leading English newspapers; writer's wife joins in kindest remembrances. [413]
A.L.S. 11 pp. 21.5 cm. 13.4 cm.

1884
Aug. 26

E[ward] G. W. BUTLER, St. Louis, Mo. To Jeff[erson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter; wrote Mrs. Davis some time ago sending her Sallie Randolph's recipe for "Bisque"; thinks the Democrats will easily win the election with [Grover] Cleveland; Lord Dunboque writes; "I hope you approve the action of the House of Lords. Lord [Henry John Temple] Palmerston always said: ' [William Ewart] Gladstone, and then the deluge ' "; Alexander Duncan sails from England on October 4 to visit writer in St. Louis; is grateful to Emperor William's son for kindness shown writer's son during his residence in Berlin [Germany]; does not think France will be a republic six months hence; son joins in affectionate regards. [414]
A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm.

1884
Sep. 11

Henry W[hitney] CLEVELAND, Louisville, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Has not heard from the "Alexander [Hamilton] Stephens Commission to Virginia in 1861" sent to Davis for verification; asks for copy if the document sent was not in Davis' "official" handwriting; it is planned to engrave it for a memorial book for exhibit at Louisville and the New Orleans [La.] World's Fair, all proceeds to be given to charity; many living generals from the North and South have sent signed photographs or documents for the exhibit; desires a picture of "our President" [Davis signed in black ink. [415]
A.L.S. 1 p. 28.2 cm. x 22 cm.

1884
Nov. 2

E[dwin] E. OVERALL, Paris, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter; Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's article is characterized by pretense, misrepresentation, and malice; does not concur in either the letter or the spirit which prompted the publication; has

¹See also entry 409.

often heard that Beauregard was "more busy in making his own record than in trying to maintain the independence of his Country"; Davis, as the central figure and representative head of the Confederacy, will always be the target for ambitious "faultfinders"; asks a few lines written and signed by Davis be sent to Mrs. Mary Hathaway, formerly of Mississippi, as a keepsake for her children.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 30.5 cm. x 19.8 cm. [416]

1884
Nov. 3

E. C. BROWN, [New York] N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses article from November 3 [1884] issue of the New York Sun containing such a strong statement that Davis should have the opportunity to correct or comment on it; will be a personal satisfaction to writer to see story denied.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 13 cm. [417]

1884
Nov. 10

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington, D.C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Sends figures compiled from reports on hand showing the "effective total" of the troops commanded by Gen. Joseph E[gleston] Johnston for the months of November and December, 1861; finds no earlier reports; always pleased to be of service, and trusts Davis will not hesitate to call on him.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.7 cm. x 20.3 cm. [418]
Tipped in: "returns of the Department of Northern Va. commanded by Gen. Jos. E. Johnston for the month of November 1861, shows an effective total of 51,943, composed of the following,

Potomac District	41,677
Valley "	4,523
Aquia "	5,743
	51,943

1884
Nov. 12

Edwin E. OVERALL, Paris, Tex. To [Jefferson DAVIS] Beauvoir, Miss.
Encloses printed extract from Gen. [William] T[ecumseh] Sherman's recent speech at St. Louis [Mo.], and editorial remarks from the Dallas Herald; has not read the full speech but understands it to be on an incendiary character; [James Gillespie] Blaine's followers are also cranks; [Jay] Gould and other capitalists, seeking to buy the presidency at any cost, with their "rule or ruin policy" and the \$450,000,000 U. S. Treasury behind them, may attempt to usurp the

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, V, 974, 1015.

office of President if [Grover] Cleveland is elected; hopes for a peaceful election; shall be pleased to hear if Davis proposes to answer [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm. x 14.7 cm. [419]

1884
Nov. 29

[Robert M.] LUSHER, New Orleans, La. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Davis' friends in New Orleans read with satisfaction his reply in the St. Louis Republican to slanderous remarks of Gen. W[illiam] T[ecumseh] Sherman; before the war Louisiana had honored Sherman with the position of president of the "State Seminary of Learning" at Alexandria [La.]; many cadets Sherman trained fought for the South's rights, but Sherman fought to destroy "State Sovereignty"; he has no right to slander the heroic President of the Confederate States.
A.L.S. 1 p. 28.5 cm. x 18.5 cm. [420]

1884
Dec. 2

Minor MERIWETHER, St. Louis [Mo.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received Davis' letter; has read with pleasure the Davis' reply to Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman's charges; encloses clippings from St. Louis newspapers bearing on this and the [Albert] Sidney Johnston matter; Sherman is now convicted of three lies; first, about Wade Hampton's burning Columbia [S. C.]²; second, of charging Johnston with conspiracy on the Pacific Coast; third, his accusations that Davis conspired to establish a dictatorship and wrote a letter threatening to turn [Robert Edward] Lee's army on any State attempting to secede; family joins writer in kindest regards to the Davis family.³
A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20 cm. [421]

1884
Dec. 6

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Charlottesville, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has Davis' last two letters; latest with extract from [Charles Etienne] Gayarre's review of [Alfred Bienvu] Roman; while time permits, writer shall "get up a piece" for Century, which "is entering on a series of military papers"; not in condition for so doing; "exoma", prolapsus ani, a troublesome knee, necessity for watching things, for the "ploughman wants tact and judgment in a rocky country", keeping house and "failing eyes" give little encouragement for exposing the false, "in words and forms of language"; Early's published rebuke

¹See Southern Historical Society Papers, XII (1884), 568-573; XIV (1886), 257-275; see also entries 421, 429, 482.

²See also entries 305, 429, 514.

³See also entries 420, 422, 429, 482

to Roman's comments on piece by [Jubal Anderson] Early is "capital"; it sets aside [Pierre Gustave Toutant] B[eau]re[g]ard's plan sent to Davis by [James] Chesnut; with [Irwin] McDowell routed and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston joined, why was not plan executed? Beauregard knew [Thomas] Jordan had no rank, yet he sustained that imposter until writer, accidentally asking what was a chief of staff, forced the decision against him; R[ichard] B. Lee made great complaints that writer had to review; set forth B[eau]re[g]ard's having applied for Lee's removal for want of qualities; then, Beauregard in a letter (which writer has) praised Lee, expressing delight that he had been relieved by [Braxton] Bragg at Lee's own request; Beauregard meddled with [William A.] Broadwell; ordered sugar and molasses seized; let Jordan use his authority to outrage others, and encouraged and supported [?] Ryan, whom writer had removed; B[eau]re[g]ard, remonstrated "that he was deprived of the services of valuable officers"; [?] Guerin was arrested for reporting to writer that Ryan's conduct was sustained and no trial would be held (Ryan lived high with Jordan and [Roswell Sabine] Ripley); citizens objected to B[eau]re[g]ard's action; Secretary of War ordered release of Guerin, but latter was not informed of it until long after; though arrested, Guerin had to do duty; Beauregard sent [?] "Gonsales" to assure Guerin that he had nothing against him, regretted "the difficulty with the chief of staff, but must let it work out"; writer caught Jordan signing an order in "B[eau]re[g]ard's absence" as chief of staff, and, after months, "there was no chief of staff" and Jordan was no "gen[eral]", but an imposter of Beauregard's creation; Congressional Committee, at the inspiration of the Press and speculating millers, and complaints of [Henry Stuart] Foote, examined charges against writer and pronounced approval; final committee of both houses gave writer's policy unqualified praise; under impression that "every state as it seceded proceeded to organize for defense in troops, munitions of war, q[uar]termaster and commissary supplies, thus starting competition and private speculation"; asks if any state omitted doing this; asks advice about publishing paper; writer's wife is to remain "in Bo." until mid-April; he regrets having had "no vocation to be a monk".¹
A.L.S. 10 pp. 21.2 cm. x 13.6 cm. [422]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 310-313; see also entries 420, 421, 423, 429, 460, 480.

1884
Dec. 10

H[enry] C[lay] MICHIE, Charlottesville, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
After reading that Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman expects to hold Davis responsible for the reply to Sherman's statement, writer considers it an honor to act for Davis in any capacity; [postscript] the grandest recollections of writer's life proceed from the fact that he belonged to the Army of Northern Virginia and was taken prisoner at Gettysburg [Pa.]; [initialed] H. C. M.¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.2 cm. x 13 cm. [423]

1885
Jan. 7

Theodore BARRETT, Philad[elphi]a [Pa.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Served during late war in Federal Army under Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman, whom he loves and felt could do no wrong; compelled to confess his doubts of Sherman's statements regarding Davis' designs towards dictatorship during final war years; without conclusive proof, writer shall believe that as President of the Confederacy, Davis exercised powers given him for "the welfare of the Southern people" and to secure for them a republican form of government; thinks secession a mistake, but believes the great body of Southern leaders were loyal to the end; cannot credit the idea that Davis would deliberately betray his trust; Sherman should be forced to produce conclusive evidence of his charges; [postscript] asks the favor of a line of acknowledgement; would value and preserve autograph.²
A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.2' x 12.7 cm. [424]

1885
Jan. 11

Minor MERIWETHER, St. Louis [Mo.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.]
Encloses clipping of [William Tecumseh] Sherman's latest and most infamous effusion - his letter to the Secretary of War, Robert Todd Lincoln; Sherman uses this method of perpetuating his libel in the archives of the Government, knowing that Davis' denunciation will not be placed there; Sen. [Joseph Roswell] Hawley called for the reading of the letter to Lincoln to make it a part of the Senate records; it infers that Davis' threat was made to [Zebulon Baird] Vance, governor of North Carolina in 1865; Vance, now a senator, who denies receiving such a threat, should publicly denounce Sherman;

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 315; see also entries 420, 421, 422, 424, 429, 482.
See also entries 420, 423, 425, 429, 482.

a statement by Davis should be sent to Sens. Wado Hampton, [Matthew Galbraith] Butler, and [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar to be read in the Senate and made a part of the record; writer also sends Col. [John Dunlap] Stevenson's refutation of Sherman's lie on Gen. A[ibert] S[idney] Johnston; kindest regards to Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie [Davis; postscript] hopes his request concerning Davis' speech of 1851 and the Congressional debates caused no troublesome research.¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20.2 cm. [425]

1885
Jan. 12

E[thelbert] BARKSDALE, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses printed copy of Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman's pretended reply to Davis' denunciation and challenge to produce evidence sustaining the charge; Sherman now says he merely saw a letter from Davis to Sen. [Zebulon Baird] Vance written in 1865, though Vance publicly denied the existence of such a letter, releasing for publication Davis' letter of specified date; Sherman also produces a vituperative letter from [Alexander Hamilton] Stephens containing opposition to Davis' plan of prosecuting the war; Sherman shows his ignorance of the nature of government as defined by [Thomas] Jefferson, [Joseph] Story, [Daniel] Webster and [William Henry] Rawle by his definition of "treason"; evidently forgets that the charge of treason against Davis was abandoned when Chief Justice [Salmon Portland] Chase refused to put him on trial; writer sends regards to Mrs. Davis.²
A.L.S. 4 pp. 23 cm. x 13.8 cm. [426]

1885
Jan. 12

"Kentuckian", St. Louis, Mo. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Thanks God that Davis cornered Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman and proved him to be a slanderer; at every gathering from a presidential inauguration to a quiet Methodist meeting, Sherman tells what he has done before, during and since the war; hopes the dawn of 1885 brings a new era.³
Signed: Kentuckian. 2 pp. 23.2 cm. x 14.5 cm. [427]

1885
Jan. 12

S[umner] A[rchibald] CUNNINGHAM, New York, N.Y. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹See also entries 420-424, 426-429, 482.
²See also entries 420-425, 427-429, 482.
³See also entries 420-428, 428-429, 482.

Encloses clipping from the [New York] Herald containing full text of [William Tecumseh] Sherman's letter; has followed all that Sherman has written; is convinced all honest men will resent Sherman's shameless attacks; remembers Mrs. Davis' kindly interest in writer's son.¹
A.L.S. 1 p. 25.5 cm. x 12.5 cm. [428]

1885
Jan. 14

Fitz[hugh] LEE, Alexandria, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Hopes Davis will write some senator a letter to show [William Tecumseh] Sherman in his true colors; knows Sherman was unemployed for some time by the U. S. Government because he was thought to be crazy, that he falsely accused Wado Hampton of burning Columbia [S. C.]², and also made false charges against the late [Albert Sidney] Johnston; facts can be verified; writer is one of the millions in the South who will ever hold Davis in highest esteem; send love to Mrs. Davis.³
A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.5 cm. x 20.5 cm. [429]

1885
Jan. 14

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Circus [Va.] To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Has prepared an article on Generals [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard; has a letter from [B. P.] Noland stating that when he traveled with Johnston from Richmond [Va.] to Manassas [Va.], Johnston told Noland there would be no difficulty in transporting meat supplies to Thoroughfare Gap, Va.; Noland piled meat on platforms and had men ready to load the cars; several empty trains passed, but none stopped; an order was given to burn the meat, 2,000,000 pounds, and the hides and oil from 11,000 beehives;⁴ always contended that the enemy would never have disturbed the place and stores could have been removed later; heard that an article by [Thomas] Jordan on the Battle of Shiloh is to appear in the February number of Century Magazine; ⁵intends to answer this article; still has paper signed by Gen. [Samuel] Cooper showing Jordan an imposter who was never issued a commission in the Confederate Army;

¹See also entries 420-427, 429, 482.
²See also entries 305, 421, 514.
³See also entries 420-428, 482.
⁴Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 326-327; see also entries 422, 460.
⁵Century Magazine XXIX (1885), 629-634; see also Southern Historical Society Papers, XXV (1907), 204-230.

Jordan was to have been commissioned a brigadier general, when Johnston and [Louis Trezevant] Wigfall protested the appointment; Jordan acted as chief of staff to [Braxton] Bragg for awhile; later he followed Beauregard to Charleston [S. C.].¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.7 cm. [430]

1885
Jan. 16

Chester A[lan] ARTHUR, Washington, D. C. To The United States Senate, Washington, D. C. Pamphlet covering the reply of the President to the request of the Senate, by a resolution of Jan. 13, 1885, for a historical statement on the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States during the War of the Rebellion, as reported to have been filed in the War Department by W[illiam] Tecumseh Sherman:
Jan. 6, 1885. Sherman, Washington, D. C. To the Secretary of War [Robert Todd Lincoln], Washington, D. C. Asks that paper be filed in the War Office for future historical truths; at St. Louis, Mo., he was invited to the dedication of a hall for the use of the Frank P[reston] Blair Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic; exercises consisted of short speeches and army songs; writer congratulated members for the hall, stating it was good for the old soldiers to meet and interchange the memories and traditions of war; that he had seen papers which convinced him that even [Jefferson] Davis had changed his States' rights doctrines and had threatened to use force during the war; did not believe speech would be published, but it was; writer was denounced as a slanderer by Davis; also approached by a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle whose head office was in Washington and whose object was to destroy the government and raise a plutocracy in the South; refers to John G[eorge] Nicolay's The Outbreak of the Rebellion,² and Adm. [Daniel] Ammen's The Atlantic Coast,³ [Faliseus] Gratius defines "treason as synonymous with assassination"; refers to page 496, volume I, series I, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, containing two dispatches: first, from Sens. [Judah Philip] Benjamin and [John] Slidell to D[aniel] W[eissiger] Adams, president of Military Board, New Orleans [La.];⁴ second, from Slidell⁵

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series IV, I, 1038-1040-; see also entry 438, 460.
²C. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1882.
³Ibid., 1883.
⁴Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, I, 496.
⁵Ibid.

to Gov. [Thomas Overton] Moore of Louisiana - both conclusive of treasonable correspondence to compel the State authorities to seize by force the arsenal at Baton Rouge [La.], the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, etc.; Gen. Braxton Bragg contended that the seizure of the arsenal and forts was a defensive measure; when Henry Stanbery was attorney general, Sherman interceded and aided Moore to regain possession of his Bayou Robert [La.] plantation on the grounds that Moore had to act as he did in 1861 because of pressure; also aided Bragg to regain his property; in 1883, when Vicksburg [Miss.] surrendered to Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant, he [Sherman] was sent with a force to drive back the Confederates under Joseph E[gleston] Johnston; some of the foragers found in the home of "Joe" [Joseph Emory] Davis a box containing papers and letters addressed to [Jefferson] Davis; the box was sent to Grant's adjutant general [John Aaron Rawlins] in Vicksburg with a request to send it to Washington [D. C.]; Col. [Robert Nicholson] Scott, in charge of the records, states that the papers were returned to Davis by the Secretary of War, [George Washington] McCrary; Sherman telegraphed Gen. [Henry Wager] Halleck in Washington that Gov. [Joseph Emerson] Brown had disbanded his militia to gather corn and sorghum, and he [Sherman] believed Brown and [Alexander Hamilton] Stephens wanted to visit him; [Abraham] Lincoln telegraphed Sherman that he was interested in the dispatch; Sherman telegraphed [Abraham] Lincoln that he would keep the department notified, that [Ambrose Ransom] Wright and [John Pendleton] King of Georgia were acting between Brown and him, that Georgia could save herself by withdrawing her quota from the Confederate States Army and aiding in expelling [John Bell] Hood from the State, that he [Sherman] would consider it luck to arouse the enmity of Georgia against President Davis; Sherman telegraphed Halleck on September 25: "Jeff. Davis is at Macon [Ga.]", and on September 26, Sherman telegraphed at City Point [Va.]: "Hood is now on the West Point Road [Ga.], 24 miles south of this, and draws his supplies by that road. Jefferson Davis is there today, and superhuman efforts will be made to break my road"; Lincoln answered: "You say Jeff[erson] Davis is on a visit to Hood. I judge that Brown and Stephens are the objects of his visit"; he [Sherman] answered Lincoln on the 28th that [Jefferson] Davis made a speech at Macon on the 22nd and that he [Sher-

man] mailed a copy of it to Hallock; speech was bitter against "Joe" Johnston and Brown; the militia was on furlough; secession of 1861 had become separate State action in 1864 and [Jefferson] Davis was opposed to it; if Georgia had withdrawn in 1864, the Confederacy would have collapsed and Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina would have escaped devastation.¹

Apr. 6, 1864, Stephens, Crawfordsville, Ga. To Herschel V[espasian] Johnson. Holds attitude of suspicion and jealousy towards President Davis, who has changed many of his States' rights principles, among them, conscription; his policy of organization and discipline was consistent with his aiming at absolute power; he [Jefferson] Davis did not rebuke military usurpation in the orders for martial law by [Braxton] Bragg and Gen. [Earl] Van Dorn, or the system of passports and provost marshals; writer's wrath is against conditions and the measures and policy leading to despotism.²

Jan. 7, 1861. D[avid] L[ovy] Yulee, Washington, D. C. To Joseph Finegan, Tallahassee, Fla. Copies resolutions adopted at consultation of the Senators from the seceding States; the idea was that the States should go at once since Mr. Lincoln might be in condition for hostilities by force, loan, or volunteer bills; if the States remained, [James] Buchanan's hands would be tied and the Republicans would be prevented from effecting any legislation to strengthen the incoming administration; the resolutions were: that the Southern States should secede from the Union, that provision be made for a Confederacy to meet at Montgomery, Ala., by February 15, to ask instructions whether the delegations were to remain in Congress until the date for defeating hostile legislation; that a committee be appointed of [Jefferson] Davis, [John] Slidell, and [Stephen Russell] Mallory to carry out the objects of the meeting.³

Jan. 6, 1865. W[illiam Tecumseh] Sherman to [Robert Todd] Lincoln. Encloses slip from a Southern newspaper of March, 1864, on "State Sovereignty Played Out" which states that no Convention is needed, State sovereignty was a weakness of the cause, writer asks how long the Confederacy will exist on the principles of State sovereignty after peace is made, asks how long Brown [governor

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXIX (Part II), 381, 395-396, 464, 488, 501.

²Ibid., Series IV, III, 278-281.

³Ibid., Series I, I, 443-444.

of Georgia] would permit the Georgia people to be taxed for the country's debt, declares State sovereignty undertakes to destroy the efficiency of the Confederate Executive and to subvert all measures undertaken for the common defense and general welfare, this cause needs power, and power to raise men, subsistence, and not sovereignty; was told that the sons of the rich sought and obtained clerkships so as not to serve in the Confederate ranks.

Apr. 11, 1865. Sherman, Smithfield, N. C. To Gen. [Hugh Judson] Kilpatrick. Quotes letter written by self in which he asks that names on their [Union] map be used; has Raleigh papers of the 10th; [George] Stoneman is raiding near Greensburg* and [Joseph] Wheeler is after him; portion of Wade Hampton has not 2,000 towards Weldon [?], believes Hampton has not 2,000 men with him; wants to push all columns to Raleigh orders no break in the railroad except to the rear of Johnston; Gen. [James Harrison] Wilson has taken Selma [Ala.] and is threatening Montgomery; many cooped up in Mobile; [Ulysses Simpson] Grant is between Johnston and [Robert Edward] Lee; [Jefferson] Davis is at Danville.¹

Apr. 12, 1865. Sherman, Smithfield, N. C. To Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant. Quotes letter written by self in which writer states he received a telegram telling of Lee's surrender; shall follow same terms if Johnston surrenders at Raleigh; has sent Maj. [Lewis] Audenried to Kilpatrick on Middle Creek.²

Apr. 12, 1865. Sherman, Gulley's Station, N. C. To Gov. Z[ebulon] B[a]ird Vance, North Carolina. Encloses copy of letter from his [Sherman's] letter book in which writer states he is enclosing a safeguard for Vance and members of the State in Raleigh; promises to aid in reaching Vance's aim - the termination of the war;³ [enclosure follows].

Apr. 12, 1865. Sherman, Gulley's Station. To Vance, North Carolina. Whereby all officers and soldiers of the Union army were to respect and protect the Governor, officers, servants, mayor, and civil authorities at Raleigh; signed by Sherman.⁴

Apr. 12, 1865. Sherman, Gulley's Station, N. C. To Vance [Raleigh, N. C.]. Quotes letter written by self asking Vance to send someone to him [Sherman] for orders to prevent confusion.⁵

* Greensboro, N. C.

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 172.

²Ibid., XLVI (Part III), 793.

³Ibid., XLVII (Part III), 178.

⁴Ibid.,

⁵Ibid., 178-179.

Apr. 12, 1865. Sherman, Gulley's Station, N. C. To [?]. Quotes order from self whereby all cars in charge of Col. James G. Burr could pass in and out of Raleigh.¹

Apr. 13, 1865. Sherman, Raleigh, N. C. To [U. S.] Grant, City Point, Va. Quotes letter written by self in which he [Sherman] states Union army entered Raleigh; Johnston retreated; people do not credit Lee's surrender.²

Apr. 13, 1865. Sherman, Raleigh, N. C. To Hon. W [illiam] A[lexander] Graham, Raleigh [N. C.] Quotes a letter written by self enclosing papers asked for; asks that Graham send one for the provost marshal; asks if he [Graham] sent any news to Governor Vance to assure Vance of his [Graham's] safety; [enclosure follows].

Apr. 13, 1865. [?], Raleigh, N. C. To [?]. Pass for ex-Govs. [Davis Lowry] Swain and Graham to pass to their homes, respectively, in Hillsborough and Chapel Hill.

Apr. 13, 1865. Sherman, Raleigh, N. C. To the Provost Marshal, State House, Raleigh, N. C. Asks that the carriage horses of Thomas P. Burgwin be hunted and returned; if the horses were not located, Gen. [Aaron F.] Walcott was to procure a pair to be used by Governor Graham the following day; the commissioners told Sherman that Vance wanted to make terms for the State, but he was afraid of Jeff[erson] Davis; many war records were destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871; there was a correspondence between the States in Rebellion and the Richmond authorities about the "conscript law, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the use of the State troops"; President Davis brought reproach on the Military Academy and Regular Army by impairing the fair fame they had earned for fidelity to their oaths; he enrolled his [Davis'] name with those of [Benedict] Arnold and [Aaron] Burr instead of [George] Washington and [Abraham] Lincoln; encloses copy of the secret message of Davis, February 3, 1864, to the Confederate Congress, and other documents; [enclosure follows].

Feb. 3, 1864. Appendix I. President Davis.. To the Confederate Congress. Recommends suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, dated February 3, 1864, Richmond, Va., states that people are not zealous as they were at the beginning of the struggle; public meetings have been held with a treasonable design masked

by a pretense of devotion to State sovereignty, conventions are advocated with the pretended object of redressing grievances which could be remedied by law; plotters have been arrested but could not be held because of insufficient evidence; believes that spies are in Confederate midst; in some States civil process has been brought to bear with disastrous efficiency upon the army; question has arisen as to the constitutionality of the Act of Congress placing in the military service those who have furnished substitutes; when the hope of equal justice and of speedy reenforcement is gone the army will be too; believes it best to suspend the writ of habeas corpus to remedy existing evils.¹

Jan. 8, 1864. Appendix II. Jefferson Davis, Executive Office, Richmond, Va. To Governor Vance, North Carolina. Acknowledges receipt of letter of the 30th containing suggestions for removal of the sources of discontent in North Carolina; assures Vance that writer will do all he can to prevent warfare in North Carolina; expresses belief that he may wait too long in curbing gatherings and so allow these men to gain a foothold; fears he may be driven to use force to repress treason; assures him of all assistance in maintaining the honor, dignity, and fair name of the State.²

Appendix III.. Extracts from the American Annual Cyclopaedia for 1864 (pages 588-9); dissatisfaction with Government at Richmond which existed in North Carolina at the close of 1863 and 1864 arose from the lack of efforts by the Richmond government to negotiate peace with the United States; President Lincoln could not receive agents of the Richmond government without seeming to recognize that government; in the gubernatorial election [William Woods] Holden represented the people who thought that the State alone should negotiate a peace with the Federal Government, while Governor Vance represented those who thought the State should act in cooperation with the other States engaged with her in war; Vance believed that secession from the Confederacy would mean a new war.

Apr. 8, 1864. Appendix IV. Alexander H. Stephens, Crawfordsville, Ga. To H[erschel] V[aspasian] Johnson, Sandy Grove, Ga. Acknowledges letter of 6th; declares

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII, (Part III), 179.
²Ibid., 191.

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series IV, III, 67-70.
²Ibid., Series I, LI, (Part II), 808-810.

that if Johnson does not believe that personal liberty is jeopardized by suspending the writ of habeas corpus, he would not believe anything; assures Johnson that writer feels no antipathy towards Davis and that he has heard nothing about organizing a party hostile to the administration; the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; would stake his head that not ten Confederate districts could be carried in a Congressional election for a candidate running on the advocacy of the four leading measures of the last Congress, and pledged to sustain them as the settled policy of the country; said but little about the tax and currency question at Milledgeville because money, in writer's estimation, is "trash" far greater and more vital interests were jeopardy.¹

At foot: "Saint Louis, Mo. Dec. 7, 1864. The foregoing is a copy of an original letter loaned me by Dr. H. C. Robbins of Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, who was formerly surgeon of the One hundred and first Illinois Infantry, who obtained it on the premises of H. V. Johnson, at Sandy Grove, Ga., in the autumn of 1864; W. T. Sherman, General."

17 pp. 23 cm. x 14 cm. Printed [431]

1885
Jan. 16

D[uncan] K[irkland] McRAE, Wilmington, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Debate in progress in the U. S. Senate on the [Joseph Roswell] Hawley resolution calling on the President for information as to an "Historical statement concerning the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States during the late War and &c. reported to have been filed lately in the War Dept. by Gen. W[illiam] T[ecumseh] Sherman" calls to recollection events bearing on the matter in question; about November, or December, 1862, Gov. [Zebulon Baird] Vance sent writer to Europe to negotiate the sale of State bonds and the purchase of military supplies; returning to N[orth] C[arolina], writer found much discontent and opposition to Confederate Administrative measures - even talk of calling a State convention for withdrawing from the Confederacy and returning to the Union; [William Woods] Holden was the prime mover², but it was believed that Vance, ex-Gov. [William Alexander] Graham and others were sympathizers; in 1862, Vance, a candidate for governor against Col. W[illiam] Johnson, was supported by Holden and other

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series IV, III, 278-281.

²Ibid., Series I, LI (Part II), 739-740; see also Southern Historical Society Papers, XIV (1886), 411-415.

malcontents who, calling themselves "conservatives", applied to supporters of the Confederate Administration the epithet "Destructives"; towards the spring of 1864, the treasonable spirit had grown so violent that loyal Confederates, especially around Raleigh [N. C.], were intimidated; in August, 1864, both Holden and Vance announced themselves as candidates for governor, and the loyal element supported Vance as a choice between two evils; at the suggestion of ex-Gov. [Thomas] Bragg, [Charles] Manly and [Daniel Moreau] Barringer, writer established a journal called the Confederate to support the Administration, denounce the traitorous element, and stir Vance to a better policy; while editor, writer exposed a secret organization, the object of which was to stimulate discontent, give information to the enemy, and obtain terms for North Carolina by separate State action; Vance conducted his 1864 campaign to impress favorably the loyal public and was elected by a large majority; after election, he renewed his "carping and fault finding"; in the winter of 1864-65, writer was requested by Col. David Carter, [John] Pool and J. A. Person, members of the N[orth] C[arolina] legislature, to go to Richmond [Va.] and give the President [Davis] a statement on the real and dangerous conditions in the State; in his interview with Davis, writer told all the treasonable intentions and acts, and recommended that suspected persons should be arrested, and, upon satisfactory proof [of guilt], be placed beyond Confederate lines and warned not to return; Davis admitted that no other governor had placed such obstacles in the way of the central Confederate Government as Vance, but replied, "Col[onel], you must remember that the right of secession by an organic act of this (or the) State is provided for in the Confederate Constitution, and it is for this sacred right which we are fighting . . . I will use all my power to aid Gov[ernor] Vance . . . in preserving the Confederate authority, and in putting down any lawless individuals who may be giving aid and comfort to the enemy, but more than this I cannot venture to assume"; on the morning of April 9, 1865, writer learned from Kenneth Raynor that he [Raynor], [William Alexander] Graham and Gov. [David Lowry] Swain had been authorized to negotiate with Sherman for the surrender of the State; Vance was still to be governor, the archives were not to be disturbed, and Gen. [Robert Frederick] Hoke's division and other North Carolina troops in [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's army were to be surrendered; went immediately to Vance and was assured that no such action was contemplated; left the Capitol entirely satisfied, but met E. B. Freeman who repeated the same words as Raynor; determined to

save No[rth] Ca[rolina] from the ignominy of deserting her comrades, writer went to Col. Archer Anderson, Johnston's chief of staff, and revealed the whole matter; Anderson telegraphed Johnston who ordered Gen. [Wade] Hampton not to allow the "Embassadors", Graham, Swain and Dr. Edward Warren, to pass through the lines; on the advance of Gen. [Hugh Judson] Kilpatrick, these "Embassadors" were captured, unaccredited and made prisoners of war by the enemy; from the above recital it can be seen that Vance made some errors in his late speech in the U. S. Senate;¹ assures Davis that his name will always be cherished by the Southern people; [post-script] asks pardon for poor writing because his hands are affected by rheumatism.²

A.L.S. 11 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.5 cm. [432]

1885
Jan. 18

Paul H[amilton] HAYNE, "Copse Hill", Ga. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses a lyric which he has sent to the Atlanta Constitution for publication; neither [William Tecumseh] Shorman nor the renegades of "The New South" can disturb Davis' tranquility.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 21 cm. x 13.7 cm. [433]

Tipped in:

"Davis and Shorman"

"Robed in the trappings of a tawdry fame, -// Swollen by his own mean soul's corrupted air, // He heard Tecumseh's brazen trumpet blare// Thro' tortuous labyrinths of false acclaim, - // Blown with fierce zeal against a noble name; // But he whose heart his Country's woe laid bare, // From desolate heights of his sublime despair, // Hurls swiftly back the base imputed shame; // Not thro' a prurient verdict black with gall, // From one, in venom'd rancour only great, // Shall this sad, lonely Spirit stand or fall! -// Time, heaven's supreme Viceregent, soon or late, // Must speak for him, unbribed by Love, or Hate, // Where God's infallible justice waits for all!"³

1885
Jan. 28

R[obert] N[icholson] SCOTT, Washington, D.C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Requests copy of Davis' dispatch of July 2, 1863, to Gen. E[dmund] K[irby] Smith calling for cooperation

¹Congressional Record, XVI (Part I), 649-653; see also entry 436.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 329-333.

³Ibid., 335-336.

in the relief of Vicksburg [Miss.];¹ Smith refers to it on July 10 in writing to Gen. [Samuel] Cooper.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.8 cm. [434]

Endorsed: "Referring to tel July 2 '63 to Genl - E. K. Smith #127. See Mr. Davis' letter book p. 228."

1885
Feb. 6

Henry GILLMAN, Detroit, [Mich.] To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Feels sure Davis will be glad to read an account of his own capture taken from Michigan in the War, the official record of the State; [summary of account] a commission appointed by the War Department decided that the 4th Michigan Cavalry was entitled to the reward for the capture of Davis; the Fourth gained a national reputation and world-wide notoriety by this capture; the camp in which Davis and his family were found was surrounded by a thick pine forest, not far from a running brook which afforded refreshment for the weary fugitives; in the camp were three wall tents in which Davis, his family and military staff reposed; near by was the rest of the camp, including troops, army wagons, ambulances, horses, and cavalry equipment; the regiment charged into camp at early dawn, completely surprised the party, and made the arrest; a few guarded the tents while the main force was called off by an unfortunate collision between a portion of the force and the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, which had been mistaken for the enemy; the prisoners seemed cheerful, chatting pleasantly with the soldiers; after a brief rest and breakfast the male prisoners were mounted on their own horses; Mrs. Davis, the family and servants were placed in ambulances, Davis politely assisting the ladies; this account in book is followed by Col. [Benjamin D.] Fritchard's report of the capture, which is similar to Davis' account in The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.³

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.3 cm. [435]

1885
Feb. 12

D[uncan] K[irkland] McRAE, Wilmington, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXIV (Part III), 985-986.

²Ibid., 997

³Robertson, Michigan in the War, pp. 679-685; Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 700-705; see also Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 339-341.

Gratified to receive Davis' letter; read a book, published in 1865 by Mrs. [?] Spencer of Chapel Hill [N. C.] lauding Govs. [Zebulon Baird] Vance, [David Lowry] Swain and [William Alexander] Graham; thinks mention made of writer's connection with the Confederate the highest testimonial of his life, though it was not so intended; Mrs. Spencer's account of the "embassy" to [William Tecumseh] Sherman is substantially the same as an article which recently appeared in a Memphis [Tenn.] newspaper, which induced writer to send a statement of his part in the affair to Governor Graham; in the light of the present Senator Vance's speech and the recent debate in the U. S. Senate, three features seem very curious; first, Vance now says he authorized the "embassy" with Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's assent and permit to pass the lines; yet, on April 10, 1865, when the "embassadors" were at Raleigh [N. C.], Johnston was at Hillsboro [N. C.] and Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee was in charge at Raleigh; second, when writer reported on April 11, 1865, to Vance concerning the "embassy" the latter wholly disavowed any knowledge of it; it now appears that he was only awaiting their return, whether Sherman advanced or not, to call a convention for separate State action, and it was only when Vance heard that the "embassy" had been captured, that he retired with Gen. [Robert Frederick] Hoke; third, negotiations were dependent upon the withdrawal of the North Carolina troops; if Johnston assented to all plans before the surrender of Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee was known, common sense would have led him to realize that in his dangerous position no North Carolina troops could be surrendered; Vance, mistaken in the statement about Johnston's assenting to the negotiations, never realized the consequences which might have followed the undertaking; recently found an old "Bill of Indictment", writer drew against Vance, listing obstacles thrown by "the great War Governor" in the way of the Confederate Government; when Vance was a prisoner after the war, writer, who had to take the oath of allegiance three times before being allowed to see the governor, was the only person who tried to visit him; Iredell Meares, owner of the book which is now out of print, offers to give it to Davis.¹

A.L.S. 6 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm. [436]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 341-344; see also entry 432.

1885
Feb. 28

L[ucius] Q[uintus] C[incinnatus] LAMAR, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Did not answer Davis' letters because writer intended to use them should the debate be reopened; "our friends on the Democratic side" were unanimous that the contest should not be reopened; all friends are satisfied that [William Tecumseh] Sherman is "nailed to the wall" by his own statement and Davis' answer; cannot express his pleasure at Davis' appreciation of writer's part in the debate; the last words writer uttered before leaving the Senate were in vindication of Davis' name and fame.¹ decided to accept the post [Secretary of the Interior] offered by President-elect [Grover Cleveland]; will administer the Department with honesty, efficiency and fairness to all parts of the country; did not understand that Davis desired his letter published; mutual friends advised against it, considering Davis victorious.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [437]

1885
Mar. 9

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP [Minor Orcus, Va.] To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Thanks Davis for his letter; feels justice will never prevail because men do not desire it; if justice prevailed [Pierre Gustave Teutant] Beauregard and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston would be executed; believes Johnston wanted commissary stores destroyed at Manassas and Thoroughfare [Gap, Va.]; for two weeks Johnston promised [B. P.] Noland trains; Noland built platforms and piled them with meats, empty trains passed but would not stop; finally, the order came to burn all supplies;² just read Beauregard's book - finds it a tissue of lies from beginning to end; two weeks ago writer wrote the Century [Magazine] offering an answer to Beauregard's book, but received no encouragement; wrote also to McClure's Magazine offering to send a paper correcting Beauregard's misstatements in Mississippi and Charleston [S. C.]; sends regards to Mrs. Davis and her daughters; [postscripts] wrote to Noland again and received a very weak answer; thanks Davis for suggesting "cuticuria" for treatment of "eczema", but finds an alkaline and carbolic mixture better; hopes rheumatism in Davis' foot will soon be cured; writer hates the Government, believes in God, is sick of the world, and hopes for the better; [initialed L. B. N.].³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.8 cm. [438]

1885
Mar. 27

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.] To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹See Congressional Record, XVI, (Part I), 627.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 351-353.

³See entries 430, 440.

Read [Alfred] Roman's book on [Piorro Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's military operations, finds it a tissue of boasting perversions; the [John N.] Hendren money matter is treated, stating that on April 15, Hendren gave Davis' letter to Beauregard and wished to turn over \$39,000, making no allusion to "\$1200 taken by the C[ommissary] G[eneral]1" [writer]; Beauregard referred the matter of relieving Hendren to [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston¹, who later stated there were two letters from the President [Davis] concerning the \$1,200; wonders who really did take the money; assumes writer's article on Beauregard will be published in McClure's Magazine; asks if Davis has seen the recently published letters of the "Governors" showing plainly that the Confederacy was to be split; Gov. [Andrew Gordon] Magrath planned to make a separate treaty and others were to follow, but collapse came before they acted; realizes now there could have been no other end to "our affair" but failure, "better as it was, than a more disgraceful one"; [postscripts] Roman's book libels Davis morally, intellectually, politically, and his military judgments; justice and liberty have both vanished from the earth.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.8 cm. [439]

1885
Mar. 31

Norman WALKER, New Orleans [La.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

The Boston Globe has requested writer to obtain Davis' views on the military and political merits of Gen. U[lysses] S[impson] Grant; the Globe is particularly desirous of the judgment of Davis - the person best acquainted with the resources of the Confederate armies opposing Grant; if statement is given, it will be a favor not only to the Globe, but to the world and to history; if the request is refused, permission is asked to use portions of Davis' "history"³ representing opinion and judgment of Grant's merits; apologizes for the annoyance.⁴

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.4 cm. x 15 cm. [440]

1885
Apr. 2

Norman WALKER, New Orleans [La.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

¹Roman, Military Operations of Beauregard, II, 396; see also Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVII (Part III), 801, 803-804.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 354-356; see also entries 45, 145, 274, 356-358, 360-363, 366-368, 371, 377, 381, 443.

³Davis, The Rise and Fall.

⁴Rowland, op. cit., IX, 359.

Regrets letter relative to Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant was misunderstood; had no idea of publishing a criticism of Grant in his present condition; agrees fully that such would be unkind and ungenerous; simply desire to have Davis' views for an obituary when Grant's death, which can be only a matter of a few hours, is announced; cannot justify the journalistic custom of writing obituaries when subject is dying, yet there is no other mode by which information can be collected to be ready at the proper time; writer asks pardon for any trouble caused.¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24 cm. x 15.3 cm. [441]

1885
Apr. 4

John AUGUSTIN, New Orleans [La.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Introducing Willis Abbott of the Times-Democrat staff who will explain the purpose of his visit; writer sends respects to Mrs. and Miss [Winnie] Davis.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 cm. x 15 cm. [442]

1885
Apr. 6

[Lucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.] To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Expresses sorrow that Davis is too ill to move about; advises uniform compression by roller bandages of thin rubber for the rheumatism; was under the impression that McClure's Magazine would publish writer's article answering [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Piorro Gustave Toutant] Beauregard, but has heard nothing from it; cannot understand why [Wade] Hampton and [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar did not prevent a sinecure being given to Johnston; desires peace of mind, but does not think he [writer] will ever find it on this earth.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.8 cm. [443]

1885
Apr. 16

Harold SNOWDEN, Alexandria, Va. To J[ohn] A. PARKER, Tappahanock [Va.].

Parker's letter to Sec[retary of the Interior, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar reached the office, but Lamar will probably never see it until he gets a different private clerk; the present one is now, as he was when with [Henry Moore] Teller, a hater of the South; Lamar said he would send Parker's letter to writer, but it never arrived; every day writer called at the [U. S.] Department [of the Interior], but the clerk always had some excuse for not producing it; requests a copy of the letter for printing in the Alexandria Gazette; will send marked copy to Lamar who will then see it.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.8 cm. x 14.5 cm. [444]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 360.

²Ibid., 363.

³Ibid., 364-365; see also entry 439.

Endorsed: "H. Snowden 16th Apr/85."
Attached to entry 449.

1885
Apr. 20

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Lynchburg, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; sorry to have missed Davis in New Orleans, cannot agree that Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant displayed any magnanimity to Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee at the surrender¹; true that Lee's army was not in condition to give battle, but it was in sight of mountains; if trains and artillery were abandoned, the army might have escaped into the mountains and made its way to the other armies still in the field, for instance, the trans-Mississippi; Lee was determined to cut his way out at all hazards if terms were not favorable; writer has always thought Grant's anxiety to have the glory of Lee's surrender, and his fear of not obtaining it, induced him to consent to the terms granted; Grant's true "magnanimity" toward the South was shown when he endeavored to thwart Andrew Johnson when the latter favored liberal reconstruction in the South; Grant's first official act as President was to remove [Winfield Scott] Hancock from New Orleans [La.] and restore Philip Sheridan to command; sends regards to Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 22.8 cm. x 14 cm. [445]

1885
Apr. 27

R[obert] N[icholson] SCOTT, Washington, D. C.
To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Is obliged for copy of Davis' dispatch to Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston dated August 1, 1863;³ has located other correspondence on the subject including Dr. [David Wendell] Yandell's letter to Johnston; encloses copy of Johnston's dispatch of August 11, 1863;⁴ will be glad to send copies of other papers found, if desired.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm. [446]

For enclosure see entry 3.

1885
July 23

Campbell BROWN, Spring Hall, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell often spoke of Davis' valuable support in what General Ewell regarded as the turning point of his life; Ewell had determined to resign if [Adolph V.] Schaumburg were placed above him, as Schaumburg had powerful influence, while, he [Ewell] was obscure and without political backing; Davis' strong

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XLVI (Part III), 619, 641, 664-666.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 366-367.

³See Records, Series I, XXIV, (Part III), 1070.

⁴Ibid.

sense of justice and right enable Ewell to withstand the pressure of Schaumburg's friends; General Ewell's admiration and esteem for Davis lasted until his death; it is a comfort to writer to feel that his article on General Ewell in answer to Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard vindicates his memory; Beauregard's original letter and General Ewell's memorandum¹ were kept by Col. Benjamin [Stoddert] Ewell; writer would like a copy of the missing order to Gen. D[avid] R[ump] Jones for a second pamphlet he is preparing; how sadly Gen. [James] Longstreet has fallen to praise [Abraham] Lincoln and to belittle his former superiors; writer's wife begs to be remembered to Mrs. Davis.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 26 cm. x 19.8 cm. [447]

1885
Aug. 2

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Lynchburg, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter with enclosure for Judge [William S.] Barton; has not delivered the letter because a friend, Capt. L. S. Marye of Fredericksburg [Va.], informed writer that Judge Barton is a brother of Seth M[axwell] Barton, an officer of [George Edward] Pickett's division, Army of Northern Virginia, who was relieved because of addiction to drink; because of this, his father [Thomas Bowerbank Barton] became very bitter against Davis and Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee, maintaining that Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston had always been treated unjustly; his sons shared his views, therefore, writer thought it best not to send letter to Judge Barton, particularly, if Davis proposes to prove that Johnston has not told the truth concerning his visit to the army near Fredericksburg in 1862; suggests that another letter be written to Judge Barton without any allusion to Johnston's article in the Century Magazine²; John L. Marye, brother of Captain Marye, recalls the visit of Johnston and Davis to Fredericksburg in 1862, and will give a statement; [J. Temple] Deswell, who entertained Davis at his home during the visit, will also give a statement; Johnston's article in the Century Magazine is untrue and outrageous; proof of Davis' statement about the visit to Fredericksburg may be found in the "War Records"³ in an order to Johnston from Davis, written at Fredericksburg, March 22, 1862, relieving Gen. [Theophilus Hunter] Holmes and ordering him to Richmond [Va.]; Johnston's order in compliance

¹See Southern Historical Society Papers, X(1882), 255-261.

²See J.E. Johnston, "Manassas to Seven Pines", Century Magazine, XXX(1885), 99-120.

³See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XI (Part III), 392.

is signed by A[rthur] P[endleton] Mason, assistant adjutant general, who could, perhaps, give additional information; sends his best regards to Mrs. and Miss "Winnio" Davis.¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 23 cm. x 14.5 cm. [448]

1885
Aug. 3

John A. PARKER, Tappahannock [County] Va. To
Harold SNOWDEN, Alexandria, Va.

Soon after Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman's attack on Jefferson Davis, writer called on Sen. [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar and made the following statement to be used as Lamar pleased; in 1863, J. T. Roper, acting governor of Minnesota, showed writer a letter written by Sherman dated 1860; it denounced the Northern people in unmeasured terms and criticized their course with the South; this letter was placed in writer's hands to comment on it for the Richmond Enquirer; the letter was returned to Roper, who died shortly after, but writer believes it has been preserved; Sherman made other false statements which can be so proved by evidence; a statement by [E. M.] Richardson of Virginia appearing in the Baltimore Sun of April 12, 1885, gave substantially the same information as contained in writer's statement; the Washington Post attempted to discredit Richardson's statement by saying that Sherman "was not in the Army at that time", but was the head of a military school at Alexandria, La.; only object in making statement is the vindication of truth, justice and history.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 25 cm. x 18 cm. [449]
Attached to entry 444.

1885
Aug. 11

J[ohn] W[illiam] JONES, Richmond, Va. To Jefferson
DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses two articles he recently published in the Richmond Dispatch replying to the absurd story that [Abraham] Lincoln offered to pay for slaves and give the Southern States their rights in the Union if they would accept his peace terms; is preparing for the Southern Historical Society Papers a full expose of "Peace Measures of the Confederacy"; shall be very glad to receive any ideas or suggestions on the subject; intends to show that the Confederacy was always for peace and independence, while the Federal Government was for war and subjugation; has not forgotten Davis' kind permission to write his biography and is diligently collecting material; his wife joins writer in best wishes for health and happiness.²

A.L.S. 3 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm. [450]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 375-376.

²Ibid., 379-380.

1885
Aug. 12

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, New Orleans [La.] To
Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Missed the coast train and was forced to forego promised visit to Beauvoir; sent Davis recently name of a young man, Menard Doswell, who remembers visit of Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and Davis to Fredericksburg [Va.] in March, 1862; Doswell's father [J. Temple Doswell] recalls their visit at his home; learned from Col. E[dward] A. Palfrey that Col. A[rthur] P[endleton] Mason is not in New Orleans at present; writer will be at Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., until September and hopes to visit Davis then; sends sincere regards.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 21.4 cm. x 13.5 cm. [451]

1885
Aug. 13

Benj[amin] H[arvey] HILL, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter; regrets he cannot find [Frank A.] Burr's letter to his late father [Benjamin Harvey Hill]; Burr, a friend and admirer of writer's father, may have copies of the desired letters; will be glad to write to Burr for them, although it will be necessary to disclose Davis' name as the person for whom they are intended; Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's charges are disgraceful; sends best wishes for continued good health.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm. [452]

1885
Aug. 22

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTROP [Minor Orcus, Va.] To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Deferred writing until he had read [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's reply to Davis' book in the Century Magazine; Johnston is still attributing his hasty moves to Davis and the destruction of supplies at Manassas and Thoroughfare [Gap, Va.] to writer; he omits [Robert G.] Cole's letter which convicted Johnston of allowing too many supplies to be accumulated; learned from Gen. [John Daniel] Imboden's article³ that Johnston called a board of inquiry composed of [Richard B.] Lee, [William Lewis] Cabell, and Imboden to investigate commissary supplies; Lee's bitterness was due to the fact that he was not appointed commissary general; understands now why [Judah

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 380-381.

²Century Magazine, XXX (1885), 99-120.

³Ibid., 92-98.

Philip] Benjamin refused to accept the finding of such a board; the Century Magazine returned writer's article, although it has allowed Johnston and Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard¹ to write three articles libeling writer; since Davis' defeat of [William Tecumseh] Sherman, all the North is against him; is disgusted with actions of former Southern leaders, especially Fitzhugh Lee; [postscript] seems to writer that idea of invading Washington [D. C.] was an afterthought, and was never discussed before the Battle [of Manassas, Va.]; asks if Davis has read [John Bell] Hood's book;² also, if Davis remembers the statements of Gen. [Francis Asbury] Shoup, Walter [J.] Morris, and Dr. [William Mocklenburg], Polk respecting Johnston's false charges that Hood and Gen. [Leonidas] Polk prevented Johnston from fighting at Cassville [Ga.], while they repeatedly urged him to offensive operations instead of retreating.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.8 cm.; 2 pp. 16.7 cm. x 19.8 cm. [453]

1885
Sep. 11 L[ucius] B[ollinger] NORTHROP, [Minor Orcus, Va.]
To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Writer's last letter to Davis was written before reading [John Daniel] Imboden's recollections of the board [of inquiry] called by [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston after the Battle of Manassas [Va.]; never heard of this board before; it was composed of [Richard B.] Lee, [William Lewis] Cabell, and Imboden, and its only witness was [W. H.] Fowle whose fraudulent cattle arrangement writer broke up; the board accused "C[onfidential] G[eneral], Col[onel] Northrop" of interfering with the efforts of officers under Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard to collect supplies for an emergency such as arose at Manassas; writer regards [Richard B.] Lee as a garrulous knave, Beauregard, a vain liar, and [Alfred] Roman, a rhetorical blunderer; [Judah Philip] Benjamin acted justly by not recognizing the board of inquiry; was sorry to see, in Beauregard's book, a letter of admiration by Col. [James] Chesnut; wants all facts about [Thomas] Jordan to be made public, including Johnston's statement given to [Louis Trezevant] Wigfall and that friends of Beauregard urged Jordan's nomination for brigadier general to separate them; [postscript] asks if Davis know that [Irwin] McDowell's men camped near Stone

¹Century Magazine, XXIX (1884), 80-106.

²Hood, Advance and Retreat.

³Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 334-386; see also entries 454, 480, 547.

⁴Roman, Military Operations of Beauregard, I, 85-87.

Bridge [Va.] on the night of July 20, 1861¹
A.L.S. 2 pp. 31.8 cm. x 20.2 cm. [454]

1885
Sep. 16

Miss Nettie R. ERWIN, Lexington, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Surprised to see in a recent publication the assertion that Davis gave to Gen. [Francis Marion] Cockrell the credit for saving [John S.] Bowen's left wing at the Battle of Port Gibson [Miss.]; the credit really belongs to writer's late father, Col. Eugene Erwin, who was killed at Vicksburg, Miss.; original official report of the Battle of Port Gibson which can be verified by witnesses, states that Erwin commanded the 6th Regiment Missouri Infantry;² about 10 a.m. on May 1, 1863, it was ordered to report to Bowen at Port Gibson, eight miles distant; on arrival, Erwin was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. [Martin E.] Green and to take a position near [Edward D.] Tracy's brigade which formed the right wing of the Confederate Army; in order to reach this position, it was necessary to cross an open cornfield under heavy fire; the regiment halted under a ridge until it became evident that Tracy's brigade would be driven from its position; they charged, captured a section of artillery, and drove the enemy back a quarter of a mile; this position was abandoned an hour and a half later, when assistance from Tracy failed to arrive; had Tracy's brigade joined in the charge instead of withdrawing, the enemy's left wing would have been completely routed; of the 520 men in the regiment, 83 were killed, wounded, or missing; Tracy was killed early in the action and Cockrell acted as Brigadier General; in view of the above mentioned report the services of writer's father should not be ignored or attributed to another; requests immediate attention to this matter.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 31.6 cm. x 19.6 cm. [455]

1885
Sep. 18

Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington, D.C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

A court martial was convened at Fort Dallas, Oregon, in January, 1861, to try Capt. Thomas Jordan on charges of embezzlement of public money and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; the court acquitted him; the Secretary of War, [Joseph] Holt, severely criticized the action of the court, as it

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 390-392; see also entries 453, 480, 547.

²See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXIV (Part I), 670-671.

was clearly proved that Jordan used false vouchers; the findings and opinion of Holt are published in General Orders of the War Department, Volume I, 1861-62, a copy of which will be made for Davis if desired; after the court martial, Jordan was ordered to Washington by Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, then quartermaster, U. S. A.; unable to settle his accounts, Jordan resigned his commission May 21, 1861; a second court martial was about to be ordered with Gen. Sam[uel] Jones as judge advocate when the outbreak of the war prevented further action; will always afford writer pleasure to serve Davis in this or any other matter; [postscript] "Quotation from Holt's Order - 'If this evidence satisfied the Court they ought to have rendered a general verdict of "not guilty" or a special verdict explaining the facts in their legal action, and not the verdict they have rendered, finding the facts as charged, and rejecting and denying the necessary and legal conclusions from them.'"

A.L.S. 3 pp. 22.8 cm. x 14.2 cm. [456]

At head: "Copy of letter".

Endorsed: "Gen. M. J. Wright, Sept./1/8,85
Thos. Jordan Court Martial Jany 1861."

1885
Oct. 8

F. J. M. DALY, Macon, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

Submits the results of his investigations from parties familiar with events in Macon after Davis' capture; Terence O'Hanlon, a resident, was an officer in the 4th Regular Cavalry and of the guard the day Davis arrived in Macon; O'Hanlon's company opened ranks and saluted as Davis entered the Lanier House; the order to salute was given as directed by Lt. [William] O'Connell, who also gave orders that Davis was to be shown every honor as befitted a fallen foe; no 4th Indiana Regiment was at Macon in May, 1865; there was a private in the 4th Regular Cavalry in Macon by the name of [?] "Issigrig", but he was never a commissioned officer; Capt. [John A.] Thompson was not in Macon at the time, but he relieved O'Connell several weeks after Davis' capture; there was no disturbance nor attempted disturbance at any time; O'Hanlon denounces the entire speech of "Issigrig" as a slander, and is ready to make affidavit to the foregoing facts, if desired; submits these facts for what they are worth and will cheerfully aid in drawing up and certifying O'Hanlon's affidavit if Davis

concludes it to be necessary for the interests of truth and history.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 21.3 cm. x 14 cm. [457]

1885
Oct. 13

John A. CONWELL, Aurora, Ind. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses clipping from the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette referring to statement of "Lieut. [?] Isgrig", published a few weeks ago.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 22.4 cm. x 14.3 cm. [458]

1885
Dec. 19

R[obert] N[icholson] SCOTT, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Read Davis' letter to Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright who does not seem to understand what writer is trying to find; it is "An Act to organize bodies for the capture and destruction of the enemy's property by land or sea and to authorize compensation of the same," passed in secret session and approved February 17, 1864; the [Senate] and House Journals "(Secret Sessions)" give a history of the bill, S. 194, but not its text; evidently the injunction of secrecy was never removed and the law does not appear in the published statistics; Caps. Jo[seph] C. S. Blackburn, Harry H. Johnston, and others seem to have been commissioned in March, 1864 under this act; has found the act creating a general in chief and Davis' vote thereupon.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [459]

1885
Dec. 25

L[ucius] B[ellinger] N[ORTHROP], Minor Orcus, Va.] To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Received the paper from Gen. [Marcus Joseph] Wright; prepared an article convicting Cons. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard of making false statements and sent it to the editor of Century Magazine who returned it; wrote two letters to the editor showing that Johnston, Beauregard, and Gen. [John Daniel] Imboden concurred in making writer appear "a preposterous imbecile", that Beauregard was an imposter, and that Johnston burned 2,000,000 pounds of meat at the Thoroughfare [Gap, Va.] packery; the editor replied, offering to put in type

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 396-398.

²Ibid., 398.

some of the passages and to send the proofs when ready; answered that contributions of persons who libel writer are published in full, and he [writer] should be given the chance to refute them; should like to send some papers to Davis before they are mailed to the [Century] Magazine; wonders if any papers would publish the facts of [Thomas] Jordan's case, which can be verified by the original papers writer has; [postscript] would think that enough jealousy existed among the "Magazines" to make one publish refutations of statements in another; [initials] D. B. N.¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.5 cm. [460]

1886 Robert N[icholson] SCOTT, Washington [D. C.]
Jan. 5 To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Found in Gen. [Robert Edward] Lee's letter book a letter dated June 25, 1863, addressed to Davis, beginning "I have received to-day your letter of the 19th instant, and am much gratified by your views in relation to the peace party at the North..."; should like a copy of the letter to which Lee referred; one letter from Davis to Lee of the same date referred to military matters only.²

A.L.S. 1 p. 26.8 cm. x 20.5 cm. [461]

1886 W. F. MARBERRY, Brockinridge, Tex. To Jefferson
Jan. 22 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Asks for a photograph of Davis for his children; was in command of the 33rd Tennessee Regiment, [Benjamin Franklin] Choatham's division, from Columbus, [Ga.] until the surrender, including Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's retreat from Dalton, [Ga.] to Atlanta [Ga.]; writer's first fight was at Shiloh [Tenn.]; believes the death of Albert Sidney Johnston was the reason for the final defeat of the Confederacy; trusts Davis will pardon his request for a photograph; desires to teach his children respect and love for "our great leader".

A.L.S. 3pp. 22.5 cm. x 14.5 cm. [462]

Endorsed: "Shiloh".

1886 Wright RIVES, Washington City. To [Jefferson DAVIS,
Mar. 12 Beauvoir, Miss.].

Wishes to ask a favor that will benefit writer's

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 400-402; see also entry 430.

²See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXVII (Part III), 930-933.

family and save them a heavy loss; desires to sell to the Government the [Globe] Printing Office, founded by writer's father and continued by his brothers, which for forty years printed the official records of Congress without a complaint or dispute; inability to collect for official printing done during the [Winfield Scott] Hancock campaign and a bank failure have left the business in financial plight; the public printer [Sterling Parker Rounds] in his last three reports to Congress, called attention to the lack of space and poor condition of the [printing] building; the Globe building is offered to the Government at a price to be decided upon by any three experts the Government selects; requests Davis to write to [Ethelbert] Barksdale, chairman of the House Committee, concerning the Globe building; knows from past kindnesses that Davis will do all in his power to assist writer.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 25.2 cm. x 20.2 cm. [463]

1886 Wright RIVES, Washington City. To [Jefferson
Mar. 13 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Wrote Davis yesterday asking him to speak in writer's behalf to E[thelbert] Barksdale, chairman of the House Committee, in regard to selling writer's printing establishment to the Government; asks that Davis write immediately, as matter is to be disposed of as soon as possible; encloses pamphlets with marked portions for Davis to read.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.7 cm. [464]

1886 Dabney H[erndon] MAURY, Washington City. To Jefferson
Mar. 23 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Past experience of writer confirms Davis' views concerning mode in which State relief is given to disabled soldiers; while in charge of disabled ex-Confederates' relief in New Orleans [La.], writer discovered that native Americans preferred a pension to living in a home; found that it cost \$17.50 per month to care for a man in the [soldiers'] home, whereas a \$10.00 monthly pension would have afforded more comfort and independence; tried to impress this idea on the people in Richmond [Va.], but they built a costly home sheltering about thirty men and secured a \$10,000 appropriation from the legislature for its upkeep; regrets the inclination of so many Southern States to ignore the claims of their former soldiers; hopes to meet Davis in Montgomery [Ala.] on his next trip; came to Washington to secure an office, but found that "Civil Service reform" was never intended for such as he [writer] is; Congress tries hard to stand by the President [Grover Cleveland], but discontent with him is observed on every hand; the insurance business is good, writer intends to remain in Washington for some time; sends warmest regards to Mrs. Davis and Miss

"Winnie" Davis.¹

A.L.S. 3 pp. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm. [465]

1886
Mar. 28

W[illiam] P[aris] CHILTON, Montgomery, Ala. To
Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Friends of the late Hon. William L[owndes] Yancey wish to complete his biography, begun during the war by Hon. W[illiam] J[ames] Sanford, and continued by Hon. Clement C[laiborne] Clay, writer finds no mention of Yancey's name in Davis' writings; believes omission was due to limited space, therefore, requests an expression relating to Yancey which might be included in the biography; refers Davis to [William] Carrott's Public Men of Alabama² for biographical sketch of Yancey who was twice elected to the U. S. Congress, regarded as a great Southern leader, and the author of "Alabama Resolutions" which made "protection in the territories" by Congress the ultimatum of the "Southern Rights Party"; Davis is familiar with the great speech in the Charleston [S. C.] Convention favoring the [Stephen Arnold] Douglas idea of "Territorial Sovereignty"; when the Provisional Confederate Government was organized, Yancey was prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but gave Davis his support; Davis commissioned Yancey as minister or Confederate representative to England, and, afterwards, he was elected to the Confederate Senate; Yancey died in 1864, still hopeful for the success of the Confederacy; writer was a member of the law firm of Chilton and Yancey; hopes Davis will honor the city with an address for the Monument Fund; wishes happiness for Davis in his declining years.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 26.8 cm. x 20.4 cm. [466]

1886
Apr. 30

John W. PHILIPS, Springdale, Ark. To Jefferson
DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Asks if Davis will answer a few questions; saw Davis receive the dispatch announcing the assassination of Pres. [Abraham] Lincoln and should like to know the name of the person who handed [dispatch] to Davis; also, the name of person in whose house Davis stopped at Charlotte, N. C., and if the talk made by Davis on the steps of that house was the last one made to the Confederate Army; writer was a short distance away, when a tall man handed Davis the dispatch; Davis read it silently, returning it to the tall man, who read it to the people gathered there; Davis then made a short talk and went into the house; years later, writer read a false account of the event written by the

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 410-411.

²Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama, for Thirty Years, pp. 681-706.

owner of the house [Lewis F. Bates]; twenty-one years have passed, but the truth should be vindicated; writer was with Gen. [John C.] Vaughn's forces until the division of the money from which he got \$28.50; Thomas Ballard, an old man living near by, served in the "Indian Nation" from 1832 to 1834 with Davis, [Robert Edward] Lee, and [Winfield Scott] Hancock.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.4 cm. [467]

1886
Apr. 30

[Thomas T. GANTT, St. Louis, Mo.] To Campbell
BROWN, Spring Hill, Tenn.

Writer was informed by Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell in 1866 that during a conversation with Pres. [Jefferson] Davis, just after the Battle of Manassas [Va.], Davis expressed his confidence in the decisive effect of that battle; Ewell expressed his doubts of that effect, saying that in his judgment the emancipation of the slaves on condition that the male slaves fight for the Confederacy would establish the independence of the South and paralyze the North; Davis dissented, saying this act would disgust the South, and no Confederate officer would be willing to command a "Black Brigade"; three and one-half years later, the subject of the emancipation and arming of slaves was discussed in the Confederate Congress; writer asks if Davis would answer an inquiry on the above mentioned subject from [John] Fiske, who is writing a history of the United States; writer is convinced that Ewell was correct in his judgment; does not believe Ewell saw then [1861] the inevitable consequences of emancipation, but having made the proposal places him among the great and wise men of the country; in the light of subsequent events, it seems short-sighted to have rejected Ewell's suggestion, but ninety-nine men out a hundred would have rejected it then.²

Copy. 4 pp. 26.3 cm. x 20 cm. [468]

At head: "Extract".

Enclosed with entry 471.

1886
May 7

John D. McPHERSON, Washington [D. C.] To Jeff-
[orson]n DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Forwards a letter from the widow of Patrick Jordan and a pencil case, belonging to Davis, which Jordan wished to be returned to its owner; writer will convey any acknowledgement to Mrs. Jordan.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm. [469]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 439-440.

²See also entry 474.

1886
May 8

J. L. UNDERWOOD, Camilla, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.]

As the train stops but a moment, the people will have no opportunity to express their affection for Davis, hence this letter; South Georgia represents the "New South", with new duties, responsibilities, dangers, trials, and hopes, yet, it still honors the conservative principles of "State Sovereignty and Constitutional Union"; all citizens cherish and love Davis and join together to say [to him], "God bless you".

A.L.S. 1 p. 24 cm. x 15.3 cm. [470]

1886
May 17

Campbell BROWN, Spring Hill, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.]

Received lately from Col. T[homas] T. Gantt, a kinsman of Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell, a letter, part of which is enclosed; while a cadet at West Point, Gantt fell and became lame, but, nevertheless, was on the staff of Gen. [George Brinton] McClellan; [John] Fiske, referred to as writing a history of the United States, is a noted lecturer and one of the few Jeffersonian Democrats from New England; writer feels sure that the conversation between Davis and Ewell did not take place in 1861 but in November, 1862, because Ewell was at the front until the loss of his leg at Second Manassas [Va.] forced his return to Richmond [Va.]; realizes that amid all the cares and stirring events, this conversation may not be recalled; has watched with great interest Davis' recent tour to Montgomery [Ala.] and Savannah [Ga.]; the good it has done, in the value of Davis' presence, counsels to the youth, and the pleasure given to the old soldiers, was worth the risk to Davis' health incurred by the trip; writer's wife joins in sincere regards to the Davis family; [postscript] after re-reading the enclosed extract, writer is more convinced that Col. Gantt's memory in the matter is faulty.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.3 cm. x 20 cm. [471]

For enclosure see entry 468.

1886
May 26

S. D. ROGERS, Sparta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS
[Beauvoir, Miss.]

Encloses a copy of "Memorial Address" delivered April 26, 1886, by Rev. A. M. Thigpen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was chaplain of the 6th Georgia Regiment from 1861 until it surrendered in 1865; at Seven Pines [Va.] and other battles, he fought until ordered to the field hospital by Col. A[lfred] H[olt] Colquitt; Rev. Thigpen appealed to Col. [James M.] Newton for permission to leave the hospital to be an active soldier again; Newton put him in command of the litter

corps, which became the most effective one in the army; writer is proud that he enlisted in the first company that left his county; he has never voted for any public man in his State who did not support Davis.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.6 cm. [472]

1886
June 22

John A. PARKER, Tapp[ahannock], Va. To J[efferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.]

Received Davis' recent letter; shortly after the receipt of Davis' letter of October /18/83, writer wrote [?] Phillips stating that Davis confirmed writer's statement only as to the secrecy of the movement respecting the "Omnibus Bill" in 1860, and that Davis knew nothing of the bill or its provisions until [Congressional] Committees called on Davis requesting that he secure an interview with the President [of the United States]; writer discovered, after the publication of the second pamphlet, that Phillips had not properly stated the substance of Davis' letter; after Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman's attack at St. Louis [Mo.] and [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar's speech on it in the Senate, writer called on Lamar, offering him Sherman's letter to Gov. [J. T.] Roper regarding the secession of Virginia; sent this evidence to Lamar in March, or April, 1885, but has never heard from him; Sherman seems to be attempting to break up the Democratic Party, but neither he nor [Grover] Cleveland can destroy the principles of that party; it must gratify Davis to know the respect, confidence, and affection felt for him by the Southern people.¹

A.L.S. 6 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.6 cm. [473]

1886
June 27

Campbell BROWN, Spring Hall, Tenn. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Thanks Davis for his kind and full reply; heard from Gen. W[illiam] B[rimage] Bate an interesting account of a conference of all the commanders of corps and divisions in the Army of Tennessee held January 2, 1864, by "invitation" of Gen. Jos[eph] E[ggleston] Johnston, who presided at the request of Gen. [Patrick Ronayne] Cleburne; it was attended by Cleburne, Bate, Gens. [James] Patton Anderson, [William Joseph] Hardee, [Thomas Carmichael] Hindman, and W[illiam] H[onry] T[albot] Walker; Gen. [Leonidas] Polk was absent, not yet assigned to duty after having been relieved by Gen. [Braxton] Bragg; Cleburne opened the conference with an excellent paper in favor of enlisting negroes; it was

¹See entries 425-427, 431, 435-437, 444, 449.

strongly opposed by Anderson, who was answered by Hindman in favor of the scheme; Bate said his men heard of the plan and were going home rather than fight with negroes; Walker was against the idea, but Hardee expressed no opinion; Polk's son-in-law, Col. W[illiam] D. Gale, reported that Polk was opposed to the plan; realizes all this must be a "twice told tale" to Davis, but repeats it on the chance of some single point's being new; writer's wife joins in best wishes for health and happiness.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.4 cm. x 19.8 cm. [474]

Endorsed: "#569 Campbell Brown Spring Hill June 86 conference about enlisting negroes in A of Tenn."

1886
June 27

J[ohn] T[homa]s SCHARF, Baltimore [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses a copy of writer's article in the Baltimore Sun on how the late John W[ork] Garrett secured Davis' release from Fortress Monroe [Va.]; it has been received favorably by Garrett's children, who will be pleased if Davis has any additional facts to add; writer intends to visit Beauvoir to prepare an answer to the "vile attacks of that common scold -- Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman"; has always desired to write a memoir of Davis' life, public speeches, messages, inaugurals, and proclamations; will willingly undertake the task, if satisfactory arrangements concerning materials can be made; asks Davis to think the matter over and give his answer when he arrives at Beauvoir.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 23 cm. x 14.4 cm. [475]

1886
July 3

L[ucius] Q[uintus] C[incinnatus] LAMAR, Washington D.C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Writer, replying to Davis' letter, states that, as far as he knows, the President [Grover Cleveland] has never expressed any hostility toward Davis' family; has no knowledge of any nomination's being suggested to Cleveland which might have produced the attitude referred to in Davis' letter; writer was anxious to have Gen. Joseph R. Davis appointed to a certain office in his [Joseph Robert Davis'] district; however, mutual Democratic friends urged that the Senate debate on the [William Tecumseh] Sherman - Davis matter in which writer took part [Jan. 16, 1885], had aroused a great deal of

¹See Southern Historical Society Papers, XXIX (1901), 173-174; see also entry 468.

irritation among the Republican Senators, and that this sectional debate would be renewed by sending in J. R. Davis' name; under the circumstances, writer yielded [Henry Smith] Van Eaton was fully aware of these discussions; no man, in public or private, has ever assailed J. Davis' name in writer's presence without receiving prompt and indignant rebuke; [postscript] this letter was delayed by an oversight of writer's clerk; [initialed] L.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.7 cm. [476]

Endorsed: "Hon. Jefferson Davis Beauvoir, Miss."

1886
July 7

J[ohn] A. PARKER, Tappahannock, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; has been confined to bed from an accident in which several ribs were broken; writer's grandson is writing this letter from dictation; read, in Baltimore Sun, a letter from a Mr. [E. M.] Richardson of Richmond, Va., confirming writer's statement given to Sec[retary of the Interior, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar about Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman; wrote to Richmond and found that Richardson was a gentleman of high standing, who formerly lived in Vicksburg [Miss.]; then wrote to Richardson, who not only forwarded a copy of the published letter, but gave further information; this additional information was mailed to Lamar marked "private" and "confidential"; sometime later the editor [Harold Snowden] of the Alexandria Gazette called on Lamar for a copy of the letter and was told it has never been received; Snowden found the open letter in the possession of Lamar's chief clerk, a Republican; writer has reason to believe that the letter from Sherman to [J. T.] Roper has been preserved by Roper's daughter; Sherman now stands branded as having made a dastardly attack on Gen. [Ulysses Simpson] Grant; wrote to Gen. [Joseph] Wheeler that writer had among his papers Judge [Jeremiah Sullivan] Black's exposure of [Edwin McMasters] Stanton's action as a spy and traitor while a member of [James] Buchanan's administration; offered to place it at Wheeler's disposal, but never received a reply; [postscript] asks acknowledgement.

Copy 5 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [477]

1886
Aug. 4

John A. PARKER, Tapp[ahannoc]k, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Writer has been unable to attend to business since June 22, when he suffered painful accident; encloses some papers hoping they may be of use; sends kind regards.

A.L.S. 1 p. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [478]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 463-464; see also entry 437.

1886
Aug. 20 John A. PARKER, Tappahannock, Va. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Received Davis' letter; notes remarks about [William Tecumseh] Sherman; Northern friends pleased by Sherman's abuse and lies about Southern men; people have no use for [Ulysses Simpson] Grant since Sherman spoke of Grant's ruthlessness and drunkenness in his article written about the time of the Battle of Shiloh [Tenn.]; at this battle, Sherman had a spy from Louisiana located in a clump of bushes near the river; on the third day he saw Grant, intoxicated, go down the river in a small boat; Sherman declared that Grant tumbled into the river and the spy saved his life; wrote to [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar asking him to send Davis the originals or copies of Sherman's letters; writer is vexed to find many professed Southern Democrats professing to be Northern Democrats; prays for the restoration of the South; wants Virginia and other States to have an opportunity to show Davis the confidence, respect, and affection he deserves; is eighty-three years old, but is more active than he has been in fifty years.
A.L.S. 10 pp. 20.5 cm. x 18 cm. [479]

1886
Sep. 8 L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.] To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Acknowledges receipt of the New Orleans Times; believes So[uth] Ca[rolina] was in harmony with the [Rutherford Birchard] Hayes fraud, so has no faith in her leaders; after receiving Davis' last letter, and feeling averse to [John Thomas] Scharf as a writer, he [writer] sent three letters to the editor of the Century Magazine, which were refused; in these letters, writer charged [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard, [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, and [John Daniel] Imboden with gross misstatements, and that the magazine was deceiving the public by publishing one side of the "historical series"; the editor finally wrote that he would publish a brief article, which appeared in the April number of Century; two sentences against Johnston, quite pertinent to the issue, were omitted "for want of space"; writer is now seventy-five years old, crippled, and disgusted with Americans, including [Wade] Hampton and [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar; the appointment of Johnston [U. S. Commissioner of Railroads] was shameful; politicians are the hirelings of the monied corporations which rule the Government; just read a very good article by Benjamin Williams of Mississippi on Davis' career in the United States and the

¹See L. B. Northrop, "A statement from the Confederate Commissary General", Century Magazine, XXXI (1886), 936.

Confederacy.¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 19.5 cm. x 11.8 cm.; 2 pp. 20 cm. x 12.4 cm. [480]

1886
Oct. 4 J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Lynchburg, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Read Davis' reply to [William Tecumseh] Sherman with satisfaction; a great many people agree with him as shown by the enclosed clipping from the State, published at Richmond [Va.]; thinks Davis is mistaken in his understanding of section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment; it permits ex-Confederates to vote, but prohibits them from holding federal office without removal of the disability by a two-thirds vote of Congress; hopes Miss Winnie [Davis] may remain in Richmond until the meeting of the Virginia Association of the Army of Northern Virginia; sends best regards to Davis and the family.²
A.L.S. 4 pp. 23 cm. x 13.9 cm. [481]

1886
Oct. 9 J[ohn] Thomas SCHARF, Baltimore [Md.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Davis' reply to Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman, which appeared in the Baltimore Sun of October 1, created a sensation; advance copies of it were given to agents of the Associated Press in order that it might appear simultaneously in all important cities; arrangements are now being made to print reply in pamphlet form; universally admitted that letter is one of the most interesting contributions to the war literature and is a crushing reply to Sherman; received letter from Rev. J[ohn] William Jones thanking writer for courtesies shown Mrs. Jones and Miss Winnie [Davis] on their trip from Beauvoir to Louisville Ky.; sent Reverend Jones a copy of the reply to Sherman to be printed in the next issue of the Southern Historical [Society] Papers; ³writer's wife joins in an invitation for Miss Winnie to be their guest when her visit to Governor and Mrs. [Fitzhugh] Lee of Richmond, Va., is over; has concluded to undertake the task of writing a "Memoir" of Davis' life, provided Davis will give some assistance in clearing up disputed points and furnishing material; Reverend Jones has no intention of writing Davis' biography because previous literary enterprises have not proved remunerative; Davis owes it to himself, his family, and the people of the Confederacy to have a correct "Memoir" of his life and writings published.
A.L.S. 8 pp. 19.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [482]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 468-470; see also entries 453, 454, 547.

²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 492-493.

³Southern Historical Society Papers, XIV (1886), 257-275; see also entries 420-429.

1886
Oct. 16

James D[unwody] BULLOCH, Liverpool [England]. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received letter from Miss Loulie P. Gilmer of Savannah, Ga., containing an account of reception tendered Davis by citizens of Georgia; has been shamed and surprised because no Southern man in Congress has taken a dignified and independent position since the war; realizes Southern Representatives would show a lack of judgment should they attempt to revive discussion of questions which produced the war, or to arouse controversy by illusions to sufferings and wrongs of the South; writer, nevertheless has often seen, in the proceedings of the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives, assertions and insinuations by Northern men to which no Southern man answers; overjoyed to learn that the people of Georgia and other Southern States have not forgotten that they put Davis forward as the exponent of their principles; received a slip from a New York newspaper containing extracts of Davis' answer to [William Tecumseh] Sherman; asks the name of paper containing the full text so he may write to New York for it; Sherman has done more than any other man to keep up the enmity aroused by the war by saying things to irritate and mortify his late opponents; a calm dispassionate writer will some day examine the records of the war, and then justice will be done to Davis and those associated with him; when the final "score is made up", Southern men and their children will have no cause to be ashamed of the result.

A.L.S. 8 pp. 21.5 cm. x 13.3 cm. [483]

1886
Oct. 30

D[aniel] H[arvey] HILL, Milledgeville, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Thanks Davis for kind letter; feels it might not be amiss to state a grievance since Davis has introduced the subject; when Davis decided at Missionary Ridge [Tenn.] to sustain Gen. [Braxton] Bragg, it was right to remove from Bragg all those who lacked confidence in the leader; writer's complaint was, and still is, that while others lacking confidence in Bragg were given other commands, he alone was humiliated by receiving no other appointment; writer had nothing to do with the "Petition to the President of the Confederate States for the removal of Gen. Bragg", except that he signed it willingly in the honest belief that victory was lost through the fault of Bragg; the petition was written by Gen. [Simon Bolivar] Buckner at the request of Gen. [Leonidas] Polk; Bragg blamed Polk for the Chattanooga [Tenn.] disaster,

and also made him the scapegoat for the failure at Chickamauga [Tenn.]; in the latter instance Polk shifted the blame to the writer; when Davis went to Chattanooga to investigate, he [Davis] gave Polk an important command and stripped writer of all authority; this, and the President's [Davis'] action in withholding from the Confederate Senate writer's nomination as a lieutenant general, confirmed in the public mind a lack of confidence in writer's ability; "Federal Reports" show the important part taken by his corps at both Chickamauga and Chattanooga and have done ample justice to his men; writer's request for a court of inquiry was refused on the ground that there were no charges against him, but writer paid the penalty as though he were guilty of grave neglect of duty; some day, the truth of history will appear, but during the war "it was easier to make a reputation through newspaper reporters than through hard fighting"; has borne this stigma for twenty-five years; but for the sake of his children a frank, fair statement from Davis would relieve writer's name of the stain; reviewing his Confederate record, writer's conscience is satisfied that he honestly tried to do his duty at all times and places; whether relieved of this odium or not, writer will never forget that Davis was the head of the Confederacy, the representative of truth and right, and is the recipient of all the malice intended for the Southern people.¹

A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [484]
At head: "Ans. Nov. 4."

1886
Nov. 1

C[harles] W. FRAZER, Memphis [Tenn.]. To Basil [Wilson] DUKE, J[ohn] B. CASTLEMAN, W[illiam] W. CLEARY, and T[homas] H. HINES [Louisville, Ky.].

At a meeting in Memphis, November 1, 1886, the attention of the Memphis Confederate Memorial Association was called to the "prospectus of the Northwestern Conspiracy" in the November number of the [Southern] Bivouac;² resolutions were passed censuring such a publication; this association has been gathering material and data for an impartial history of the war, but has carefully omitted from its publications personal or political incidents tending to arouse sectional differences; learns with sincere regret the intention of the [Southern] Bivouac to publish "the Secret history of what was styled the 'Northwestern Conspiracy' including its personal and political aspects"; the association thinks the "Conspiracy" was merely a ripple upon

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 498 - 500.

²See "The Editor's Table," Southern Bivouac, II (1886), 390; see also entries 487, 489, 535-536.

the surface of the late struggle, and publication of the names of the participants will cause them to be labeled "Traitors" and produce social ostracism for their descendants; no nation ever gives to the world the secret history of any war until all survivors are dead; therefore, the association suggests that if the "Northwestern Conspiracy" is to be considered a legitimate history of the war, the names or identifications of those who took part, other than Confederate soldiers, should be omitted.

Typed copy. 2 pp. 33.2 cm. x 20.3 cm.; 1 p. 28 cm. x 20.3 cm. [485]

Endorsed: "Resolutions,"

1886
Nov. 2

R[obert] RAMSON, Newbern, N. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter and thanks for the kindly feelings expressed; attempted to write a paper on the Battle of Drury's Bluff [Va.], May 16, 1864, using official reports to answer [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's published articles; as this method is unsatisfactory, writer will gladly gather all reliable information and forward it to Davis; [James] Longstreet's article in the Century Magazine¹ is as unfair as Beauregard's articles; writer will be compelled to give facts of the Battle of Fredericksburg [Va.], December 13, 1862, in answer to Longstreet; will go to Washington to search the official records if necessary; asks to be remembered to Mrs. Davis.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.7 cm. x 19.7 cm. [486]

1886
Nov. 5

W[illiam] W. CLEARY, Covington, Ky. To R[obert] J. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn.

Received Black's letter with enclosed copy of resolutions of the Memphis Confederate Historical Association regarding the "Northwestern Conspiracy" article to be published in the [Southern] Bivouac; has not been consulted on the proposed publication, but, if true, writer sincerely deprecates it; has been beseeched many times to write the history of the "Conspiracy", but always refused; if publication removes some of the calumnies with which his friend and superior, Jacob Thompson, has been assailed, writer cannot object to it; is sure that Gen. [Basil Wilson] Duke, Col. [John B.] Castleman, and Judge [Thomas H.] Hines will restrain anything improper in the proposed article.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 19.8 cm. x 13.3 cm. [487]

¹Century Magazine, XXXII (1886), 609-626; see also entry 496.

²See also entries 485, 489, 535-536.

1886
Nov. 8

D[aniel] H[arvey] HILL, Milledgeville, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Writer was seriously ill with pneumonia during the winter of 1879-80, while in Little Rock, [Ark.]; fearing that death might ensue he wrote Davis asking for a statement clearing up "the Chickamauga [Tenn.] imbroglio"; no answer was ever received and Davis' silence was attributed to unwillingness to remove the unjust censure; realizes now that some "rascally Post-master" may have suppressed the letter; desires to leave the matter to Davis' sense of justice, his appreciation of a soldier's feelings, and his knowledge of the situation; asks that reply be made by registered mail.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [488]

At head: "Ansd. 24 Decr. '86."
Endorsed: "#676 Gen'l D. H. Hill's grievances."

1886
Nov. 8

W[illiam] W. CLEARY, Louisville, Ky. To R[obert] J. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn.

Talked to Col. John B. Castleman regarding the proposed publication in the [Southern] Bivouac; is satisfied that the [Southern] Bivouac is under the control of gentlemen of exalted character, sound judgment, and true patriotism; has no part in the publication, but having read a statement of the contents of the article to appear in December, can make no objection to it.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.2 cm. x 15.3 cm. [489]

1886
Nov. 11

Basil W[ilson] DUKE, Louisville, [Ky.]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter but did not feel at liberty to show it to Judge [Thomas H.] Hines, Maj. [John B.] Castleman, or anyone connected with the [Southern] Bivouac; asks permission to do so, as no action can be taken in the matter unless a conference is held; Hines and Castleman have contemplated for several years the publication of these papers [on the "Northwestern Conspiracy"]³; publication will remove the impression that Confederate commissioners and Northern friends were plotting and committing acts, by the direction of and with the sanction of the Confederate Government, which violated the rules and usages of war; Hines and Castleman believe that the "Sons of Liberty" will be less injured by the publication of true facts than they are now by the common belief

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 500.

²See also entries 485, 487, 535-536.

³See Southern Bivouac, II (1886), 437-445, 500-510, 567-574, 699-704; see also Southern Historical Society Papers, X (1882), 154-158; see also entries 528-532.

that they committed indefensible acts; it is intended to narrate the story in such a way that historical accuracy will be preserved without subjecting any individual to injury by the disclosures; Davis' view, that any statement from a Southern source to the effect that disaffected Northerners planned action beneficial to the Confederacy will fasten a stigma upon every man known to have been a "Copperhead" or suspected of having been a member of the "Sons of Liberty", is opposed to the view expressed by Hines and Castleman; Hines, who has extensive data on the subject, selected the [Southern] Bivouac for its publication because he could supervise the work and prevent the appearance of damaging material; writer will insist that nothing which would implicate unfairly or injure any man appears; Davis' suggestions and opinions are respectfully received; writer should like an early answer, as the time for the first publication is near.¹

A.L.S. 6 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20 cm. [490]

1886 W[illia]m A. CONSTANTINE, Peekskill, N. Y. To Jefferson
Nov. 22 DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Writer was a Federal soldier from 1862 to 1865 and a prisoner of war, at Libby [Va.] and Andersonville [Ga.] prisons, from May 24, 1864 to January, 1865; has no complaint to make and has never accepted a pension; requests an autographed letter which will be prized and preserved by his children; wishes Davis many years of comfort and health.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [491]

1887 [Mrs.] Lizzie McFarland BLAKEMORE, New Orleans, La.
Jan. 14 To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
A recent account in the Courier-Journal of the ability and achievements of Gen. W[illiam] W[ing] Loring, particularly cites the obstructions placed in the Yazoo River;³ writer is "quite sure" that the idea to obstruct Yazoo River was not suggested by Loring, but by her father, John McFarland, and Capt. [Thomas] Weldon; Weldon and writer's father went to Richmond to submit their plans to Davis who approved them; the sacking of writer's family home by the Federals in July, 1863, and her father's death in October, 1863, are responsible for the meager data available on this question; should be grateful if Davis can recall any facts connected with the obstructions in the river; writer's memories are still vivid of the building of the raft for the river, the erection of the fortifications, and the placing of torpedoes which destroyed the Federal boat

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 501-503.

²Ibid., 507.

³Ibid., 516-517.

De Kalb; writer recalls also the visits of Loring, Gen. [Leroy Pope] Walker, Commo. [Isaac Newton] Brown, and others to her home during the first years of the war; [Henry Woodfin] Grady's recent address has excited great enthusiasm; assures Davis that no discredit is intended for Loring; sends highest regards and best wishes.¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 20 cm. x 12.3 cm. [492]

1887 Harry F. BARRELL, Milburn, N. J. To Jefferson DAVIS
Jan. 25 [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Calls on Davis, as leader of the cause of State sovereignty and personal liberty, for advice; writer has long desired to devote his life and abilities to keeping alive the great principles of liberty; a graduate of the Academic Department and the schools of Political Science and Law of Columbia College, N. Y., writer is now a firmer, more uncompromising Democrat than when he entered college; desires to write from the Southern standpoint on questions which have entered into political history; can get no help from his instructors, who, knowing the strength and correctness of Southern principles, never permit them to be fairly explained; asks a list of works on these principles; wishes Davis many years of peace.

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.7 cm. [493]

1887 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson
Feb. 4 DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; over a year ago, J[oseph] M[arshall] Stoddart, publisher of Gen. [Armistead Lindsay] Long's book,² asked writer to write for his company a popular life of Gen. R[obert] E[dward] Lee; answered that he had not served with Lee but thought Col. Charles Marshall especially qualified and equipped for the task; Marshall agreed to undertake a narrative of military operations, providing writer would assist by furnishing copies of reports, returns, letters, etc., and a compilation of Lee's life after the surrender at Appomattox [Va.]; however, all negotiations ended when Marshall would not agree to complete the work in a specified time; sometime later Stoddart called again, stating that a manuscript had been received from Long and publication would be considered if writer would do the extra work as agreed on for Marshall; writer wrote the first chapter and the four concluding chapters, and is not responsible for any other portion of the book; had hoped book would prove an acceptable and truthful narrative, but regrets that Long made

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXIV (Part I), 415-417.

²Memoirs of Robert E. Lee.

many blunders; greatly dislikes to have his name connected with a questionable book, although writer is not responsible for its errors.¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 26.3 cm. x 20.8 cm. [494]

1887
Feb. 5 Marcus J[oseph] WRIGHT, Washington [D. C.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Replied the previous day to Davis' letter regarding Gen. [Armistead Lindsay] Long's narrative of the "Campaigns of Gen. R[obert] E[dward] Lee"; trusts the statement and action meet Davis' approval; will send volume XVII, part II, Official Records in a few days; calls attention to three letters of Gen. [Thomas] Jordan to Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard printed on pages 640, 669 and 679 of this volume;² extends a cordial invitation to Miss Winnie [Davis] to visit writer's family on her way home from New York [N. Y.].

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27 cm. x 20.5 cm. [495]

1887
Mar. 14 R[obert] RANSOM, Newbern, N.C. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Inability to obtain proper official records delayed reply; writer went to Washington [D. C.] for some records; thinks he has enough to answer [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's fabrications published in the North American Review;³ has always avowed that Davis visited Beauregard on the afternoon of May 14 [1864]; at Drury's Bluff [Va.]; has a letter from Gen. [Braxton] Bragg stating that he met Beauregard on the morning of that day, and, failing to persuade him to attack [Benjamin Franklin] Butler, rode to Richmond [Va.] and induced Davis to visit Beauregard the same afternoon; Davis literally ordered the battle; on [May] 15 [1864] Beauregard told writer that he had protested against a battle and had written a letter to that effect; asked Beauregard just before the battle [Drury's Bluff] to change the left wing brigades by exchanging Matt [Whitaker] Ransom's brigade for any two other brigades, but was refused; when writer's division had "crushed" the enemy's right and needed reinforcements, only two small regiments of [Alfred Holt] Colquitt's brigade were sent up after repeated calls; before they arrived, [Johnson] Hagood's brigade of [Robert Frederick] Hoke's command was broken and some of [Joseph Horace] Lewis' brigade had to be sent to its relief; later, on moving to the front with

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 524-525.

²See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XVII, (Part II), 640-642, 669-671, 679-680.

³See North American Review, CXLIV (1887), 244-260.

*Document gives year as 1862; correct year is 1864 as given by same writer in entry 486.

[Archibald] Gracie's brigade, writer noticed a gap of half a mile caused by Hoke's calling off two of writer's brigades; rebuked Hoke for interfering with his movements and then galloped full speed to protest to Beauregard; letter's reply was: "Do not be excited General, it is as well as we are hard pressed upon my right and I may have to recall you entirely"; Beauregard's written protest about giving battle was dated May 14 [1864], followed by a subsequent paper dated [May] 17 [1864];¹ on June 14, two days after writer had been sent to Gen. [Jubal Anderson] Early to campaign against [David] Hunter, Beauregard sent in his official reports² which tried to place blame on writer; Beauregard later wrote to the adjutant general [Samuel Cooper] trying to explain the inconsistency of this report and the complementary order relieving writer;³ would never have known that he was slandered in this official report except for Bragg's kindness; Davis' answer to a request for a court of inquiry was to give writer an important command at Charleston [S. C.]; no official reports from brigade commanders can be found; nevertheless, the Federal reports prove beyond doubt the service writer rendered; Gen. [Charles Henry] Smith of Butler's extreme right reported that his division was crushed, while [Quincy Adams] Gillmore and [John Wesley] Turner assert that when writer struck the Federal right, urgent and repeated orders were made for reinforcements; but Gen. [Alfred Howe] Terry states he defended easily the full effort of the attack on the Federal left, withdrawing at his "good will"; has written to the North American Review asking space be allotted for his answer to Beauregard; after reading [James] Longstreet's article in the Century Magazine,⁴ wrote to him demanding justice for writer's command; received a promise to soon publish "full accounts"; sends kindest regards to Mrs. and Miss [Winnie] Davis.

A.L.S. 6 pp. 26.6 cm. x 20.4 cm. [496]

1887
Apr. 1 J[ohn] L. D. HILLYER, Jonesborough, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Some years past, the newspapers reported that Davis was preparing a history of the struggle for Southern independence; wrote to Davis then tendering writer's recollections of Andersonville Prison where he served as lieutenant in the Prison Guard under Gen. [John Henry] Winder; received a prompt answer directing the manuscript to be sent to Gen. [William]

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXXVI (Part II), 1017-1018.

²Ibid., 196-210, for Beauregard's reports; ibid., 212-213, for reports of Ransom.

³Ibid., 205, for letter of Beauregard, June 14, 1864.

⁴Century Magazine, XXXII (1886), 609-626; see also entry 486.

M. Browne, then living in Athens, Ga.; sent article as requested, but does not remember receiving an acknowledgment from Browne; writer's interest in Confederate prisons has been renewed by recent newspaper articles; at Andersonville, writer knew [Henry] Wirz and his daily treatment of prisoners; also know the prisoners, talked to them, and studied their conditions; watched the daily discipline at the stockade, but knew nothing of general orders, plans, methods, or principles of prison management; asks for the return of the article sent Browne, if possible; sends sincere and respectful regards.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.8 cm. [497]

1887
May 3

C. C. HEMMING, Gainesville, Tex. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Never met Davis personally, but after being paroled at Greensboro [N. C.], writer joined a party of young men to protect Mrs. Davis from marauding soldiers who threatened to rob her of the mules for the wagon train; in the last days of the struggle, writer carried foreign dispatches through the lines and delivered them to Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge and [Stephen Russell] Mallory, was with "poor [John Yates] Beall" when he was captured at Niagra Bridge [New York],¹ but writer escaped into Canada; asks for a short reply to this letter to be framed with his parole and left to his children; hopes to live to see the day when Confederates will no longer be called "rebels".

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24.2 cm. x 15.2 cm.; 1 p. 11.8 cm. x 15.2 cm. [498]

[1887
May 5]

[Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.] To the Editor of the Louisville Courier Journal [Louisville, Ky.].

Offers thanks for paper containing Gen. Lord Wolseley's article on Gen. R[obert] E[dward] Lee; reasonably supposes that one eminent soldier, writing of another, would confine himself to facts, instead of "adopting the style of a sensational novelist and manufacturing accessories . . ."; the South accepts [Wolseley's] eulogy, which could not exceed its own love and honor for Lee's memory, but feels that [Lee] "needs no pedestal constructed from the wrecks of his associates' reputations"; true recital of Lee's deeds is "his best eulogy"; Lee had full confidence of his troops; his attacks on the enemy, despite disparity of numbers and inferiority of equipment, "show his daring and combative temper"; is indebted to Wolseley for statement that in 1862, while

¹For data relative to the arrest, trial and execution of Beall, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VIII, 398-400; see also Southern Historical Society Papers, XXXIII (1905), 71-78.

Wolseley visited Lee, latter "smiled at the notion of defeat by any army", yet, Lee always ascribed victory to "the favor of Providence, not the invincibility of his army"; presenting himself as a military critic and political historian, Wolseley writes that Lee's soldiers, versed in the history of the struggle against King George the Third, believing in the justice of their cause, "saw the same virtue in one rebellion that was to be found in the other"; during his stay in Virginia in 1862, Wolseley found that every Southerner stressed this point; resolutions of 1798-99 generally accepted as a cardinal creed by Virginians - the assertion of "continuance in the State of sovereignty and independence" was won by the rebellion against George III; "subjects may rebel, but in 1861 Virginia was a Sovereign State, and it is a solecism to speak of the rebellion of a sovereign"; Wolseley claims to have learned the Southern doctrine from Gen. Lee, but Lee, like every educated American, "knew the States were equal as to rights and obligations"; after citing Lee's repugnance to secession, Wolseley shows Lee's belief in the sovereignty of the State - which he [Lee] felt bound in honor "to obey without doubt or hesitation"; belief in State sovereignty "was the mainspring that kept the Southern Confederacy going as it was the cornerstone of its constitution"; Wolseley should have learned from this the difference between "the uprising of the colonies and the War Between the States; [in refutation of erroneous statements in Wolseley's article, writer summarizes the history of the Confederacy and Lee's part in its army]: organized Feb. 1861; army raised and fought captured before secession of Virginia caused Lee to leave United States Army; Lee had no influence on fixing terms of enlistment for Confederate soldiers; "Revolution" misused when applied to action of Southern States; long established government gave them control "of property, life and person" and their laws were undisturbed by withdrawal from the Union; armed forces were recruited and organized under State authority with general officers appointed by Confederate Government; troops had been in the process of formation in the Confederate States . . . before Virginia joined the Confederacy; Lee's "fame too solid to require such fiction" as Wolseley's description of Bull Run, where "the Northern invaders were driven back across the Potomac like herds of frightened sheep"; baseless story that the President [Davis] prevented enemy's pursuit [into Washington] refuted by Gen. J[oseph] E[ggleson] Johnston in letter of November 10, 1861, who corroborated by Beauregard, gives want of supplies and ammunition as cause for not moving forward;

inexcusable for Wolseley to 'revamp " exploded scandal" when published facts were accessible; Richmond, seat of principal gun foundry and railroad supplies, was defended for military reasons, and not because Davis, for political reasons, urged Lee to prolong the capital's defense against Lee's better judgment; while censuring the Confederacy for losing an opportunity to take Washington, Wolseley finds fault with the protection of Richmond against the enemy's attempted capture; capture of Richmond was the objective of all the armies of the North; conquest of Virginia a step towards this end; " Lee's brilliant campaigns between the Potomac and James rivers were much more than mere defense of a city"; his strategic movements across the Potomac drew enemy out of Virginia, "breaking up campaign plans requiring" time and treasure to prepare"; "there were higher hopes and grander purposes" than the defense of "our capital", with all "the political consequences which were involved in its capture"; writer hopes that should a hostile force threaten London (described by a Prussian Field Marshal as " a very fine place for 'loot' "), the British commander will not avoid the "great strategic error" of defending it by retreating and leaving the capital to the invader's mercy; Lord Wolseley's criticism of " the conduct of both parties to the War Between the States," especially Lee for his failures to reap the fruits of victory, [when] "over and over again was the South apparently within a stone's throw of independence", writer answers specifically; "Lee was always daring, but never reckless of the lives of his men, and he fought, not for self-glorification, but for the safety of his country and the success of its cause, a charge against him for risking too much could be better sustained than for over-caution and the neglect of opportunities"; many Southern military leaders came from civilian life rather than West Point or the regular army and won generals' commissions by distinguished services; since Lee was not " prone to volunteer his opinions", Wolseley must have been a mind reader, for Lee's reported willingness to give up all his slaves to preserve the Union, cited by Wolseley, does not coincide with similar remarks to others; " Union" should have been " Confederacy", for Lee recommended the enrollment of slaves into the Confederate Army with prospective emancipation to those "honorably discharged"; Wolseley infers that Lee had no power to select or promote officers - " ' It was Mr. Davis who selected men to command divisions and armies"; then in " what [asks writer] consisted the criminality imputed to Lee?..."; general supervision and direction of all Confederate armies was assigned to General Lee by President Davis in the first year

of the war; after Seven Pines, Lee was also given immediate command of the Army of Virginia; discharged every duty with habitual thoroughness, but asked to be relieved of one or the other duty; reluctantly, the President [Davis] yielded, relieving Lee of the general direction of the Confederate Armies - public interest forbade Lee's substitution by another as commander of the Army of Virginia; General [Braxton] Bragg, an able soldier, was assigned the general supervision; when Virginia Legislature applied to have Lee assigned control in latter part of war, writer replied (reciting facts of previous assignment) that Lee's unwillingness was the only obstacle; near close of war, the Confederate Congress initiated a measure giving Lee powers originally assigned to him in 1861; Wolseley's charge that Lee's military policy was embarrassed by " ' Mr. Davis" is discredited by the law requiring the President to nominate and " by and with the consent of the Senate", to appoint officers; nominations usually made on recommendation of general commanding the army in which officer was to serve; at the Richmond [Va.] grand jury investigation of Lee and Davis, in which prosecution of Lee was suspended to summon him as a witness against writer, during latter's indictment for treason, Lee testified that he consulted with the President, and he could not say that he would have acted differently had there been no conferences; Lee must himself, therefore, " bear the responsibility attaching to his acts"; "a less able man might have availed himself of the opportunity to avoid danger by transferring the responsibility to one on whom it would certainly gladly be placed"; after leaving the jury room, Lee reported to writer [Davis]; he never felt embarrassed in his military affairs by Davis' interference or " ag-grieved by the with-holding from him of any power " belonging to the commanding general; Wolseley's comparison of Washington and Lee " and the hypothesis of a Mr. Davis" [whom Washington did not have] impresses writer as puerile; is unable to realize how " a British officer of high grade could be so ignorant of the difference in the cases " and why [Wolseley] should be so " perverted and spite-ful against one who does not remember ever to have seen him or to have felt any interest in him, except when report created the unrealized hope that he would save Gen. Charles Gordon from impending sacrifice".¹

A.L. 20 pp. 32 cm. x 19.8 cm. [499]

Endorsed: " Up - I. D. on Wolseley".

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 540-555. Note: Wherever paragraphs are quoted in Rowland, corresponding parts of the original document are newspaper clippings pasted in.

1887
June 25

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus [Va.].
To [Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Thanks Davis for the articles on [Viscount Garnet Joseph] Wolseley; claims of [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard on glories of Shiloh [Tenn.] exceed in audacity those on Manassas [Va.]; writer thinks [William] Preston Johnston should answer Beauregard and dispute latter's claims, as did J[oseph] E[ggleston] Johnston regarding Manassas; knows that in November, 1861, Col. O. C. Boone, with the help of [Albert Sidney] Johnston's chief commissary from Bowling Green [Ky.], Maj. [Alfred E.] Jackson, was making large depots of supplies at Grand Junction [Tenn.], Holly Springs [Miss.], and Corinth [Miss.]; Beauregard denies that Davis lost the code telegram; writer believes that Beauregard and [Thomas] Jordan destroyed it.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 32 cm. x 20. cm. [500]

1887
July 11

B[enjamin] M. BLACKBURN, Madison Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Congratulates Davis on his recent utterances and the manner in which he meets all opposition in the "public prints"; glad to see how graciously the Southern people are coming to Davis' support; writer has always admired Davis' lofty statesmanship, unflinching devotion to truth, and unyielding and undismayed patriotism; wanted to see Davis on recent visit to Atlanta, but it was impossible [for writer] to leave home at that time; has at last succeeded in being appointed postmaster; writer leased his paper, not being able to hold two positions; regrets giving up editorial work, is always glad to hear from Davis; prizes each letter highly.

A.L.S. 9 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.8 cm. [501]

1887
July 11

C. Ives PARSHLEY, Middletown, Conn. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Writer realizes Davis is "flooded with letters", yet hopes it will be convenient to answer some questions; living in Connecticut, writer grew up believing Davis to be "the ripe fruit of all traitors"; reading history of the past created doubts that this opinion is correct; asks answers to the following questions: does Davis believe the framers of the Constitution [of the United States] recognized the evils of slavery or that slavery was an evil?

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 570-571.

does he believe the framers had any idea that any State could withdraw and found a separate government? does Davis not believe slavery to be at variance with God's laws and the better nature of man, and that [Abraham] Lincoln believed slavery was wrong and abolished it from a sense of duty and not for political purposes?

A.L.S. 4 pp. 22.8 cm. x 14.6 cm. [502]

1887
July 13

J. H. VANDEGRIFT, Branchville, Ala. To Jef[erson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Expresses sympathy and hopes that Davis lives to see the "Abolition Party" proved to be the real rebels against the Constitution of the United States; writer was born and reared in St. Clair County, Ala.; served four years in the Confederate Army; members of the "Abolition Party", who have been working in the interest of a centralized form of government, now fear that States' rights and self-government will be victorious; because they fear the consequences of this victory, they would like to start another war to exterminate the South and Democratic principles; the present honest Executive [Grover Cleveland] will maintain the right; laboring people, oppressed by "this war tariff, National Banking System and Centralized Monies Monopoly", are preparing to make short work of the conspirators by using the "Ballot Boxes"; it must be a consolation to Davis to feel that he, like [Thomas] Jefferson, [James] Madison, and numerous others, "stood true" to the Democratic faith; only a few more honest elections needed to put the "Radical Abolition Party in the shade"; congratulates Davis on his wise course of saying little in public since the surrender.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.5 cm. [503]

1887
July 13

J. A. TERRILL, Montreal [Canada]. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Distance emboldens writer to request a loan of \$100 for six months; security to be books or other valuables; had leased a house which was in such bad condition that writer had to move after seven months; was compelled [by seizure of movables] to pay accrued rent, attorney's fees and costs; still owes \$100; Davis' acquaintances in Montreal are in good health; the Rev. Dr. [?] Ellegood wishes to retire, but no successor can be found; the Rev. Dr. [?] Wilkes has passed away; Montreal is building up rapidly; two magnates of the Canadian Pacific Railway [C.] are building a one million dollar hospital near the late Sir Hugh Allan's residence; the Grand Trunk Railway Co. is building a fine station, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is constructing an elevated railway; some want "customs union with the United States"; Manitoba is

uneasy about the railway from Winnipeg to the United States; some political change is generally expected in the near future, but no one can tell whether it will "bring independence, a closer relationship with Great Britain or annexation"; writer's wife and six children join in best regards.
A.L.S. 4 pp. 25.4 cm. x 20.3 cm. [504]

1887
July 14

Herbert L. WORTHINGTON, Norfolk, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Takes liberty of sending the enclosed manuscript; is one of five brothers who followed the "Lost Cause"; prays that "He, who orders all things well", may spare Davis for many years and that future history will give him credit deserved.
A.L.S. 1 p. 27.7 cm. x 21.4 cm. [505]

1887
July 19

Flora Adams DARLING, Orkney Springs, Va. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Many of Davis' friends at the Springs speak his name with an enthusiasm lately aroused by "The Battle of Flags" and the interview with Gov. [Andrew Gregg] Curtin of Pennsylvania regarding Davis' "assassination" during the war; presumes Davis has read Curtin's (too flowery to be convincing) story; last night Gen. A[mbrose] J[oseph] Gonzales, Gen. [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's chief of artillery, sang the "Grand Old Marseillaise" as only a patriot can sing those words; Gonzales, whose wife is a daughter of Sen. [William] Elliott of South Carolina, lost everything in the war, but expects an appointment from Pres. [Grover] Cleveland; writer fears Gonzales will be disappointed, as Cleveland seems to be "the Great Disappointment"; Davis will be glad to hear that on May 30, 1887, the court of claims rendered a decision in writer's favor; her son's successful opera was produced in New York on April 1, 1887; the hotel proprietor, one of twelve brothers, all Confederate soldiers, has named his son after Davis; [postscript] will be at the Springs for the season; the hotel accommodates 800 guests.
A.L.S. 7 pp. 24 cm. x 15 cm. [506]

1887
July 21

Alex[ander] R. THORNBURTON, Peoria, Ill. To Jefferson DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Introduces himself as a nephew and namesake of Col. Alexander R. Thornbron, 6th U. S. Infantry, who

was killed in 1837 at the Battle of Okeechobee, Fla.; has heard his aunt say that Davis was an officer in that company; Maj. Gen. John E. Wool wrote an interesting letter of experiences while a member of writer's uncle's company; would be grateful if Davis would write a similar account with reminiscences of his acquaintance with writer's uncle and their regimental life; writer possesses his grandfather's diploma signed by [George] Washington, and his uncle's swords, pistols, epaulets, hat and sash; is a member of the "Order of the Cincinnati"; asks pardon for intruding on Davis' time.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.5 cm. [507]

1887
July 29

John H[enninger] REAGAN, Palestine, Tex. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Expresses surprise and sorrow because of Davis' letter to their mutual friend, ex-Gov. [Francis Richard] Lubbock, opposing the adoption of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; never within writer's memory has Texas been so profoundly stirred by any question; the State Democratic Convention of 1886 held the question of temperance to be non-partisan, and the governor [Lawrence S. Ross] recommended submitting it to the vote of the people; the legislature agreed, and the question is to be voted upon on August 4; many of the ablest and most trusted Democrats of the State, such as ex-Sen. [Samuel Bell] Maxey, [David Browning] Culberson, Congressman [Samuel Willis Tucker] Lanham, [Silas] Hare, and [James Francis] Miller, are for this amendment; it is also sustained by two-thirds of the Texas newspapers, by ninety-nine out of every 100 women, and by nineteen-twentieths of the 4,000 preachers in the State; large numbers of Davis' best friends are grieved and pained by the publication of his letter; believed they could carry the State against the combined efforts of the manufacturers of whisky, wines and beer, but the power of Davis' name is now being paraded against prohibitionists; realizes that Davis and many good men think prohibition more dangerous than the liquor traffic because "the world is governed too much", admitting at the same time that intemperate use of liquor is the "root of many social disorders"; Texas laws prohibit carrying pistols, gambling, and many other things, injurious to society, which restrain the personal liberty of the citizens; few persons have the hardihood to deny that the liquor traffic is evil, producing, as Davis

says in his letter, "degraded criminals"; cannot understand why the people of Texas should not lawfully prevent drunkenness and its consequences; if the liquor traffic promotes peace, prosperity, happiness, and the general welfare, then it should be protected by "bills of right" and no interference permitted; but if it produces crime, drunkenness, idleness, impoverishment, disgrace, and deprives women and children of the comforts of life and home, then it does not come within the protection of "our bills of rights"; while disagreeing with the theory of Davis letter and regretting its use in Texas on this issue, writer's personal friendship and admiration for him is unchanged; must regretfully inform Davis, however, that a sense of duty compels writer to authorize the publication of this letter; [postscript] writer's wife copied the letter for him because of pressure of his time.

L.S. 7 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.6 cm. [508]

1887
July 30

[Jefferson DAVIS] Beauvoir [Miss.] To the Editor of the World [New York, N. Y.].

Writer's attention has been called to a letter of ex-Gov. [Andrew Gregg] Curtin of Pennsylvania published in the Herald, July 12, 1887, regarding Curtin's alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate writer during the War Between the States, and to a letter on the same subject from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., published in the World, July 18, 1887; solicits use of the World for a brief statement of facts; Curtin assumes erroneously that writer had publicly accused him, alleging that Curtin was to pay \$100,000 to a desperado for the assassination; the facts, as known to the writer, were given to a well-known historian, who proposed to write his [writer's] biography, for an account of the attempts made during the war to assassinate him; report was made of an anonymous letter of warning received during the war stating that the governor of Pennsylvania [Curtin] had released a notorious convict [James Buchanan Crosse] from penitentiary on condition that he would go South and assassinate writer [Davis]; this letter acquired an importance from the fact that shortly after its receipt a man was discovered crouching beside the basement wall of writer's home, looking intently towards the entrance gate at the hour writer usually returned home; approached, the man fled and escaped; the letter was sent to a friend, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, Pa., to discover source and verify or disprove contents; Curtin's statement that he never

"resorted to such means of conduct of the War" shows a "commendable appreciation of the obligations of civilized war"; nevertheless, the Wilkes-Barre letter referred to reveals Curtin's conduct as not very different from that alleged in the anonymous letter; it appears that Curtin did release a notorious convict from the penitentiary, upon application of the U. S. War Department, in order that the convict "might be sent over the lines for a specific purpose"; if Curtin were intent upon "honorable warfare", he might have questioned the special service a convict could perform for a general of the army, especially if "the service" were an act no worthy soldier would perform; Curtin does not state whether this was the first transaction of like kind between himself and the War Department, yet his ready belief that the "forged letters" were genuine would indicate that it was not a surprising event; writer desires to state that there was no intention of accusing or excusing Curtin, and that the statement on the anonymous letter made to the biographer was not for newspaper publication.¹

A.L. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 19.8 cm.; 1 p. 32 cm. x 19.8 cm. [509]

1887
Aug. 16

Cha[rle]s B[etts] GALLOWAY, Brookhaven, Miss.
To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter and the printed copy of his letter to ex-Gov. [Francis Richard] Lubbock of Texas; letter requests writer to mark passages in the Lubbock letter which justify writer's public address as printed in the Times-Democrat, August 11, 1887; writer acknowledges saying "the name of the most distinguished Mississippian is referred to as being in favor of the open saloon and against moral reform", his proof for the statement being Hon. J[ohn] H[ennin]ger] Reagan's published letter, Texas newspaper, and the religious press of the entire country; still thinks Davis was "betrayed into writing a line against the reform of the age"; notes that Davis has taken exception to the statement that his words have become "the Shibboleth of the saloons"; stronger words than those have been used concerning the Lubbock letter; Davis' phrase that local prohibition is "the wooden horse in which a disguised enemy to State Sovereignty, as the guardian of individual liberty, was introduced" has become the pet saying of the advocates and frequenters of saloons; writer does not think that Davis is an enemy

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 586-588.

of temperance, morality, and true religion, realizes, also, that Davis had a perfect right to speak on the subject, but will always regret Davis' departure from his previous "rules of silence"; causes writer sorrow to think that Davis' name will be quoted as championing the open saloon in future contests with liquor interests; thinks Davis would not have written "the Lubbock letter" had he foreseen its use by society's baser elements; sends respectful regards.

A.L.S. 7 pp. 23 cm. x 14 cm. [510]

1887
Aug. 20 Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss. To Rt. Rev. Charles B[etts] GALLOWAY [Brookhaven, Miss.].

Read Dr. Galloway's letter of August 16 with disappointment; also disappointed that he did not return the copy of the letter to Gov. [Francis Richard] Lubbock after marking passages on which his criticisms were based; had entertained hope that after perusal of entire letter, Dr. Galloway would realize his injustice and make as public a reparation as his attack had been; writer wrote to Dr. Galloway through desire to avoid public discussion, but if no public reparation is made, the only alternative is to present writer's case to the public; sends expressions of sincere friendship.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20 cm. x 12.5 cm. [511]

1887
Aug. 27 Cha[rles] B[etts] GALLOWAY, Brookhaven [Miss.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter of August 20; through inadvertence, printed copy of letter to ex-Gov. Lubbock of Texas was not mailed with previous letter; thinks the enclosed explanations better than marked passages; regrets his letter of August 16 was not satisfactory; sends assurances of personal regards.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 22.9 cm. x 14.5 cm. [512]

1887
Sep. 2 James LONGSTREET, Gainesville, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

The Memoirs of R[obert] E[dward] Lee by Gen. [Armistead Lindsay] Long quote Davis as a witness to the charge that the Army of Northern Virginia was in a demoralized condition when Lee assumed command;¹ this evidently refers to the day after Lee assumed command, and not as Long states to a "council of General Officers" called by Lee a week or more afterwards; the only command over demoralized was that of [William Henry Chase] Whiting; Long

¹Long, Memoirs of Robert E. Lee, pp. 163-164.

published the same charge in the Philadelphia Weekly Times; in reply to an inquiry made then, all officers present at the council with Lee told writer that no commands were demoralized, and that no allusion was made to the withdrawal of troops and abandonment of Richmond [Va.]; this council resolved to hold Richmond at all costs, and expressed confidence in the morale of the officers and men; experience at Battle of Seven Pines [Va.] gave troops greater confidence in their valor; Long attempts to put the Army of Northern Virginia and the Southern people in a false position as "embarking in a hopeless contest"; asks a statement from Davis on correctness of assertion by Long; still suffers from right arm wound received at the Battle of the Wilderness [Va.].¹

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.5 cm. x 19.5 cm. [513]

1887
Dec. 11

Dr. E. OSBORNE, Mason City, Iowa. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Remarked to a discharged Union soldier that Gen. [William Tecumseh] Sherman had denied a statement in Davis' history that Northern soldiers burned Columbia S. C.;² the soldier, a private in a Kentucky regiment commanded by Col. [Eli Houston] Murray of [Hugh Judson] Kilpatrick's brigade, said that Sherman knew very little about the matter, not having entered Columbia until it had started to burn; about 500 to 1,000 "bummers" approached the town just as the Confederates evacuated the place; soldier's party entered a public building and were dividing some discovered Confederate money when they smelled smoke; to save themselves the party jumped to the ground from the second story; there was no discussion over "who fired the town" as it was well known that "bummers" did it; furthermore, no Confederate soldiers were in the town; detailed account, giving names and dates will be furnished if desired; writer has no political interest to serve by writing Davis; is interested that the truth be known.³

A.L.S. 4 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.5 cm. [514]

1887
Dec. 19

B. W. FROBEL, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Encloses sketch of the Chattahoochee [river] showing the topography; writer did not join army until it reached Atlanta, therefore is unable to tell of its previous movements; Acker's Pond [Ga.] is visible from the railroad and may have been mistaken for the river;

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, IX, 594-595.
²Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 627-629.
³See also entries 305, 421, 429.

hopes that the notes will prove valuable to Davis.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm. x 15 cm. [515]

1888
Jan. 2 Sam[ue]l W. SMITH, Kansas City, Mo. To the State Library, Richmond, Va.
Has some historical records and curiosities, captured by a soldier during the war, consisting of the commission issued to Jefferson Davis during the Mexican War, Davis' first commission as Representative to Congress from Mississippi, and about fifty letters written to Davis before and when he was Secretary of War [U. S. A.]; papers are in good condition, although yellow with age; price asked for all is \$500.
L.S. 2 pp. 13.6 cm. x 20.3 cm. Typewritten. [516]
Endorsed: "Letter in reference Mr. Davis' commission and papers relating to his position of Secy. of War. Party wants to sell."

1888
Jan. 7 R. S. GORDON, Mount Carmel, Ill. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
In reading The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government and receiving much valuable information from it on the early days of "Our Country", the Constitution, and the formation of the Union, writer just read the following on page 257, volume 1, "And here the ingenuous reader may very naturally ask, What of all this feeling?"¹ I will try to answer this question; writer cast his first vote for S[tephen] A[rnold] Douglas because he wanted peace, not war, and was strongly opposed to the policy of the "Radical Republicans"; changed his views when the South fired on Fort Sumter [S. C.]², considering this an "overt act" and a declaration of war, which writer thinks was the greatest mistake made by the Confederacy; asks Davis' autograph for his children.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 28 cm. x 21.8 cm. [517]

1888
Jan. 12 W. H. MORGAN, Sheppardtwn, Miss. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Is relieved that Davis decided not to make trip to "Briarfield" [Davis' plantation]; bad weather has made all roads impassable with soft mud; has made some improvements on the plantations, such as building fences and digging ditches; has commenced to reorganize his "renting plan", being convinced that "share cropping" is the only way to make profit from planting; last year a "squad" rented from writer for eight bales out of the twelve produced; being dissatisfied they suggested working for "halves" this season, to which writer agreed;

¹ Davis, The Rise and Fall, I, 257.

² See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, I, 1-317.

already fifty-three bales have been produced, and picking is not completed; the hands are better satisfied and are anxious to make arrangements for next year; suggested this plan to "Bill" [William] Lewis, manager of Davis' plantation; suggest that owing to labor scarcity at "Briarfield", Lewis be instructed to plant some acres in clover, herd or orchard grass; this plan is better than corn and cotton; no money is to be made with cotton using hired labor; "Briarfield" should not Davis \$10,000 next year, if Lewis will plant corn and peas, use "share hands" instead of roustabouts who want only spring lodgings, and avoid rent contracts; asks Miss Winnie [Davis] to make a rough sketch of the battleground of "Peachtree creek" [Ga.]; remembers that [William Henry Talbot] Walker moved forward to the creek and then back; [Benjamin Franklin] Cheatham advanced about three hundred yards, but did not reach the road where Gen. [Oliver Otis] Howard [U. S. Army] was marching; but [Winfield Scott] Featherston did reach the road and drove Howard back towards the creek; had Walker and Cheatham come down the creek and been joined by the divisions opposite the creek, one-half of [William Tecumseh] Sherman's army would have been swept away; however, [William Wing] Loring and [Edward Cary] Walthall completely routed Howard's corps; would be delighted to visit Beauvoir, but cannot spare the time; writer's wife joins in kind regards to the Davis family.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 30.4 c.m. x 15.7 cm. [518]

1888
Jan. 17 W[illiam] Sidney WINDER, Baltimore [Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Some time ago, while delivering an address at a Chicago [Ill.] meeting of the "Union Ex-prisoners Association", Gen. [Charles W.] Pavey read the following "circular": "Prison Andersonville, Ga. July 27, 1864. The officer on duty and in charge of the battery 'Florida Artillery' at the time will, upon receiving notice that the enemy have appeared within seven miles of the post, open fire upon the Stockade with grapeshot without reference to the situation beyond the line of defense. It is better that the last Federal be exterminated than be permitted to burn and pillage the property of loyal citizens, as they will do if allowed to make their escape from prison. [Signed] By order of John H[enry] Winder, Brigadier General W. S. Winder, Adj. Gen. "; needless to say that this statement is untrue; writor never saw, heard of, or signed such an order; William C[rowninshield] Endicott, Secretary of War, U. S. A., states that after a careful search no such order was found among the Confederate records; Jackson Marshall, clerk at Andersonville Prison, under John H. Winder, reports that he has no recollection of any such order nor was it ever

entered in the order book by him; thinking Davis may have seen this order in the papers, writer desires to condemn it as another of the many falsehoods circulated against the memory of his father [John Henry Winder].¹

A.L.S. 7 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.6 cm. [519]

1888
Jan. 30

[W. H. MORGAN] Sheppardtown, Miss. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Returns map which agrees with writer's recollection of the ground, except that no water is shown; remembers ground marked "Broken" as a succession of small hills and hollows across which the Confederate line extended; remembers also a bend in the river at "Maynard Sholes" [Ga.], and more water between it and the railroad; might be able to verify this recollection by Col. [Thomas West] Sherman, chief of [Oliver Otis] Howard's staff; while marching into Tennessee, [George Henry] Thomas was attacked at Columbia [Tenn.], where he was fortified; about 12 o'clock, writer thought Thomas was retreating across the river; without waiting for orders, he [writer] charged with the 3rd Mississippi; Gen. John Adams, discovering writer's absence, followed with his brigade; three days later, Adams supported [Winfield Scott] Featherston at Franklin [Tenn.], where he was killed; asks that map be sent to Maj. [B. W.] Frobel to mark the line of Confederate fortifications that, commencing near the "Sholes and ending at Turner's Ferry [Ga.]", extended around the railroad bridge in a semicircle; on July 5, 1864, the Confederates fell back from Marietta, Ga., and surprised "a Yankee army", every member of which was found drunk; the thought came to writer at Atlanta [Ga.], that when Gen. [Thomas Jonathan] "Stonewall" Jackson, was killed,² "the end was being shaped for us, and not by us"; plans to visit Davis as soon as cotton ginning is completed; warns Davis not to visit "Briarfield" [Davis' plantation] because the mud is so bad no passage can be made from the river to the house.

A.L. 4 pp. 30 cm. x 15 cm. [520]

1888
Mar. 14

Henry Whitney CLEVELAND, Louisville, Ky. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Will not trouble Davis by recalling all the falsehoods printed, but desires that he read the Century and Atlantic magazines; in the latter, a scheme to wean the South from "its late flag" is confessed, while in the Century [Magazine] is a statement intimating that Davis had approved an article in a previous issue which Davis had never read; Gen.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 24
²See Records of...

[Ulysses Simpson] Grant had access to the Federal, Confederate, and State papers and examined them carefully before making any statements, hence he is seldom caught in a misstatement, although false coloring is sometimes given facts; writer has been told that Mrs. Grant received \$400,000 as royalty from her husband's book;¹ has written Samuel L[anborne] Clemens, publisher, that "our names" would not be used as joint authors; asks Davis not to blot the signature on his letters; likes to write a book as if from memory, but with every newspaper file and record of the period on writer's table.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24 cm. x 15.3 cm. [521]

1888
Mar. 29

G. W. TUNSTALL, Mobile [Ala.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Presents lists of his comrades who remained true to Davis until honorably discharged by Gen. John C[abell] Breckinridge, at Washington, Ga., on May 5, 1865; after the surrender of Gens. [Robert Edward] Lee and Joseph E[gleston] Johnston, Breckinridge formed a division, of cavalry to act as Davis' escort; this was formed from [Basil Wilson] Duke's brigade of Kentuckians, [George Gibbs] Dibrell's and [John C.] Vaughn's brigades of Tennesseans, and [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson's brigade of Alabamians and Mississippians; their duty was to conduct Davis safely across the Mississippi river in order to unite with Gen. [Richard] Taylor, and protect Davis at all times against Federal vindictiveness; however, when the division was paid at Washington, numerous soldiers deserted; on May 5, 1865, Breckinridge told the remaining troops it would be useless to continue with such an insufficient number and advised them to return to their homes; list [of eighty-seven names] attested to by Ferguson and Col. T. K. Irwin.²

A.L.S. 8 pp. 24 cm. x 20.2 cm. [522]
Enclosed with entry 523.

1888
May 5

G. W. TUNSTALL, Mobile, Ala. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Prepared list of comrades during the war, which he intended to present to Davis at the "Medical College" commencement; since illness deprived the school of Davis' presence, concluded to send list; trusts it will not be appreciated less for the delay.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [523]

¹Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant.
²Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 60-62.
³Ibid., 59; see also entry 522. For list see Appendix, pp. 306-307.

1888
May 10

Samuel J. ENTRIKEN, Aiken, S. C. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Dr. [?] Teague, a mutual friend, received a rare button from Davis; as a collector of bric-a-brac, writer, who exchanges duplicates with the doctor, should appreciate and highly prize one of the buttons, or anything like it; was given a piece of the flag and its staff that the doctor sent to Davis; encloses a piece of red flannel from a coat worn by a British general during the Revolutionary War; awaits an early reply.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 21.5 cm. x 14 cm. [524]

1888
May 16

Armand HAWKINS, New Orleans [La.] To Jef[erson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses list of works on the Confederacy requested by Davis; will be pleased to fill order.
A.L.S. 1 p. 26.5 cm. x 20.3 cm. [525]
Attached sheet gives pamphlet omitted from list.
Letter written for Armand Hawkins by Lotta Brill.

1888
June 8

J. L. MITCHELL, Brooklyn, N.Y. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Addresses Davis to correct the following story which is being widely circulated in the North; before the secession of the Southern States, around 1860, a conference of prominent Southern men was held at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.; measures to be adopted by the Southern States were discussed and among the subjects considered were secession and war; war was not determined upon until "the flowing bowl had put most of the company in a belligerent and combative mood"; numerous orders for drinks were given and by the late hour of dispersal, the gathering had become well inebriated; temperance reformers are interested in the point that war was not decided upon until liquor made the conference combative in spirit; liquor has been held responsible for nearly all known crimes, if this story is true, it adds another misfortune to the long category which intoxication, directly or indirectly incited; the story stands uncontradicted and uncorroborated at this time; appeals to Davis, in the interest of impartial history, to state any known facts relative to the alleged conference.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 21.7 cm. x 14 cm. [526]

1888
Aug. 5

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, New Orleans [La.]. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Left Miss Winnie [Davis] in fine health, enjoying her visit at Yellow Sulphur Springs [Va.]; Mrs. [William]

Stamps has also improved in health; wishes that Mr. and Mrs. Davis would visit Yellow Sulphur Springs until the end of September as his guests; made with his "own hands" a cigar holder from "Virginia Buck-eye" for Davis; writer will leave New Orleans on August 8 and will be pleased to hear from the Davises before he leaves.
A.L.S. 4 pp. 21.3 cm. x 13.7 cm. [527]

1888
Aug. 21

Angus E. ORR, Atlanta, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Desires to write a defense of the South's treatment of its prisoners during the war from a statistical point of view; thinks this method would be accurate, although the speech of Sen. Benj[amin] H[arvey] Hill in 1876¹ was as strong as any collocation of facts could be; Hill showed by statistics (revised since by the Federal War Department) that the percentage of Northern prisoners dying in Confederate hands was less than that of Confederate prisoners dying in Federal hands; should have a very "good yard-stick for measuring the relative humanity of Yank and Reb", if it could be determined what proportion of the Federal Army died of disease as compared with the proportion of Confederates who died of disease in Northern prisons, likewise, the proportion of deaths from disease of Confederate Army compared with deaths from disease of Federal prisoners in Confederate prisons; another use for this comparison would be to show how much the lack of medicines, surgical instruments, food, clothing, etc., increased the numerical odds against the Confederate Army; facts sought are probably unattainable, but writer thinks Davis may be able to direct him to the sources.
A.L.S. 3 pp. 27.5 cm. x 21.5 cm. [528]

1888
Sep. 29

W[oodbury] M] TAYLOR, Chicago, [Ill.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Was pleased to read Davis' letter in the October North American Review criticizing the recent utterances of Lord Viscount Adj. Gen. [Garnet Joseph] Wolseley;³ had wished that some one with firsthand knowledge would answer Wolseley's article in the May number;⁴ admitting his knowledge was obtained from articles in

¹Congressional Record, IV (Part I), 345-351.
²Apparently dated in error, as articles mentioned appeared in 1889; see also entry 499.
³North American Review, CXLIX (1889), 472-482.
⁴Ibid., CXLVIII (1889), 538-563.

Century [Magazine], Wolseley elaborates on the "Civil War" from these meager facts; writer has no patience with English views of the war because of the insincere support the English Government gave to the South; was a Union soldier, but recognizes the patriotism and honesty of opinion of the Confederate soldiers; compliments the courage and wisdom of Davis' answer to Wolseley; is disgusted with Wolseley's patronizing manner of complimenting and criticizing in the same paragraph, the acts of both Federal and Confederate generals; wonders that the "sensible and well-conducted" North American Review published the article; shall be honored by a reply, should Davis' time and inclination permit.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.7 cm. x 21.3 cm. [529]

1888
Oct. 8 R[ichard] B[agley] WINDER, Balt[imore, Md.]. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; though memory is accurate, thinks it best to go to Washington to compare recollections with those of Capt. [George R.] Walbridge, former prison commandant, Louis Schade, attorney for [Henry] Wirz, and Wirz's priest [Rev. F. E. Boyle]; from these persons hopes to obtain names of visitors to Wirz; asks Davis to write before the Washington visit whether he desires all the facts about Wirz, or only those having a personal relation to himself.²

A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. [530]

1888
Oct. 25 John A. COBB, Americus, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Received Davis' letter asking for information on Andersonville Prison; statement that writer's father [Howell Cobb] gratuitously furnished and hauled supplies from his plantations to Andersonville Prison is untrue, for the necessity never arose; statement arose from a speech writer's father made at Americus in 1864; the difference between the market price of plantation products and the price paid by the Confederate Government was so great that people were loath to sell to the Government; to offset this writer's father offered to deliver to the Government for the year 1864, 25,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 pounds of bacon, and other plantation products, "without money or without price, if they did not have the money to pay for it"; he also offered to furnish free of charge to soldiers' families of Sumter County [Ga.],

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 81-82; see also entries 543-544, 548.

²See also entry 534.

5,000 pounds of bacon and 100 bushels of corn; Americus was a central depot for the collection of "tax in kind" and also a purchasing point for the Government, with Uriah B. Harrold in charge; bacon, lard, meal, flour, peas, rice, syrup, whisky, and fresh beef were always on hand in large amounts; requisitions for supplies from Andersonville Prison were filled and shipments were made to the Confederate Armies in the field; Southwestern Georgia was never reached by the Federal Army until after the close of the war; towards the end of the war the prisoners [at Andersonville Prison] were fed better than the soldiers of Gens. [Robert Edward] Lee and [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston; encloses letters from Dr. [E. J.] Eldridge concerning medical affairs at Andersonville, and from Harrold, the purchasing agent for the Confederacy at Americus.¹

A.L.S. 5 pp. 26.3 cm. x 19.5 cm. [531]

For enclosures see entries 532, 533.

1888
Oct. 25 E. J. ELDRIDGE, Americus, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Adds this to Capt. John A. Cobb's letter regarding Andersonville Prison; the treatment of prisoners and the condition of the Medical Department were as good as the surroundings permitted, and as good as the attention and treatment Confederate troops received; requisitions on the "Medical Purveyors" for supplies were filled as fully as those for other purposes and for troops; at times, crowded condition of prison and hospitals interfered with treatment and diet of the sick, but the same condition prevailed in hospitals for Confederate soldiers; taken as a whole the condition and treatment of the sick at Andersonville were as good and as humane as the Medical Department could give; as chief surgeon of the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb, writer was ordered to inspect and report on conditions at the prison;² the general supply of provisions to the prisoners was always abundant; sends respectful regards.³

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.8 cm. [532]

Enclosed with entry 531.

1888
Oct. 25 Uriah B. HARROLD, Americus, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Endorses every statement of Capt. John A. Cobb's letter referring to provisions furnished Andersonville Prison; abundant supplies of staple articles were always on hand at Americus, from which the requisitions of Andersonville Prison were filled daily; supplies in excess

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 84-85

²See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 120-121.

³Rowland, op. cit., X, 85-86.

of the prison requirements were destroyed by weevils owing to lack of transportation facilities; records will show that large quantities of these supplies were turned over to the U. S. Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at the close of the war.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.3 cm. x 19.4 cm. [533]
Endorsed: "J. A. Cobb Oct '88 Andersonville."
Enclosed with entry 531.

1888
Oct. 30

W[illiam] [Sidney] WINDER, Baltimore [Md.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.]

Dr. R[ichard] B[agley] Winder suggested that writer answer Davis' letter regarding the date of Gen. John H[enry] Winder's promotion; writer's father was not promoted, but his authority was extended from the time he assumed command at Andersonville Prison, June 17, 1864, until November, 1864, when he was put in charge of all prisoners east of the Mississippi river; Col. [Daniel T.] Chandler's report was sent to the adjutant general [Samuel Cooper] who sent it to the Secretary of War [James Alexander Seddon]; writer's father [John Henry Winder] referred it to the chief quartermaster, the chief commissary, the chief surgeon, and the commanding officers, with instructions for each to answer, in writing, portions relating to their respective departments; their replies, with J. H. Winder's statement, were sent to the adjutant general and were captured with other Confederate archives;² during [Henry] Wirz's trial, the Chandler report was produced, but the official answer was suppressed; writer appealed later to the Secretary of War, [William Worth] Belnap, for permission to make copies of this answer, but was refused, as was the same appeal made to the President [Ulysses Simpson Grant]; writer has sent Gen. Marcus J[oseph] Wright all books and papers in his possession to be copied for the official records; if all captured Confederate papers were published, writer's father's memory would be vindicated; fears that many documents not answering the purpose of [Edwin McMasters] Stanton have been destroyed; sends best wishes for continued health.

A.L.S. 7 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.7 cm. [534]

At foot: Has just found a copy of General Order No. 84 of the adjutant general's office, dated November 21, 1864, assigning J. H. Winder to command of all Confederate States military prisons east of the Mississippi river.³

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 86.
²See also entries 74, 76.

³See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VII, 1150.

1888¹
Nov. 4

Basil W[ilson] DUKE, Louisville [Ky.] To R[obert] J. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn.

Received Black's letter with enclosed resolutions; appreciates spirit of Memphis Confederate Historical Association in this matter; utmost care will be taken to avoid mentioning anything that might injure anyone, particularly Northern citizens; Judge [Thomas J.] Hines personally selected the [Southern] Bivouac as the medium of publication, although both Northern and Southern magazines and newspapers have for years urged him to give them the facts in his possession; has confidence in Judge Hines' discretion and honor; the judge insists that the motives of Northern men engaged in the "Conspiracy" were different from those attributed to them; names of many Northerners have been mentioned by Northern newspapers as having been connected with the "Conspiracy" - some falsely accused, others charged with crimes never committed or with belligerent acts committed by Confederates only; this publication will not be a revelation of something not heretofore discussed or suspected, but of events "perennially rehearsed in the North", and which are being continually misunderstood and misrepresented; shall never permit publication of any name whose owner could be injured by it.²

A.L.S. 4 pp. 26.5 cm. x 20 cm. [535]

1888³
Nov. 4

John B. CASTLEMAN, Louisville, Ky. To R[obert] J. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn.

Received Black's letter and read with interest the resolution and requests of the Memphis Confederate Historical Association; purpose of proposed publication is misunderstood; not intended to publish anything that would violate good faith, but a true statement concerning the participants in "this episode of the war"; thinks justice to Col. [Jacob] Thompson, his associates, and the Northwestern people demand this publication; every precaution shall be taken to comply with the association's requests.⁴

L.S. 1 p. 32.7 cm. x 20.2 cm. Typewritten. [536]

1888
Nov. 18

Louis SCHADE, Washington, D. C. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Is glad to fulfill Davis' request for a full report on circumstance relating to the U.S. Government agents' offer to commute death sentence of Capt. [Henry] Wirz; offer, made to writer as Wirz's counsel and to Father [F. E.] Boyle, Wirz's confessor, was to spare his life

¹Apparently dated in error, as publication is dated 1886.
²See also entries 485, 487, 489, 536.

³Apparently dated in error; publication is dated 1886.

⁴See also entries 485, 487, 489, 535.

if Wirz would implicate Davis in alleged atrocities at Andersonville Prison; soon to send a statement of Andersonville incidents including the breaking of the cartel, the refusal to exchange man for man, the refusal by Federal doctors to accept gold for medicine for Northern prisoners, and the delayed acceptance of the offer made in August, 1864 to return from 10,000 to 15,000 sick Federal prisoners without any exchange; such incidents show a deliberate design by the Federals to sacrifice their own men in order to falsely accuse the Southern people; that "infamous trial and execution" of that "poor, helpless foreigner" [Wirz] followed; writer's fight against his murderers began immediately after Wirz's execution; offer made to writer and Father Boyle on the night of the execution spurned by the "poor victim"; writer's letter of April 4, 1867, addressed to the "People of the United States" published in leading Northern journals, denounced the murder, spoke of Davis as the "prisoner of the American Castle Chillon", and related the offer for implicating Davis; the exposure of some of the principal witnesses as perjurers, and the falseness of [Edwin McMasters] Stanton's statement to Congress, July 19, 1866, on the mortality of Federal and Confederate prisoners, had in writer's opinion much to do with Davis' discharge from Fortress Monroe; the [Grover] Cleveland "sham Democracy" has been beaten by the Republicans, so the Southern people should be prepared for the Republicans' crusade against them to begin anew on March 4, 1889; wishes more Southern people would support his paper, "the only friendly journal they have at the Capital"; thanks Davis for his generous offer to help restore the character of Wirz.¹
A.L.S. 9 pp. 20.4 cm. x 12.5 cm. [537]

1888
Dec. 10

R[ichard] B[agley] WINDER, Balt[imore] Md. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Delayed answering Davis' letter until after the Presidential election; succeeded in getting together with [Louis] Schade and Capt. [George R.] Walbridge, counsel and jailer, respectively, for [Henry] Wirz; writer remembers seeing three men enter the prison cell of Wirz shortly before the execution, when they left, Wirz said they had offered him his life in he would implicate Davis in the "(so-called) prison atrocities"; Wirz replied that he did not know Davis either personally or officially; "if they thought they could buy him, by the offer of his miserable life, to treason and treachery to the South," they undervalued him; writer wants the names of the three emissaries and by whose authority they acted; Walbridge does not recall the incident, but

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 87-89.

since the execution, Walbridge has found that three of the most damaging witnesses at the trial had never been at Andersonville Prison; Walbridge agreed to make a sworn statement of these facts, but as a Government employee, does not want to prejudice his own interests; writer was so confident of [Grover] Cleveland's reelection that he waited, thinking a stronger document might be procured from Walbridge; Schade has the facts to prove that the "murder" of Wirz was planned to place upon the South the stigma of cruelty to prisoners, and draw away from the North all criticism and investigation of their own enormities; gave Davis' last letter to Capt. William S[idney] Winder because he knows more of the facts concerning his father [John Henry Winder]; regrets not being able to give more information; [postscript] thanks Davis for his photograph; asks permission to have copies made.¹
A.L.S. 8 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.5 cm. [538]

1889
Apr. 10

Howell COBB, Americus, Ga. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Received Davis' letter enclosing that of Lt. John D. Hillyer; writer examined all of Gen. [William M.] Browne's papers shortly after his death; all papers must have been destroyed by Browne because only those bearing on his college work were found; some years previous an original draft of an address by Davis was given to writer's sister; this was the only item of interest found and writer delivered it to his sister.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.3 cm. x 19.5 cm. [539]

1889
Apr. 27

E[dward] C[liffton] WHARTON, New Orleans, La. To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses requested text of the treaty which writer has copied at the Howard Library [New Orleans]; trusts the enclosure is the one desired.
A.L.S. 1 p. 36.3 cm. x 24 cm. [540]
For enclosure see entry 541.

1889
Apr. 27

[Edward] C[liffton] WHARTON, New Orleans [La.]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Transcription from Volume I of the Laws of the United States of America from March 4, 1789 to 1815, arranged and published under the authority of an act of Congress in five volumes by John Biorem and W. John Duane, Philadelphia, and R. C. Weightman, Washington City, 1815; pages 202-203, "Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty" in which King George III agrees

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 93-95; see also entry 530.

to forget the past and establish beneficial intercourse between the two countries for their mutual convenience and the promotion of "perpetual peace and harmony" as provided in the treaty signed at Paris [France], November 20, 1782, as follows: [Article I] recognition of the freedom of the United States and relinquishment by England of all proprietary claims; [Article II] definition of territorial boundaries; [Article III] establishment of United States fishing rights; [Article IV] provision for payment of bona fide debts; [Article V] restitution by Congressional legislation for confiscated British-owned properties; [Article VI] assurance against future reprisals for participation in the war; [Article VII] establishment of perpetual peace between [Great] Britain and the United States; [Article VIII] recognition of right to free navigation of the Mississippi [river]; [Article IX] restoration of conquered territories without compensation; [Article X] solemn ratification of treaty within six months or sooner; treaty sealed at Paris, September 3, 1783, was signed by D[avid] Hartley, John Adams, B[enjamin] Franklin and John Jay.¹

Copy in hand of Wharton. 8 pp. 36.3 cm. x 24 cm. [541]
Enclosed with entry 540.

1889
June 26

John M. TODD, Portland, Maine. To Jefferson DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Recalls last meeting with Davis in Portland in 1858, when probable success of Atlantic cable was discussed and writer's opinions were asked; answer was "As a sailor, I should say not a success, but as an interpreter of revelation, I should say it would be"; added that "in the other world" Dr. [Benjamin] Franklin undoubtedly met spirits interested in studying "electric currents", and that Franklin impressed upon the brain of [Samuel Finley Breese] Morse the thoughts that produced the telegraph; Davis then introduced writer to Professor [Benjamin Franklin] Bache, Franklin's grandson; writer said the age was appropriate for the cable and that it was necessary because some leading statesmen were trying to destroy the Union and nationalize slavery; Professor Bache told writer he was "addressing the Hon. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi"; Davis assured writer a visit to the South would change his attitude; writer replied that two years in the South and witnessing a St. Marks, Fla., slave auction had inspired his hatred for slavery; asks pardon if recollections cross "the line of politeness"; has never doubted Davis' motives, patriotism, and devotion to principles; when time eases hate, future historians will place Davis and his life's work in a clearer light and accord him due honor; sends friendly regards.

L.S. 7 pp. 33 cm. x 20.3 cm. Typewritten [542]

¹John Bioren et al, Laws of the United States of America, I, 202-206.

1889
July 19

Caleb HUSE, Highland Falls, N. Y. To [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter; encloses requested statement; knows that Gen. [Viscount Garnet Joseph] Wolseley attacked the Confederate Government in a late issue of the North American Review for not providing war supplies; writer, who returned to this country with only a small amount of borrowed money, has hardly improved his condition since; has neither time nor the inclination to write about the "Lost Cause", but thinks it his duty to respond to Davis' request for an answer to Wolseley's charges; suggests publication in the New York Times or Herald; hopes Davis receives comfort from the comments certain to follow published refutation of the charges.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 23 cm. x 14.1 cm.

At head: "Confidential."

For enclosure see entry 544.

[543]

1889
July 19

Caleb HUSE, Highland Falls, N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Would not now break rule of silence, followed since surrender at Appomattox [Va.], concerning the war and any participant in it, except that it appears to be a matter of duty to defend Davis against an "utterly groundless charge;" has not read Gen. Wolseley's article in the North American Review, but will read it soon; immediately after the Battle of First Manassas [Va.], a "Special Messenger" was sent to London [England] with an order to Major E[dward] C. Anderson and Captain Caleb Huse, sewed between the soles of a boot"; this order affected writer alone, as Anderson returned to Savannah [Ga.], leaving him in charge of procuring and forwarding supplies for the army; original order was pasted in a scrapbook given by writer to a friend in Paris [France]; hopes to regain possession of this book sometime; quotes order as follows: "You will disregard all former instructions and act in accordance with your own judgment, governing yourselves by the condition of affairs as shown by the newspapers or other sources of information and send forward supplies as rapidly and as securely as possible . . . You will not allow yourselves to be governed by the political agents of the Government, but act upon your own responsibility"; remembers quoting the last sentence to Commissioner James M[urray] Mason when declining to obey Mason's instructions; no better language could have been used to excite a young officer to do his utmost; the Confederate Government might have erred in judgment in sending writer to discharge what he now considers the most difficult and important service entrusted to a man inferior in rank to a general officer, but order quoted and the care taken to

¹CXLVIII (1889), 538-563; CXLIX (1889), 30-43, 164-181, 278-292, 446-459; 594-606, 713-727.

have it reach its destination promptly and safely refutes the charge of neglect by the Confederate Government; no more effective means of procuring war supplies could have been adopted; whether writer's selection was a mistake is another question; evidently the Government was satisfied with his work as Gen. [Josiah] Gorgas recommended writer's promotion and Davis complied; writer's application "to be relieved" was denied, and he was retained until the war ended; wishes that the remainder of Davis' life may be happy and peaceful.¹

A.L.S. 8 pp. 23 cm. x 14.1 cm.
Enclosed with entry 543.

[544]

1889
July 25

Horace W. COKEY, Middletown, N. Y. To Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

While discussing Davis' confinement in Fortress Monroe [Va.], the subject of his "ironing" was brought up; writer considered this "an unparalleled outrage which had no precedent since the middle ages"; others thought it the act of an army commander or fort commandant and that no order was issued by the President [Andrew Johnson] or the Secretary of War [Edwin McMaster Stanton];² the belief was expressed by others that [Abraham] Lincoln would never have been guilty of such an act; asks Davis to identify the person who ordered the "ironing"; gives assurance that answer will be shown only to members of this group; writer's relationship to many ex-Confederates is his excuse for troubling Davis.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.5 cm.

[545]

1889
Aug. 24

P. SAMUEL, Edinburgh [Scotland]. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].

Apologizes for forgetting to mention Capt. Arthur Sinclair during their interview; encloses a letter from Sinclair, written a week before his death, and clippings of his death announcement and a newspaper article by writer describing Sinclair's war service; hopes these may be of interest.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 17.8 cm. x 11.2 cm.

[546]

Endorsed: "P. Samuel of Edinburgh, Scotland about Capt. Arthur Sinclair, his visit & death".

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 129-132.
²For order of C.A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, directing that Davis be manacled, for the placing of irons and for order of removal of such by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, see Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series II, VIII, 565, 571, 577; see also entry 324.

1889
Sep. 15

L[ucius] B[ellinger] NORTHROP, Minor Orcus, Va. To [Jefferson] DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received Davis' letter, but could not examine papers to answer questions; writer's wife, seventy-five years of age, died after thirteen months suffering; few people of character are left in the United States; North and South are devoted to money and selfishness; the nation has been reduced to corruption in one century; Davis' conviction of [William Tecumseh] Sherman's "mendacity" has not tinged him; finally succeeded in having paper published in the Century Magazine,¹ but was allowed to correct misstatements only and seventy additional words; sent telegrams of [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard, [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston and R[ichard] B. Lee about lack of provisions at Manassas [Va.], showed their falsity, and quoted Davis' order to Johnston to investigate the conduct of a commissary who lacked supplies in such an abundant region; editor rejected this addition; [John Daniel] Imboden's² article in the Century Magazine states that the report of the "board of inquiry" ordered by Johnston after the Battle of First Manassas was suppressed by [Judah Philip] Benjamin, who wanted facts, not inferences and impressions; shall search for desired papers; [postscript] writer is now seventy-eight years old and Davis must be eighty-two or eighty-three; [Richard] Taylor³ and [John Bell] Hood⁴ wrote the truth about land service, all others told fables; [Raphael] Semmes⁵ was able, but wrote poorly.⁶

A.L.S. 4 pp. 31.8 cm. x 19.6 cm.

[547]

[1889]
Sep. [?]

Lloyd [Stephens] BRYCE, New York [N. Y.] To Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Wrote Davis thanking him for his reply to Lord [Viscount Garnet Joseph] Wolseley; regrets paper was not received in time for publication in the September issue; encloses check for \$100; was necessary to omit two or three paragraphs as article exceeded length agreed upon by [James] Redpath; will make no difference in the "honorary" in consideration of the article.⁷

A.L.S. 2 pp. 17.8 cm. x 11.3 cm.

[548]

¹Century Magazine, XXXI (1886), 936.
²Ibid., XXX (1885), 92-98.
³Destruction and Reconstruction.
⁴Advance and Retreat.
⁵Service Afloat.
⁶Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 136-138; see entries 453, 454, 480.
⁷Ibid., X, 138; see also entries 529, 543, 544.

- 1889
Oct. 10 Lloyd [Stephens] BRYCE, New York [N. Y.] To
Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Will inquire about manuscripts of October number
in hands of printer; fears they may have been des-
troyed.¹
L.S. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.5 cm. Typewritten. [549]
At head: "Dictated".
- [1889]
Oct. 21 Lloyd [Stephens] BRYCE, [New York, N. Y.] To
Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Reviewing carefully Davis' article on Andersonville
[Prison] to see if it can be published in its present
shape; when finished, will be in position to decide
on proposals in Davis' letter.²
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.7 cm. [550]
- 1889
Nov. 4 Centennial Committee of Arrangements, Fayetteville,
N. C. To [Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Having learned with regret of ex-President Davis'
inability to attend the "Centennial celebration of
the Ratification by North Carolina of the Federal
Constitution", the following resolutions, introduced
by Col. [Wharton J.] Green, were unanimously adopted
and the Committee on Invitations was instructed to
have them engraved and sent to Mr. Davis; resolved,
that the committee's heartfelt sympathy be extended
on account of the impaired health that debars Davis
from accepting the invitation, and also their wishes
for the restoration of his health; that Davis be
thanked for his letter in which, from his sick bed,
he has set forth "North Carolina's preeminent record,
Revolutionary & Political, antecedent, continuant &
subsequent to the struggle for Independence", which
measurably compensates for the disappointment because
of Davis' absence; [signed] Wharton J. Green, James C.
MacRae, W. C. McDuffie, S. M. Ray, C. W. Broadfoot,
A.D.S. 2 pp. 25.5 cm. x 20.3 cm. [551]
- 1889
Dec. 6 Resolutions and expressions of sympathy on death³
to of Jefferson Davis sent to Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS.
1890
Jan. 6 For list of addressors see Appendix pp. 309-311.
[552]

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 144.
²Ibid., 145.
³At New Orleans, December 8, 1889.

- 1890
Jan. 4 Geo[rge] J. WEISSINGER, Mayfield [Ala.]. To Mrs.
Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Conveys with pleasure the official information that
the Montgomery City [Ala.] Alliance has recommended
that the State legislature appropriate sufficient money
for a suitable monument to Jefferson Davis; sends con-
dolence and profound regards.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.8 cm. x 19.4 cm. [553]
Attached to entries 554, 555.
- [1890
Jan. 6] George J. WEISSINGER [Montgomery, Ala. To Legis-
lature of the State of Alabama].
The Montgomery City Farmers Alliance, recognizing
the eminent services of Jefferson Davis and realizing
that he was made to suffer vicariously for the South-
ern people, recommends that the legislature of the
State of Alabama appropriate a sufficient amount of
money to erect a monument suitable to perpetuate the
memory of the distinguished dead [statesman]. [554]
Copy. 1 p. 24.3 cm. x 19.5 cm.
Enclosed with entry 555.
Attached to entry 553.
- 1890
Jan. 14 R[obert] B. SNODGRASS, Montgomery, Ala. To Mrs.
Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Encloses resolution, unanimously adopted on January 6,
1890, by the City Council of Montgomery [Ala.]. [555]
A.L.S. 1 p. 24 cm. x 15 cm.
Endorsed: "Resolution - Montgomery, Ala."
For enclosure see entry 554.
Attached to entry 553.
- 1890
Feb. 11 Joseph H. SHEPHERD, Richmond [Va.]. To Mrs. Jef-
ferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Feels impelled to relate the following incident in
response to Mrs. Davis' recent request in the State;
On July 22, 1861, the day after the first Battle of
Manassas [Va.], writer accompanied T. Kinloch Fauntle-
roy to the Moss mansion where President Davis had quar-
ters; on their arrival, a sentry refused them entrance,
saying Davis, Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, and Gen.
[Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard were conferring in
a small tent in the yard; when Davis left the tent and
started towards the mansion, Fauntleroy introduced him-
self and asked for a commission in the Confederate Army;
Davis inquired if Fauntleroy were related to Col. T[homas]
T[urner] Fauntleroy, U. S. Army; Fauntleroy replied that

the colonel was his uncle and Davis told him if he [Davis] lived to return to Richmond, a commission would be sent to Fauntleroy; when Fauntleroy said, "Can I rely upon you Mr. President?" Davis replied quietly and respectfully, "You can"; while encamped at Fairfax Court House [Va.] a month later, a courier brought Fauntleroy his commission as lieutenant in the Confederate Army; there will always be a spot in writer's heart for Davis and the cause for which he suffered so bitterly; sends respectful regards.

A.L.S. 5 pp. 28.3 cm. x 21.7 cm. [556]

1890
Feb. 14

Manly TELLO, Cleveland, Ohio. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Observes from Richmond State that letters illustrating [Jefferson] Davis' character are desired; has saved all except two of Davis' letters; one bearing on the "North-western Conspiracy" was given to [?] Weidenthal, Cleveland dramatic critic and autograph collector; the other, part of which was published in the Cleveland Catholic Universe, March 7, 1878, was given to [John Brown] Gordon, Jr.; the extract from the Universe enclosed with another letter, is Davis' "tribute to the Catholic body"; sends respectful assurances of esteem.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 24.3 cm. x 15 cm. [557]

1890
Feb. 14

Virginus HUTCHEN, Fulton, Ky. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Encloses a "rhythmic tribute" to Jefferson Davis from one who served the "Lost Cause" in the First Kentucky Brigade, Company B., 4th Infantry; written soon after the close of the war, the tribute has appeared in many newspapers and magazines.

A.L.S. 4 pp. 24.5 cm. x 16 cm. [558]

At foot: "Should this poem be fit for insertion in the memoirs, I should be glad to see it there; but I shall in no wise be offended should you consider it unworthy. V. H. "1

Poem following letter:

"Jefferson Davis

By Virginus Hutchen."

"How did he win his bright, coruscant name, // And grave it on the tablets of undying fame? // What raised him above the clanerous clan // Who curse his deeds and under-rate the man? // What gave his eloquence a never-failing wing? // His breast a conscience destitute of sting? // Purity of thought that no

¹Not in Jefferson Davis, etc., A Memoir by His Wife (Varina Howell Davis).

mind ignoble bears // For Davis won the laurels that he wears; // And virtue, which to native worth ne'er fails to cling, // Averted Slander's blade and Envy's hidden sting; // While Genius, Soul-born, gave the music tone // Which sounds in speeches from his tongue alone, // When to the Liberty's Temple of our land // The North's fanatics came with curse and brand, // Amid the Temple's columns towered his form // Unshaken as the ocean rock that moves not in the Storm; // [mutilated] battle's deafening din his clarion warning rung, // And Keen-edged was each poniard word projected from his tongue. // Some men who then wore bays and crowned // With glory's wreath his victor brow, // Fled from him when misfortune frowned, // And scatter ashes o'er him now. // But sunshine friends with timid souls and seeds of shame // Can never dim the halo-light - the aureolus round his name; // For long as Freedom lives on earth and History bears a line, // His burning words will glow in print, his name with lustre shine. // Its marantha gives his breast no pain; // He would not give the Freedom of his thought // For all the gems in broad Ubiquity's domain. // A mortal type of Teneriffe, his soul // will never from the tempest's war retreat; // Though seas of Slander to him roll, // Their billows sink impotent at his feet. // Amor patrias fills his proud and patriot Soul, // Where fire, Promethean, quenchless burns; - // This bright Columbia - his Country - is the pole // To which his magnet heart unvarying turns."

1890
Feb. 15

Darwin C. PAVEY, New York [N. Y.]. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.]

Read Mrs. Davis' newspaper request for copies of letters throwing light upon the life and character of Jefferson Davis; writer had pleasant, lengthy correspondence with Davis, but has only six of his letters left; forwards a verbatim copy of one relative to an editorial headed "State Rights and a National Policy" written in 1883-84 while writer was editor of the Telegram, Troy, N. Y.; collects canceled bank checks as a hobby and asks for one that belonged to Davis.¹

A.L.S. 2 pp. 18 cm. x 11.4 cm. [559]

1890
Feb. 17

Henry H[owe] COOK, Franklin, Tenn. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Thinks Mrs. Davis might be interested in the information that writer's father, Lewis Cook, a native of South Carolina, came to Tennessee about seventy

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, X, 166.

years ago with his cousin, Mrs. [?] Skipwith (a daughter of Nathaniel Green); a sister of writer's father married Samuel Davis of Georgia, a kinsman of Jefferson Davis; the original Cook family home is standing still in Culpeper County, Va.; writer was a captain in the Confederate Army, and is now practicing law; sends respectful regards.
A.L.S. 3 pp. 27.8 cm. x 21.3 cm. [560]

1890
Feb. 18

W[illiam] L. FLOYD, Baltimore [Md.]. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
In reply to Mrs. Davis' request for incidents connected with [Jefferson] Davis, writer relates the following: writer and four companions, ragged and unkempt, while in Charlotte, N. C., after the evacuation of Richmond [Va.], saw the President [Davis] walking ahead of them; they approached him and explained that they were members of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, then unattached, but still soldiers ready to do any duty to which they were assigned; the President replied very kindly, "Go to Gen[era]l [John Cabell] Breckinridge and tell him, I say, to give you anything you ask for"; writer's next meeting with Davis was after his release from prison at the reception at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond; sends sincere sympathy.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.8 cm. x 20.3 cm. [561]

1890
Mar. 12

Ella M. SMITH, Brooksville, Ky. To Mrs. [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses copy of letter by [Jefferson] Davis to writer's uncle who was ten years old at the time; this letter has been published in local newspapers; writer's father thinks it contains too much good advice for all American boys to be kept from public print.¹
A.L.S. 1 p. 20.3 cm. x 12.8 cm. [562]
For enclosure see entry 51.

1890
May 15

J[ohn] Taylor WOOD, Halifax, N[ova] S[cotia]. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Thanks Mrs. Davis for her kind, affectionate letter; all are well except Lola [Mrs. Wood], who suffers with her eyes and head; the engagement of Winnie [Davis] to [Alfred] Wilkinson, a Northerner, was a surprise and shock; wishes them every happiness; writer had the same experience when his son, Jack, married a stranger to them, but a happy marriage has resulted; asks Mrs. Davis to embark for Europe from Halifax and pay them a visit; encloses a sketch of writer's naval services.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 20.2 cm. x 12.8 cm. [563]
For enclosure see entry 564.

¹Rowland, Jefferson Davis, VII, 336

1890
May [15]

J[ohn] Taylor WOOD, Halifax, N[ova] S[cotia]. To [Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Entered the U. S. Navy in 1847; three generations of writer's family served in the Mexican War - himself, his grandfather, Gen. [Zachary] Taylor, and his father, Dr. R[obert] C[rooke] Wood; resigning in 1861, writer joined the Confederate Navy as a lieutenant and was ordered to duty on the Potomac river; destroyed several transports and other enemy vessels including the Rappahannock; was ordered in January, 1862, to join the Merrimac; took part in the fights with the Congress, Cumberland, Wabash, and Monitor and was sent by Adm. [Franklin] Buchanan to report to the President [Jefferson Davis] with dispatches and captured flags; while in Richmond [Va.] was appointed aide to President Davis and ordered on an inspection tour of all seaports; during this tour, writer took part in the operations at Vicksburg [Miss.] and Charleston [S. C.]; returned to active naval service in the summer of 1863, and captured several enemy vessels including the U. S. gunboats Reliance and Satellite at the mouth of the Rappahannock river; was promoted to a commander in the C. S. Navy, and early in 1864 ordered to cooperate with the land forces under Gen. [George Edward] Pickett in an attack on Newbern, N.C.; captured the U. S. gunboat Underwriter, but Pickett failed in the land attack; two months later assisted Gen. [Robert Frederick] Hoke in successfully capturing Plymouth, N. C.; cruised off the Atlantic coast and captured or destroyed over thirty enemy vessels; received the thanks of Congress for these services; left Richmond with the President's party when city was evacuated; succeeded in escaping to Havana [Cuba] with Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge.¹
D.S. 3 pp. 32.8 cm. x 20.7 cm. [564]
Endorsed: "Record of Col. Jno. Taylor Wood C. S. N."
Enclosed with entry 563.

1890
May 19

C[harles] W. FRAZER, Memphis, Tenn. To Mrs. [Jefferson] DAVIS, [Beauvoir, Miss.].
Sends nine papers, leaving Mrs. Davis to decide their use; also a letter from [Jefferson] Davis on the subject of "Confederate Flags" about which Gov. [Joseph Benson] Foraker made a reputation; just returned from Justice N. C. Folkes' funeral, also present were Judge Peter Turney and Minor Meriwether; encloses a check for forty dollars for putting "up the railing and rings" to hang the tributes and mementos of condolence; [postscript] all the papers on the "Conspiracy" were read and returned by Davis; [initialed] F.
A.L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm. x 19.7 cm. [565]

¹See also entry 323.

1890
May 25

C[harles] W. FRAZER, Memphis, Tenn. To Mrs. [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Writes promised account of surrender at Cumberland Gap [Tenn.] by his brother, J[ohn] W. Frazer, from facts and records of the U. S. War Department;¹ hopes Mrs. Davis' conversations with [Jefferson] Davis may further aid in exonerating writer's brother; a thousand deaths would not have been as hard to bear as was the reading of Davis' message while they, as prisoners at Johnston's Island [Ohio], were unable to explain the surrender; a portion of this message will be found in Davis' book;² troops at Cumberland Gap were mostly conscripts from western North Carolina, particularly unreliable when facing danger; Gen. [Simon Bolivar] Buckner applied to the War Department for an experienced officer and disciplinarian for these troops; writer's brother, J. W. Frazer, was assigned to this command; the facts of the surrender are as follows: Col. [John F.] DeCourcy, U. S. A. on the Kentucky side of the Gap had been repulsed and held at bay for several days; Gen. [Ambrose Everett] Burnside, instead of joining [William Starke] Rosecrans, crossed Big Creek Gap, fifteen miles below Cumberland [Gap], with 24,000 men; then Buckner crossed the Tennessee river at Loudon [Tenn.] and burned the bridges; Burnside moved to Knoxville [Tenn.], waited for DeCourcy to "reduce Cumberland Gap", but impatient with DeCourcy's delay, he [Burnside] marched to the rear of the Gap and demanded its surrender; the outer picket posts deserted to the enemy at once, escape was impossible, and a fight against these odds and circumstances would have been pure folly; [postscript] sends the Commercial giving an account of the memorial services held for Davis on May 24, 1890; placed a pillow of red and white roses on "Jeff's" [Jefferson Davis, Jr.'s] grave and a cross of white roses on Willie's [William Davis']; [initialed] C. W. F.

L.S. 2 pp. 26 cm. x 19.5 cm. Typewritten. [566]

1890
July 5

[Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS] Beauvoir [Miss.]. To Lucius B[ellinger] NORTHROP [Minor Orcus, Va.].

Cannot understand why Northrop gave Jefferson Davis' letters, written with the freedom and intimacy of a "Brother", to the public without giving her, as Davis' literary executrix, the option of expressing her opinion; writer wishes to be informed how "these letters reached the public".

¹See Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, XXX (Part II), 607-624.

²Davis, The Rise and Fall, II, 428.

Typed copy. 1 p. 28 cm. x 21.7 cm. [567]

Endorsed: "1067 - Letters in ref. to publication of Mr. Davis' private letters by Col. Northrop's son-in-law [Eugene L.] Didier Balt[imore] - Md. Bradley T[ylor] Johnson".

1890
Aug. 17

Louise Northrop DIDIER, Baltimore [Md.] To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Writer's husband, in article written for the New York Sun, used the published extracts of Jefferson Davis' letters to writer's father [Lucius Bellinger Northrop] because they were a justification of Northrop's management of the Confederate Commissary Department; writer was anxious to have them published because her father has been treated so unjustly; letters, which were not sold, are Northrop's most treasured papers.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 17.3 cm. x 11.2 cm. [568]

1890
Aug. 24

Tho[mas] L[afayette] ROSSER [Charlottesville, Va.] To Mrs. [Jefferson] DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Complying with Mrs. Davis' request, writer drove to Col. L[ucius] B[ellinger] Northrop's home in the mountains; Northrop, now past eighty years old and suffering from a stroke of paralysis six months ago, is in a very feeble condition; he now lives with his daughter [Mrs. Louise Didier] in Baltimore [Md.]; Northrop's son, who lives at Minor Orcus [Va.], informed writer that Mrs. Davis' letter of July 5 [see entry 567] was sent to his father; letters published in the Sun were exact copies of Jefferson Davis' letters to Northrop; they were published by Northrop's son-in-law, [Eugene L.] Didier, as a personal vindication of Northrop against the many aspersions, appearing in recent war literature, "clouding the reputation of a pure and patriotic man"; for many years, Northrop unsuccessfully endeavored to have a statement published in the Century [Magazine]; Didier, a newspaper man, determined to publish the letters in the New York Sun to serve as the defense their father desired; as one who reveres the memory of President Davis and as an old Confederate soldier, writer hopes that Mrs. Davis will consider the matter closed.

L.S. 3 pp. 27.5 cm. x 21.2 cm. Typewritten [569]

1890
Aug. 26

V[arina] Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir [Miss.]. To Tho[mas] L[afayette] ROSSER [Charlottesville, Va.].

Received Rosser's letter of August 24 and regrets giving so much trouble; object of her inquiry was gravely misunderstood; desires to have published purported copies of husband's letters verified against the originals; cannot understand his plea, as writer's relations with Gen. [Lucius Bellinger] Northrop have existed with no trace

of unkindness for forty years; writer wrote Jefferson Davis' letters, and has no memory " of such epithets being applied to Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston" as appeared in the published letters; Col. W[illiam] M[il-ler] Owen of the Washington Artillery is writer's aman-uensis; in his many bitter controversies since the war with Gen[erals] [Jubal Anderson] Early, [Philip Henry] Sheridan, and [William B.] Mumford, Rosser must have dis-covered that the policy of Christian nonresistance is not always practicable.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 17.2 cm. x 11.3 cm.

[570]

1890
Aug. 29

Tho[mas] L[afayette] ROSSER, Charlottesville, Va.
To [William Miller] OWEN [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Does not consider himself competent to advise Mrs. [Jefferson] Davis, but should dislike "to hear anyone apologize for anything the President [Jefferson Davis] may have said or written"; started the subscription to the "Davis Monument" with a \$1,000 donation, and intends to do everything in writer's power to show future genera-tions how highly ex-Confederates regarded their leader; the [Lucius Bellinger] Northrop letters are held by Mrs. Louise N[orthrop] Didier in Baltimore [Md.]; her brother assured writer they were correctly copied; thinks a large subscription to Mrs. Davis' book¹ will be taken by the University [of Virginia].

L.S. 1 p. 27.3 cm. x 20.5 cm. Typewritten. [571]

1890
Sep. 5

J[ubal] A[nderson] EARLY, Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va.
To Mrs. V[arina] Jefferson DAVIS [Beauvoir, Miss.].

Received letter from [William] Miller Owen enclosing copy of letter written by writer to Gen. Fitz[hugh] Lee, [see entry 96], asking permission to use it in Mrs. Davis' book; letter has been carelessly copied as there are many inaccuracies in spelling and phrases; it was not written for publication; facts in the first part of letter are known to all military men acquainted with the history of the war, so no statement of writer would add anything new; last paragraph might be considered a reflection on Gen. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston, therefore, writer does not wish to have it printed; suggests that Mrs. Davis omit from her book all references to the unpleasant relations that existed between [Jefferson] Davis and Johnston or any other officer, as Davis published his own views in his book; hopes Mrs. Davis will not misunderstand writer's motives in writing this letter and making above mentioned

suggestion; no one could have a higher veneration for her late husband than writer himself.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 24 cm. x 15.4 cm.

[572]

1890
Sep. 6

[Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS] Beauvoir, [Miss.]. To [Bradley Tyler] JOHNSON [Baltimore, Md.].

Asks Johnson to interview Gen. [Lucius Bellinger] Northrop personally to see that he reads the enclosed letter, or to read it to him; is exceedingly anxious to secure the [Jefferson] Davis letters in order to prevent their publica-tion by [Eugene L.] Didier; is willing to pay any amount up to \$500 for the letters, if Northrop will not withdraw them without payment; asks for history of the flag and guidon sent to writer by Johnson, also for the most notable incident of the Maryland Line [1st Maryland Regiment]¹; asks for Julia's [?] address.

Typed copy. 1 p. 28 cm. x 21.5 cm.

[573]

For enclosure see entry 574.

1890
Sep. 6

[Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS] Beauvoir, [Miss.]. To Lucius B[el-linger] NORTHROP [Baltimore, Md.].

Is grieved to learn of his illness; publication by his son-in-law, [Eugene L.] Didier, of several private and confi-dential letters written by her late husband [Jefferson Davis] induced writer to ask that they be verified; wrote to North-rop's home at Charlottesville, and received an answer from his daughter, Mrs. Louise Didier, stating that the letters were published to vindicate him [Northrop]; later received an advertisement announcing that these letters of her husband were to be published in a magazine; written with the freedom and affection of a brother, in an unguarded style, Davis' let-ters were answers to Northrop's letters complaining of ill usage and injustice; writer does not believe it possible that Northrop will allow Davis' correspondence to be sold; these letters were not offered to writer when she appealed for ma-terial on Davis' life, yet, now after his death, someone is publishing them wherever a purchaser can be found; Mrs. Didier claims the publication is for vindication, but Davis did that in The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government; must re-quest that Northrop stop this "shameful betrayal of trust"; believing that he is unaware of what has been done with the letters, writer sends Gen. Bradley [Tyler] Johnson to deliver this letter in person; [postscript] all Northrop's correspond-ence has been preserved.

Typed copy. 2 pp. 28 cm. x 21.7 cm.

[574]

Enclosed with entry 573.

¹Varina Jefferson Davis, Jefferson Davis Ex-President of the Confederate States of America A Memoir by His Wife.

¹See also entry 578.

1890
Sep. 11 Bradley T[ylor] JOHNSON, Baltimore [Md.]. To W[illiam] Miller OWEN, Beauvoir, Miss.
Fears he cannot stop sale and publication of letters of [Jefferson Davis to Lucius Bellinger Northrop] because such injunctions are "easily voided"; will make a record of Mrs. [Jefferson] Davis' protest, and exhaust all legal means to prevent further publication; [Eugene L.] Didier buys all sorts of "literary odds and ends" and then sells anything of value; some years ago Didier committed what many thought a great outrage - the publication of the private correspondence of Mrs. [Elizabeth Patterson] Bonaparte about her marriage with Jerome [Napoleon] Bonaparte; thinks Didier has copies of the Davis letters ready for sale in New York, if and when Mrs. Davis files suit against the Northrop family.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 23 cm. x 14.6 cm. [575]

1890
Sep. 20 Bradley T[ylor] JOHNSON, Baltimore [Md.]. To W[illiam] Miller OWEN, Beauvoir, Miss.
Received Owen's letter; will call on [Eugene L.] Didier, but thinks it a waste of time as the original letters might be sold to Mrs. [Jefferson] Davis and copies retained; the only way to handle this case is to proclaim the true facts to the world - that letters of "a dead hero, patriot and statesman [Jefferson Davis] and his dying friend [Lucius Bellinger Northrop]" have been stolen and used when Northrop was incompetent to prevent it; have notices published in the New Orleans [La.] and Virginia newspapers; awaits further orders.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 23 cm. x 14.7 cm. [576]

1890
Sep. 24 Bradley T[ylor] JOHNSON, Baltimore [Md.]. To W[illiam] Miller OWEN, Beauvoir, Miss.
Has just finished an exhaustive interview with [Eugene L.] Didier; [Lucius Bellinger] Northrop is too paralyzed to know what is occurring; correspondence cannot be purchased because Northrop, when in good health, positively forbade it; the family will not exchange the [Jefferson] Davis letters for Northrop's; publication in New York Sun has been a financial disappointment, but an injunction to prevent further publication would be an advertisement; when Didier was asked to promise not to publish any additional letters, he replied, "Say that I think all has been published that is of interest, and that has failed to arouse attention"; writer awaits orders.
A.L.S. 2 pp. 23 cm. x 14.7 cm. [577]

1890
Oct. 6 Bradley T[ylor] JOHNSON, Baltimore, [Md.] To Mrs. V[arina] Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.
Hopes delay in writing recollections about the guidon and the Maryland Line will not cause their exclusion from

her book; the history of the guidon is as follows:
after the [Hugh Judson] Kilpatrick - [Ulric] Dahlgren raid in March, 1864, the Maryland Line [1st Maryland Regiment] commanded by writer received much praise from Gens. [Wade] Hampton and [Arnold] Elzey for saving Richmond [Va.]; in September, 1864, while the Maryland Line was under [Lunsford Lindsay] Lomax as part of [Jubal Anderson] Early's cavalry, there occurred "an affair" with [Philip Henry] Sheridan's cavalry under Gens. [George Armstrong] Custer and [William] Nelson at Bunker Hill, Berkley County, now West Virginia; during the battle Capt. George M. Emack, commanding Company B, captured the Federal guidon, receiving at the same time his seventeenth wound; on his recovery, writer sent Emack to present the captured guidon to Mrs. Davis; the most notable incident of the Maryland Line occurred on June 6, 1862, during [Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall"] Jackson's Valley campaign; [Turner] Ashby, one of writer's men, noticed that [John Charles] Fremont's advance was separated from the main body; he asked for infantry to attack, and Gen. [Richard Stoddert] Ewell gave him Gen. George H. Stewart's brigade; in the attack that followed, Ashby was killed, but writer charged with the 1st Maryland and killed, wounded, or captured most of the enemy; they proved to be the Pennsylvania "Bucktails" under Lt. Col. [Thomas Leiper] Kane; one of the "Bucktails" was affixed to the color lance and carried in pride and triumph in all its battles.¹
A.L.S. 4 pp. 35.5 cm. x 21.5 cm. [578]

[1890] L. C. McALLISTER, Memphis, Tenn. To [Mrs. Jefferson] DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.].
Encloses a roll of that portion of Gen. [Samuel Wragg] Ferguson's brigade of cavalry that went to Gen. [John Cabell] Breckinridge's headquarters with the intention of going to Mexico, if necessary, with President [Jefferson] Davis; these 189 men, dismissed by Breckinridge on May 4, [1865], were Davis' last escort.²
A.L.S. 1 p. 26 cm. x 21.3 cm. [579]
Endorsed: "About cavalry in Ga. just before capture of J.D."

[1890] [Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Miss. To Belford Company, New York, N. Y.]
"List of manuscripts prepared and sent to Belford Company, for Life of Jefferson Davis":
"1861 - From Washington to Mississippi; Election as President; Office sought the Man; Inaugural Address & Cabinet; Confederate Constitution; Confederate Negotiations at Washington;

¹See also entry 573.

²See entries 522, 523.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter; The President [Jefferson Davis] goes to Richmond; Battles of Bull Run and Manassas; The President at Manassas; Night after the Battle; Second Conference with Generals; Reflections on Victory; Good Samaritan; President's Promise; Responsibility of failure to pursue; Genl [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston's Correspondence;" pages 1 through 106 sent Sept. 22, 1890; manuscript returned with galleys, Oct. 7, 1890; galleys returned to Belford; "Opposition to the President; [Pierre Gustave Toutant] Beauregard's letters; Trent Affair;" "1862 - Roanoke Island; Inaugural Address Feb. 22; Evacuation of Manassas; Private life Richmond; Proclamation of Emancipation; Missouri, Monitor and Merrimac; Shiloh & Corinth; New Orleans; Yorktown and Williamsburg;" pages 107 to 186 inclusive sent Belford Sept. 26; manuscripts and galleys returned Oct. 11 and 13; "Rect. for Shiloh. New Orleans." Yorktown and Williamsburg [manuscripts] sent Oct. 25; "Literary Preferences; Gunboats in the James; Battle of Seven Pines; Jackson's Campaign in the Valley; Seven days' battles around Richmond;" pages 187 through 244 inclusive sent Belford Oct. 8; receipt for same returned; "Diplomatic Correspondence; Vicksburg; Confederate Congress; Retaliation; Second Manassas; Maryland Campaign and Fredericksburg; Operations of [Braxton] Bragg on Kentucky; Murfreesboro;" pages 245 through 282 sent Belford Oct. 9; receipt returned for same. "1863 - Introduction to year 1863; Chancellorsville; Death of [Thomas Jonathan] Jackson; Gettysburg; Gen'l [Robert Edward] Lee's resignation; [Alexander Hamilton] Stephen's Mission to Washington; Fall of Vicksburg; Mr. Davis' letter to Genl. Johnston; Operations at Charleston; Correspondence with the Pope [Pius IX]; Chickamauga; Mission Ridge; Correspondence Gov. [Zebulon Baird] Vance and Mr. Davis;" pages 283 through 351 sent Belford Oct. 10; receipt returned. "1864 - [Ulric] Dahlgren's raid; Diplomatic Correspondence; Fort Pillow [Tenn.]; Miss[issippi], Florida and Louisiana; Lee's Virginia Campaign; Yellow Tavern, death of [James Ewell Brown] Stuart; Correspondence Gens. Sam Jones; Dru-ry's Bluff; Gen'l. [Robert] Ransom's Reminiscences; [Jubal Anderson] Early's Campaign in the Valley; Peace Proposals; Siege of Petersburg, 'Mine' [Run]; Fort Ste-d-man, Gen'l [John Brown] Gordon; Donn Piatt on Foreign Diplomacy; Johnston's Retreat to Atlanta; Proclamation;" pages 351 to 468 inclusive sent to Belford, Oct. 12 and "P.O. Rect. sent Belford Oct. 14".
Copy 6 pp. 25 cm. x 20 cm. [580]
At foot: "The remainder of manuscripts to p. 923 sent to N. Y. by Mrs. Davis."

1891
June 20

N[orman] G. KITTRELL, Anderson, Tex. To F[rancis] R[ichard] LUBBOCK [Austin, Tex.].

Asks Lubbock to transmit the enclosed pamphlets containing a tribute to Jefferson Davis to Mrs. Davis and her daughter [Winnie]; writer acquired a reverence and respect for Davis from his father-in-law, Judge Wade Keyes, who was connected with the attorney general's department of Davis' Cabinet; sends sentiments of esteem and respect to Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 25.3 cm. x 19.7 cm. [581]

At foot: "My dear Mrs. Davis, This letter will explain itself. Judge Kittrell is one of our young Dist. Judges and fine fellow. With best love for you and Miss Winnie, Yours truly, F. R. Lubbock."

1891
July 20

John H. BENTON, Washington, D.C. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Sends with pleasure the enclosed copy of [Jefferson] Davis' "Notes on Politicians" written one week after [James] Buchanan's election to the Presidency; writer has been careful to transcribe in word, letter and punctuation the copy in his possession; sends respectful regards.

A.L.S. 3 pp. 20.3 cm. x 12.6 cm. [582]

Enclosure is entry 1.

1891
Oct. 12

Francis P. FLEMING, Tallahassee [Fla.] To Mrs. V[arina] Jefferson DAVIS, New York City.

Forwards by express a certified engraved copy of an act of the Florida Legislature entitled "An Act to Declare the Anniversary of the Birth of Jefferson Davis a Legal Holiday"; suggestion for this honor came from W[illiam] B. Lamar, attorney general of Florida, and a nephew of Justice [Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus] Lamar of the Supreme Court who was the trusted friend of Davis.

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.3 cm. x 19.8 cm. [583]

1891
Nov. 13

Dr. R. B. LIGRIOSKI, Parral, Mexico. To E[dward] H. LOMBARD, New Orleans, La.

Received Lombard's letter at Chihuahua [Mexico]; has been waiting for the Supreme Court to act on the case of their comrade [?] Mac Stewart; decision of lower courts finally sustained; Judge [?] Luna, Stewart's counsel, now president of the Supreme Court of Chihuahua, has promised to accompany writer to Mexico City [Mexico] to present the facts as they really are to President Diaz; will attempt to prove that Stewart did not have a fair and impartial trial, and that he killed the policeman, [?] Torris, in self-defense; the Judge wants \$1,000 and expenses, and as writer's

funds are exhausted; appeals to Lombard to raise about \$500 or \$600 for the sake of their "poor unfortunate Friend".

A.L.S. 2 pp. 26.4 cm. x 19.8 cm. [584]

1891
Dec. 3

W[illia]m L. ALLEN, Lock Haven, Pa. To Mrs. Jefferson DAVIS, Beauvoir, Miss.

Having noticed in the newspapers that Mrs. Davis is writing the memoirs of President [Jefferson] Davis, writer forwards his recollections of some remarks made by Davis to the 12th Mississippi Regiment, Col. Richard Griffith commanding, at Gordonsville Junction [Va.], on July 22 or 23, 1861; the President [Davis] had just returned from the battlefield [First Manassas, Va.], and addressing them as "Fellow Mississippians", said he was glad to see them, that in "yesterday's battle" the enemy had been defeated, and that he was sorry for relatives of those killed on both sides; Davis wished to impress upon those present to be always kind to their prisoners, to fight the enemy with all the power that God had given them, and when he surrenders, remember, as Southern gentlemen, to treat the captured with "courtesy and kindness"; Davis then spoke of the privations that might be encountered, and assured the regiment that the utmost would always be done for their "comfort and welfare"; he paid tribute to their colonel [Richard Griffith],¹ who was later killed at Fair Oaks C[ourt] H[ouse, Va.], June 29, 1862; writer is proud that he was one "who was fortunate to endure to the end in the great struggle for Southern Principles"; [postscript] the last sentence is from Gen. R[obert] E[dward] Lee's personal address to the Army of Northern Virginia after the surrender at Appomattox [Va.], where Lee stated that the Southern people owed a debt of undying gratitude to the soldiers who endured to the end.

A.L.S. 5 pp. 20.5 cm. x 12.5 cm. [585]

n. d.

Mrs. [Jefferson] DAVIS. To [?].
Had been traveling all day [May 9, 1865] under [Jefferson] Davis' escort because of a threat made to rob the party; encamped at night inside a fringe of trees on the edge of a small stream; the Davis family tents were on the left side of the road; the rest of the party and the horses were on the right side; writer wore a small black shawl and a long, unlined waterproof similar to the one worn by Davis, who had removed only his coat and boots upon retiring; about dawn the coachman called, "The Yankees are on us!"; Davis, thinking the threatened robbers had arrived, stepped out of the tent to get his arms and horses, despite writer's entreaties to hide in the tent; sentinels were

already taking position around the tent when he stepped out bareheaded; panic stricken for fear he would be recognized, writer threw her black shawl over Davis' head and sent her servant after him carrying a water bucket; when the guard challenged them, writer said it was her mother going for water with the servant; when the guard answered writer roughly, Davis came back and defied the demand for surrender; writer, seeing that the guard was about to shoot, ran between him and her husband; Maj. [John G.] Hudson drove up, ordered the guard away, and took the whole party prisoners; the [Federal] soldiers stole the children's breakfast as fast as it was prepared causing an altercation between [President] Davis and some of the officers in which Col. [Benjamin D.] Pritchard took no part; learned on May 10, 1865 that Davis was accused of being dressed in women's clothing when captured; writer could not hide her indignation and this led to sharp words between [Col.] Pritchard and her husband; later, on board the prison ship, Pritchard demanded the waterproof and writer gave it to him explaining fully how it had been worn by Davis; [Maj.] Hudson, accompanied by an armed orderly, demanded her black shawl, threatening to take everything from writer if she did not give it to him; Hudson later bought another shawl, but writer declined it.¹

A.L. 2 pp. 27 cm. x 21.5 cm. [586]

* * * * *

¹ See also entries 117, 122, 154.

¹ See Seven Pines.

APPENDIX

p. 277

Entries 522, 523.

G. W. Tunstall to Jefferson Davis,
March 29, 1888

S. W. Ferguson, Brigadier commanding,
T. K. Irwin, Capt. & A. A. A. Genl.
A. J. Sykes, Capt. & A. A. I. Genl.
C. Rice, Capt. & A. Q. M.
J. M. Foster, Maj. & C. S.
R. M. Hill, M.D., Maj., & M. S.
F. E. Richardson, Capt. & Picket Officer.
J. A. Tomlinson, 1st Lieut. & A. D. C.
J. West Thompson, 1st Lieut. & Ordnance Officer
E. K. Robbins, 1st Lieut. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
F. Boykin, Jr., 2d Lieut. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
G. W. Tunstall, Ord. Sergt. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
W. A. Riley, Sergt. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
W. H. Clemens, Sergt. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
C. D. McQueen, Ord. Sergt. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. H. Tekill, Sergt. 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
H. H. Tekill, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
H. T. Cochrane, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
A. H. Bradley, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
Frank Feagan, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
William Turk, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
W. H. Richardson, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
R. E. Hodges, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
W. R. Hodges, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
E. R. Hodges, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. J. Hodges, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
Jesse Walker, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
C. J. Martin, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. Dockery, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
N. Goree, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
T. Carson, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. Sanders, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
W. Lawrence, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
T. Parish, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
William Frater, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.

O. Hester, Private 2d Ala. Cav. Regt.
L. D. Williams, Sergt. 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. W. Benbore, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. C. Fonville, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
R. H. Jarrel, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
D. H. Graham, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. Martin, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
T. Kemp, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
[?] Pallard, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
F. Riley, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. F. Wrenn, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
L. J. Evans, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. S. Hays, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
N. Keingut, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
L. C. McAllister, Corpl. 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
J. Lander, Private 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
R. Baker, Sergt. 56 Ala. Cav. Regt.
W. H. Mosely, M.D., Maj., & M. S. Muldrow's Miss. Regt.
C. M. Graham, 2d Lieut. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. H. Lewis, 2d Lieut. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
W. P. Acker, 2d Lieut. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
A. D. Cox, Sergt. Major 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. W. Lindsey, Ord. Sergt. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. W. Seale, Sergt. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. J. Carter, Sergt. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. Deaton, Sergt. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
M. Henry, Sergt. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
C. E. S. Gully, Sergt. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
B. M. Bolton, Corpl. 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
G. W. Acker, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
A. A. Bolton, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
D. C. Bridges, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. A. Dennis, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. H. Sansom, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
Young Wall, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
F. M. Wall, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
A. S. Weir, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
William Wyatt, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
A. Pierce, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. Sparks, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
F. Brown, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
G. P. Walker, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
J. Rule, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
S. Maddox, Private 12th Miss. Cav. Regt.
S. S. Garner, Private Muldrow's Miss. Regt.
I. B. Hull, Private Muldrow's Miss. Regt.
P. S. Hull, Private Muldrow's Miss. Regt.
G. W. Hull, Private Muldrow's Miss. Regt.
W. R. Strutton, Private Muldrow's Miss. Regt.
J. Saulsbury, Private Flournoy's 9th Miss. Cav. Regt.
[?] Kittrell, Private Flournoy's 9th Miss. Cav. Regt.
Gustave [Mexican], Private Flournoy's 9th Miss. Cav. Regt.

p. 290

Entry 552

List of Sympathizers on the
Death of Jefferson Davis

Dec. 6, 1889:

The Bench and Bar of Louisiana, F[rank] L[iddle] Richardson, secretary.

Ellaville Reading Club, Ellaville, Ga., Tho[ma]s P. Hornaday, secretary.

Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association, Atlanta, Ga.

Officers of Board of Lady Visitors of the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers Home, Baltimore [Md.], Mrs. Bradley T[ylor] Johnson, president.

Temperance Benevolent Association, Troy, Mo., Tho[ma]s H. Harris, J.M. Terrell and Geo[rge] S. Hutt.

Dec. 7, 1889:

Citizens and Confederate Veterans' Association of Sumter Co[unty], Ala., J. W. A[kert] Wright, W. R. D. Goach, Devereaux Hopkins, W[illia]m G. Curry and S. H. Spratt, committee.

Citizens and ex-Confederates of Saline County, Marshall, Mo., J.B. Wood, president; D.F. Bell, secretary.

City Council of Montgomery, Ala.

Confederate Veterans' Association of Coneta County, Newnan, Ga., J. P. Brewster, A.C. North, L.R. Ray, P.F. Smith, and A. D. Freeman.

Confederate Veterans' Association of North Louisiana, Ruston, La. Allen Barksdale, president.

Confederate Veterans' of Atlanta [Ga.], by J[ohn] W[illia]m Jones.

Hugh H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.

Kalesthenic Literary Society of Bingham School, North Carolina, Hampson Gary, Geo[rge] Gillham, Jr., and Tho[ma]s J. Farrar, committee.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Wilmington, N. C.

People of Gaffney City, S.C., A. O. Lamo, chairman; J. Monroe Tankersley, secretary.

Thornton Montgomery, Christine, N. D.

Polk Laffoon, W. S. White, A. J. Moses, T. M. Miller, A. L. LeVert, De B. Waddell, and J. R. Crowe, Sheffield, Ala.

Dec. 9, 1889:

Citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., J. A. Hannemann, mayor.

Southern Students of John Hopkins University, Cha[rle]s H. Ross, secretary.

Dec. 10, 1889:

The Administrators of The Tulane Educational Fund, New Orleans, La., Cha[rle]s E. Fenner, president; P. N. Strong, secretary.

Citizens of Helena, Ark., M. T. Sanders, chairman; W. S. White, secretary.

Students of the Law Department of Tulane University, New Orleans [La.], Sam[ue]l J. Henry, secretary.

Students of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., E. E. Aycock, chairman.

Wilmington Light Infantry, Co. C. Second Regiment, North Carolina, State Guard [Wilmington, N. C.], Walker Taylor, secretary.

Dec. 11, 1889:

Citizens of Baudera, Tex., V. P. Sanders, chairman; J. M. Hamilton, secretary.

Citizens of Camden, Wilcox County, Ala., J. G. Roach, president of the meeting; W. C. Jones, secretary.

Citizens of Georgetown, S. C., R. E. Fraser, chairman; H. L. Smith, secretary.

Confederate Veterans of Iberville Parish, Plaquemine, La., Austin Hunt, secretary.

Hall Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans, Shreveport, La., W[illia]m Kinney, secretary.

Memorial Society of Columbus, Ga., Mrs. Rob[er]t Carter, president;
Mrs. I. E. Martin, secretary.

Philomathic Society of Charleston, S. C., F. Lee Gruner, president.

Dec. 12, 1889:

Louisiana Sugar Planters Association, New Orleans, La., D. D. Colcock,
secretary.

Dec. 13, 1889:

Law Class of the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Pryor L.
Illywatt, Jr., chairman; Andrew J. Cobb, professor.

Dec. 14, 1889:

Louisiana Division Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association,
New Orleans, La., D. A. Given, secretary.

Metairie Cemetery Association, New Orleans, La., Gus[tavus] A.
Breau, president; S. H. Bell, secretary.

Southern Society of Kansas City, Mo., J. M. D. Massie, secretary.

Veterans of the Louisiana Division, Army of Northern Virginia, New
Orleans [La.], F. S. Washington, president; T. B. O'Brien, secretary.

Dec. 16, 1889:

Board of Trade, Darlington, S. C.

Citizens of Poplar Bluff, Mo., T. F. Ray, secretary.

Dec. 17, 1889:

Louisiana Board of Health, New Orleans, La., Dr. Lucien F. Salomon,
secretary.

Webster Literary Society of Western Maryland College, Westminster,
Md., Jos[eph] S. Mills, secretary.

Dec. 18, 1889:

Confederate Veterans and Citizens of Cabanus County, N. C., Robert S.
Young, W. G. Means, and Ja[me]s P. Cook, committee.

Dec. 19, 1889:

Citizens of Camden, Ala., by W. C. Jones.

Citizens of Columbia, Mo., S. Turner, chairman.

Confederate Survivors' Association, Augusta, Ga., F. M. Stovall,
secretary.

Dec. 20, 1889:

Veterans Association of Sheffield, Ala., A. L. LeVert, secretary.

Dec. 21, 1889:

Ex-Confederate and ex-Mexican Soldiers of Moberly, Mo., G. W. Weems,
president; B. S. Head, secretary.

Dec. 24, 1889:

Citizens of Fort Mill, S. C., Sam[ue]l E. White, James H. Thornwell,
John M. Spratt, and Jos[eph] S. Drakeford, committee.

[Dec. ?] 1889:

Confederate Survivors' Association of Newberry County [S. C.], C.F.
Boyd, secretary.

County Court of Greene County, Va., Z. K. Page, clerk.

Jan. 3, 1890:

Gates County Farmers' Alliance, Sunbury, N.C., H.J. Reed, secretary.

Jan. 6, 1890:

New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Charles Chaffe, president.

Jan. [?], 1890:

Charleston Light Dragoons, Charleston, S. C., W. M. Whitehead, secre-
tary and treasurer.

The [U. S.] Senate and the [U. S.] House [of Representatives] W. M.
Evans, President of the Senate; Ja[me]s S. Madison, Speaker of the
House.

INDEX

Page
 Abbeville, S. C.,
 conference, 82-85,
 87, 89-90, 93, 99-
 106.
 Abbott, Willis, 235.
 Abolition Party, 267.
 Act S. 194 (1864), 243.
 Adams, E. F., 197.
 Adams, Gen. John, 276.
 Allatoona, Ga., 50.
 Allen, Wm. L., 304.
 Amelia Court House,
 Va., 21, 31.
 Americus, Ga., 280-281.
 Amnesty Bill, 44.
 Annals of the Army of
 Tenn., etc., 72.
 Anderson, Archer, 176.
 Anderson, Thomas C., 96.
 Andersonville Prison,
 (Ga.), 10-18, 41-42,
 46, 65, 170, 261-262,
 275-276, 280-285, 290;
 see Prisons, Prisoners,
 Winder and Wirz.
 Appendix, 306.
 Appomattox Court House,
 Va., 304; see Lee, sur-
 render of.
 Arkansas, The, 183, 190.
 Armistice, (Apr. 18, 1865), 93.
 Army of N. Va., 36, 68-69,
 263-265, 272-273; see
 Virginia.
 Army of Tennessee, 72, 100-
 102.
 Army of Mississippi, 34.
 Arthur, Pres. Chester A.,
 191, 222.
 Atlanta, Ga., Fall of, 32,
 70, 189.
 Augusta, Ga.,
 Confederate dead, 126;
 powder works, 28.
 Augustin, John, 235.
 Avery, Judge Dudley, 133-134.
 Avery Island, La., 133-134.
 Aycock, E. E., 309.

Page
 Bachman, C. W., 168.
 Baker, Lafayette C., 36.
 Ballard, Thomas, 247.
 Balls, explosive, 141.
 Banks, Gen. Nathaniel
 P., 52.
 Barksdale, Allen, 308.
 Barksdale, Ethelbert, 97,
 100, 116-117, 124-125,
 182, 220, 245.
 Barrell, Harry F., 259.
 Barrett, Theodore, 219.
 Barton, Seth M., 237.
 Barton, Judge Wm. S., 237.
 Bates, Lewis, 200, 247.
 Battle flags, 166.
 Beall, John Yates, 262.
 Beall, Wm. N. R., 174.
 Beauregard, Gen. P. G. T.,
 19, 32, 61, 68, 77, 91,
 93, 102, 111, 130-132,
 156-157, 171, 215-216,
 233; at Drury's Bluff,
 260-261; at Shiloh, 133.
 Beem, Martin, 121.
 Bell, D. F., 308.
 Belnap, Wm. N., 44-45.
 Benagh, James, 197.
 Benjamin, Judah P., 35, 54,
 222, 240, 289.
 Benton, John H., 1, 303.
 Bermuda, Supply depot, 115.
 Black, Judge Jeremiah S., 208.
 Black, Lt. Robert J., 256,
 283.
 Blackburn, Benj. M., 266.
 Blackburn, Luke P., 44.
 Blackwater, N. C., 154.
 Blaine, James G., 43-44, 213-
 214, 216.
 Blair, Francis P., 54-55.
 Blakemore, Lizzie McF., 258.
 Blockade, 188, 197, 207.
 Board of Inquiry, 240.
 Bonham, Milledge L., 60-61.
 Bonner, Mrs. E. H.,
 (Lt. Harry T. Buford
 of the C. S. Secret
 Service), 35.

Booth, E. G., 213.
 Booth, John Wilkes, 9.
 Boston Globe, 234-235.
 Botts, Walker B., 40.
 Bowen, John S., 241.
 Boyd, C. F., 311.
 Boyle, Rev. F. E., 170,
 280.
 Bragg, Braxton, 210, 223,
 254, 260, 265.
 Breaux, Gus. A., 310.
 Breckinridge, Clifton
 Rhodes, 78, 95.
 Breckinridge, John Ca-
 bell, 16, 21, 25, 31,
 78-80, 82, 192, 200,
 205-206, 277.
 Brewster, J. P., 308.
 Briarfield, 274-276.
 Briggs, Joseph B., 194-195.
 Broadfoot, C. W., 290.
 Broadwell, Wm. A., 133,
 152, 218.
 Brook Pattern cannon, 75.
 Brown, Campbell, 236, 247-
 249.
 Brown, E. C., 216.
 Brown, Isaac N., 183, 190.
 Brown, John M., 168.
 Brown, Joseph E., 223.
 Brown, W. N., 166, 182.
 Browne, Wm. M., 46, 169,
 186.
 Bruns, J. Dickson, 111.
 Bryce, Lloyd S., 289-290.
 Buchanan, Adm. Franklin, 148.
 Buckner, Simon B., 26, 166,
 254.
 Bucktails (Penn.), 301.
 Buford, Lt. Harry T., 35.
 Buford, Robert E. B., 98,
 110.
 Bulloch, James D., 158,
 188, 207-208, 210-211,
 214, 254.
 Bull Run, Va., 48, 73, 134,
 151, 175, 263; see
 Manassas.
 Bummers (Yankee), 273.

Burgwin, Thos. P., 226.
 Burnside, Ambrose E., 296.
 Burr, Frank A., 190, 193,
 195-196, 209, 239.
 Burt's House (N. C.), 82-83.
 Butler, Benj. F., 9, 42, 144,
 260.
 Butler, Edward G. W., 186,
 213, 215.
 Butler, Matthew G., 102, 220.
 Butterfield, Carlos, 30-31.

.
 Cabell, Wm. Lewis, 165.
 Cable, Atlantic, 286.
 Calhoun, John C., death, 187.
 Campbell, Josiah A. P., 130.
 Canby, Edward R. S., 113.
 Canceled check collecting, 293.
 Cannon casting, 74-75.
 Capitol Gate Hotel (D.C.), 29.
 Carolina Life Ins. Co., 22.
 Carroll, Wm. H., 11.
 Carter, Mrs. Robert, 310.
 Cary, John B., 146.
 Cassville, Ga., retreat from,
 33, 240.
 Castleman, John B., 255, 283.
 Catholic Body, Davis' atti-
 tude towards, 292.
 Cause, The, definition of, 202.
 Cavalry escort for Davis, 85.
 Centralized government, 267.
 Centreville, Va., 134, 149-150.
 Chaffe, Charles, 311.
 Chaires, Green A., 206.
 Chalmers, James Ronald, 96-97.
 Champlin, John D., Jr., 60.
 Chandler, Daniel T., 42.
 Charleston, S. C., 135, 148;
 see Fort Sumter.
 Charlotte, N. C., 156-157, 200.
 Chattahoochie river, 273.
 Cheatham, Benj. F., 244.
 Cheat Mountain, W. Va.,
 affair at, 69.
 Chesnut, James, 121, 123, 126,
 132, 200.

Chickamauga, 255.
 Chilton, Robert H., 36-
 37, 42, 46, 68-69.
 Chilton, Wm. P., 246.
 Chilton & Yancey, 246.
 Choppin, Dr. Samuel P., 106.
 Claiborne, John F. H., 21,
 30-31, 50, 108.
 Clark, Micajah H., 55, 193,
 199.
 Clayton, Henry D., 101-102
 Cleary, Wm. G., 255-258.
 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 277.
 Cleveland, Grover, 215, 217,
 250, 267, 284.
 Cleveland, Hy. W., 212, 215,
 276.
 Cobb, Andrew J., 310.
 Cobb, Howell, 280, 285.
 Cobb, John A., 280.
 Cockrell, Francis M., 241.
 Colcock, D. D., 310.
 Colfax, Schuyler, 120.
 Colquitt, Alfred H., 66, 248.
 Colquitt, Hugh H., 308.
 Columbia, S.C., burning of,
 169, 217, 273; see Hampton,
 Commissary, C. S. A., 19, 21-22,
 30, 133-134, 136, 143, 156,
 170, 181, 289.
 Commodore Jones, The (boat), 9.
 Commune (France, 1870), 20, 23.
 Cone, Horace, 39.
 Confederate, The (paper), 232.
 Confederate bonds, 145.
 Confederate cash, 234.
 Confederate congresses, 132.
 Confederate corps commanders'
 conference, 249.
 Confederate currency, 147.
 Confederate funds, 177, 191-
 192; see Confederate cash,
 money, treasure; also Wash-
 ington, Ga.
 Confederate monument, Elwood,
 Miss., 61.
 Confederate Navy, 162-164, 178.
 Confederate Survivors' Ass'n, 126.
 Confederate treasure, 199.
 Confederate Treasury, 199.

Conscript law, 226.
 Conscripts, behavior
 of, 296.
 Conspiracy against
 Davis, 133.
 Constantine, Wm. A., 258.
 Constitution Ratification
 fête, 290.
 Conwell, John A., 243.
 Cook, Henry H., 293.
 Cooper, Dr. George E., 7.
 Cooper, Samuel, 41-42,
 221.
 Copperhead, 141, 258.
 Corey, Horace W., 288.
 Corinth, Miss., 119;
see Shiloh.
 Cotton, 179, 274-275;
 exposition, 190;
 taxation on, 181;
 trade with England,
 63, 159, 173, 175.
 Council of War (1863),
 122.
 Cowan, Adam, 149.
 Crittenden, Geo. B., 167.
 Crosse, James B., 270-271.
 Cruger, Lewis, 81, 147.
 Cumberland Gap, Tenn.,
 151, 296.
 Cunningham, Sumner A., 220.
 Curtin, Andrew G., 270-271.
 Custer, George A., 301.
 Cuticura, 233.

 Dahlgren, Adm. John A. B.,
 204.
 Dahlgren's Raid, 204, 301.
 Dahlgren, Ulric, 204.
 Daly, F. J. M., 242.
 Daniel, John W., 205-206.
 Danville, Va., 31-32.
 Darling, Flora Adams,
 novelist, 268.
 Davidson, Hunter, 8-10, 198;
see Submarine defenses.
 Davis, George
 (Wilmington, N. C.), 71.

Davis, Jefferson,
 advice to a boy, 29;
 address to 12th Miss.
 Regt., 304;
 answer to Sherman, 250, 254.
 assassination plot, 11
 14, 268, 270-271; at
 Atlanta, 32; at Fred-
 ericksburg, 237; at
 Fortress Monroe, 7-8, 95,
 108, 178, 250, 288; at
 Macon, Ga., 242; at Man-
 assas, 73, 123-124, 223;
 attitude on death of
 Lincoln, 200;
 attitude towards John-
 ston, 200; biography, I;
 birthday made holiday
 in Florida, 303; cap-
 ture of, 65, 67, 90, 208,
 231, 304-305; character of,
 294; commissions, etc.,
 offered to Rich Library, 274;
 correspondence with Rt. Rev.
 Galloway, 271-272; corres-
 pondence with Winfield Scott,
 137-138; death of, 290;
 defense of, 287; denial of
 use of Confederate funds, 199;
 description of camp where
 captured, 231, 304; escape
 from Richmond and capture, 208;
 European trip, 191, 193; fear
 of Johnston, 113; guards, 52;
 history of the war, 147;
 horse used in Mexico, 139;
 ill-health, 290; in prison,
see Fortress Monroe;
 in Mexico, 138-139;
 "ironing" of, at Fortress
 Monroe, 288;
 letters of, 29, 133, 157,
 171, 185, 197, 206, 210, 262,
 270, 272;
 letters to L. B. Northrop, 133,
 211, 296-297, 299-300;
 life insurance business, 22, 24;
 manners, 231, 291-292;
 manuscripts, 301; memoirs, 185;
 military escort 277, 301; monuments,
 291, 298; opinion on emancipation, 247;

Davis, Jefferson (cont'd),
 opinion of Lee, 262-
 265; on prohibition,
 269-271; on sove-
 reignty 211;
 ostracism of, 129;
 papers, 54-56; 223;
see commissions, etc.;
 payment for articles,
 289; personal items
 held by Federal Gov-
 ernment, 34; poems
 about, 6, 230, 292;
 Pompey, (horse), 139;
 portraits of, 189;
 presidential possi-
 bilities, 214; recep-
 tion from Georgians,
 254; release from
 prison, 108, 110,
 250, 284; reply to
 Sherman, 250, 253-254.
 reply to Wolseley, 262;
 return from Europe, 193;
 sciatica attack, 152;
 sentiment towards, 36;
 trial of, 265, tri-
 bute to Catholics, 292;
 Virginia Buckeye cig-
 ar holder, 279;
 Davis, Jefferson, Home
 Association, 39.
 Davis, Jefferson, Jr., 35,
 92; death of, 118.
 Davis, Joseph Emory, 35,
 223.
 Davis, Joseph Robert, 202,
 250-251.
 Davis, T. G. C., 51.
 Davis, Varina Ann,
see "Winnie".
 Davis, Varina Howell,
 (Mrs. Jefferson), 92,
 297, 301-302, 304-305;
 condolence messages
 on Davis' death, 290;
 memoirs, 296, 298-300;
 request for informa-
 tion on Davis, 291-293;
 Davis, Winnie, 212, 275,
 278-279; engagement,
 294.

Davis, Zimmerman, 97.
Dawson, Nathaniel H. R., 75.
DeSaussure, Louis D., 187.
DeCourcy, John F., 296.
Depression (1878), 95.
Dibrell, George G., 81-82.,
86, 90.
Didier, Eugene L., 297, 300.
Didier, Louise N., 297, 300.
Dorsey, Sarah Anne, 52, 74.
92, 106, 153.
Doswell, J. Temple, 237, 239.
Doswell, Menard, 239.
Dowling, Richard, 52.
Drake, Dr. Edwin L., 72, 98,
118.
Drayton, Thomas F., 192-193.
Drunkness among Yankees, 276.
Drury's Bluff, Battle of, 143,
150, 189, 256, 260-261; see
Beauregard.
Dudley, Thomas U., 30.
Duke, Basil Wilson, 85, 87-89,
255, 257, 283.
Duncan, Alexander, 186.
.
.
.
Early, Jubal Anderson, 53, 63,
73-74, 119, 203, 206, 217,
236-237, 239, 253, 278-279,
298.
Edmondson, James H., 22.
Eggleston, N., 62.
Eldridge, Dr. E. J., 281.
Elliott, Stephen, 133, 187.
Emancipation by the South, 247.
Embassy to Sherman, 232.
Enright, Jeremiah, 98.
Entrikin, Samuel J., 278.
Erwin, Nettie R., 241.
Estranga, L., 6.
Evans, W. M., 311.
Ewell, Richard S., 134,
150, 236, 247-248.
.
.
.
Facilities for war, 28.
Fairfax, Archibald B., 75.
Fair Oaks, Va., 304.
Farmville, Va., 31.
Farragut, David G., 148.
Fayetteville, N. C., 174.
Featherston, Winfield S.,
275-276.
Felton, Rebecca L., 208.
Felton, Wm. H., 208-209.
Fenner, Charles, E., 59, 309.
Ferguson's Cavalry, 301.
Ferguson, Samuel W., 106-
107, 277, 301.
Finnegan, Joseph, 224.
Finnegan, Rev. John H. (S.J.),
11-12.
Fisher, Lizzie Greene, 191.
Fishing Creek, Ky., 167.
Fiske, John, 247-248.
Flags, 295, 299, 301; see
Battle flags.
Fleming, Francis P., 303.
Florida, Act making Davis'
birthday a holiday, 303;
Artillery, 275.
Floyd, John B., 69, 166.
Floyd, Wm. L., 294.
Foote, Henry S., 218.
Foreign Affairs, 208; see
Bulloch, also Huse.
Foreign commerce, 287.
Forney, John W., 144-145.
Forrest, Nathan B., 85, 118,
166, 196.
Forshey Caleb G., 52.
Forsyth, John, 127.
Fort Branch, N. C., 143.
Fort Donelson, 26, 166-167,
182.
Fort Fisher, 186.
Fortress Monroe, 7-8, 95,
108-109, 178, 250, 288;
see Davis, also Prisons.
Fort Stedman, Va., 171-172,
176; see Hare's Hill.
Fort Sumter, 129, 133, 136,
187-188, 274; see Charles-
ton.
Foundries, 28, 75-76.
Fourteenth Amendment, 253.
Fourth Michigan Cavalry, 231.
Fowle, N. H., 181.
Fowler, Capt. George, 213.
France, affairs in 1870, 15,
20, 23-24.
Franchise, 253.
Franklin, Benjamin, 286.

Franklin, Samuel R., 52.
Franklin, Tenn., 4, 103, 276.
Franklin, Thomas R., 39-40.
Frazer, Charles W., 151,
255, 295-296.
Frazer, John W., 296.
Frazier's Farm, Va., 176.
Fredericksburg, Va., 256.
Fremont, John C., 301.
French politics, see France.
French, Samuel G., 34, 50.
Frobel, B. W., 273.
Fuller, W. A., 114.
Funds (C.S.A.), 195; see
cash, money, treasure.
.
.
.
Gadsden, James, 213.
Gadsden, Ala., 3.
Galloway, Rt. Rev. Chas.
B., 271-272.
Galveston, Tex., 52.
Gantt, Thomas T., 247-248.
Garfield, James A., 96.
Garrett, John W., 250.
Garvin, Wm. Swan, 141.
Gary, Hampson, 308.
Gassley, Mrs. C. S., 12.
Gates, Jeff. Davis, 57.
Gayarre, Charles,
Review of Roman, 217.
Geneva Arbitration, 207.
Georgia, 2, 70;
attitude towards
Davis, 66; reception
for Davis, 254.
Georgia, The,
ironclad steamer, 188.
Gettysburg, 141, 176, 202.
Gibson, R. L., 3, 39.
Gilbert's House, N. C., 80.
Gillman, Henry, 231.
Gilmer, Jeremy F., 31, 56, 135,
138-139, 157, 174.
Given, D. A., 310.
Gladstone, Wm. E., 207.
Globe Printing Office,
Wash., D.C., 245.
Goldsboro, N. C., 17.
Gonsales, _____, 218.
Gonzales, Ambrose Jose, 268.

Goodman, Walter A., 51.
Gorden, Charles, 265.
Gordon, A. M.,
inventor, 141.
Gordon, John B., 105, 108,
171, 176, 184.
Gordon, R. S., 274.
Gorgas, Josiah, 288.
Gould, Jay, 216.
Govan, M. F., 178.
Graham, Wm. Alexander, 228,
232.
Grant, Ulysses S., 26, 122-
123, 152, 159, 170, 172,
174, 226, 236, 252; bill
to retain, 182; memoirs
277.
Great Britain, attitude to-
wards South, 207.
Great Broad Street Meeting, 30.
Greeley, Horace, 26.
Green, Wharton J., 290.
Greensboro, N. C., 71, 171,
176; conference at, 87;
surrender, 191, 195.
Griffing, J. O., 197.
Griffith, Richard, 304.
Gruner, F. Lee, 310.
Guerin, _____, 218.
Guidon, 298-301.
Gulley's Station, N. C., 225.
.
.
.
Habeas corpus, 226-227.
Halleck, Henry W., 223.
Hamilton, J. M., 309.
Hampton Roads Conference, 16,
54, 91, 112, 142.
Hampton, Wade, 22, 61, 68,
80-81, 156, 220, 230.
Hancock, Winfield S., 170,
236.
Hardee, Wm. Joseph, 27, 34,
51, 162, 169, 211.
Hare's Hill, Battle of, 176,
184; see Fort Stedman.
Harper's Ferry, Va., 37.
Harris, Thomas H., 308.
Harris, Wiley P., 132.
Harrison, Burton N., 54-57,
191, 207-208.

Harrold, Uriah B., 281.
Haslewood, Edward, 74, 131.
Hathaway, Mary, 216.
Haurey, Daniel E., 58, 61.
Haurey, Martha, 59.
Hawkins, Armand, 278.
Hayden, Horace E., 141.
Hayes, Jos. Addison, 99.
Hayes, Rutherford B., 53, 96, 145, 252.
Hayne, Paul H., 97, 230.
Hemming, C. C., 262.
Hendren, John N., 183, 234.
Henneman, J. A., 309.
Henry, Samuel J., 309.
Hero, Andrew, Jr., 134.
Hill, Benjamin H., 44, 112, 193, 195, 239, 279.
Hill, Daniel H., 37, 254, 257.
Hill, John S., 91.
Hill, Napoleon, 183.
Hillyer, Giles M., 7.
Hillyer, John L. D., 261.
Hines, Thomas H., 255.
Hoke, Robert F., 178, 229.
Holden, Wm. W., 227-228.
Hollywood Cemetery, 175.
Holmes, A. Baron, 120.
Holmes, Abercrombie, 157.
Holmes, Theophilus H., 237.
Holt, John T., 241-242.
Hood, John E., 2, 19, 32-34, 50, 100, 102-103, 136, 223, 240.
Hooker, Charles E., 115-116.
Hornaday, Thomas P., 308.
Hospital supplies, burning of, 128.
Houston, Tex., 52.
Howard, O. O., 275-276.
Howell, Wm. P., 11-12.
Hualla, Juan de J., 87.
Hudson, John G., 305.
Huger, Benjamin, 69.
Huger, Frank, 69.
Hugobnin, Thomas A., 187.
Humphreys, Benjamin G., 7, 108.
Hunter, Robert M. T., 16, 54.

Hunter, William, 124.
Huntsville, Ala., 137.
Huse, Caleb, 287.
Hutchen, Virginus, 292.
Hyams, Isaac S., 99.
Hymer, Isaac B., 96.
.
.
.
Imboden, John D., 166, 239-243.
Inalienable rights, 212.
Issigrig, _____, 242-243.
.
.
.
Jackson, Andrew, 213.
Jackson, Thomas J., "Stonewall", 49, 276, 310.
James river, 189.
Johnson, Andrew, 1, 7, 9, 15, 141, 236.
Johnson, Bradley T., 297, 299-300.
Johnson, Mrs. Bradley T., 308.
Johnson, Herschel V., 227-228.
Johnson, Reverdy, 207.
Johnson, Samuel P., 65.
Johnston, Albert Sidney, 53, 140, 217, 221, 244.
Johnston, Joseph E., 1-2, 19, 22, 25, 27, 34, 38, 53, 70-71, 78-80, 105, 109, 112-113, 122, 156-157, 161, 166, 177-178, 182, 191-193, 195, 236, 239; article in Century, 237; calumny against Davis, 198, 204; conference with Sherman, 199; military capacity, 198; number of troops, 166, 216.
Johnston, Josiah S., 43, 196.
Johnston, William, 200.
Johnston, Wm. Preston, 1, 18-19, 35, 55, 80, 117, 199.
Jones, David R., 127-128, 149.
Jones, Rev. John W., 238, 253.

Jones, Gen. Samuel, 211.
Jones, W.C., 309.
Jonesboro, Ga., 103.
Jordan, Thomas, 77, 91, 136, 221-222, 240-242, 244.
Jordan, Widow Patrick, 247.

.
.
.
Kemper, James L., 76.
Kentuckian, 220.
Keyes, Judge Wade, 303.
Kilpatrick, Hugh J., 27.
Kimball, H. I., 190.
Kinney, William, 309.
King, John P., 223.
Kirkley, Joseph W., 160.
Kittrell, Norman G., 303.
Knights of the Golden Circle, 222.
Knott, James P., 44-45.
Knoxville, Tenn., 296.

.
.
.
Labor, disadvantages on hired in the South, 275.
Laboring classes, 267.
Laffoon, Polk, 309.
Lamar, L. Q. C., 81, 106, 108, 178, 233, 235, 249-250.
Lamar, William B., 303.
Lamb, Lawrence, 197.
Lamb, William, 186.
Lamo, A. O., 309.
Lawton, Alexander R., 135.
Lay, John Fitzhugh, 72.
Lee, Fitzhugh, 53, 57, 221.
Lee, Richard B., 128, 140-143, 170-171.
Lee, Robert E., 109, 181, 244; crosses Potomac, 203; difficulties in 1862, 203; estimate of enemy forces, 184; morale of army, 68, 184; memorial meeting, 18; opinion of Davis, 262-263, 265.

Lee, Robert E. (cont'd), surrender of, 18, 31, 36, 38, 42, 51, 66, 304.
Lee Memorial Association, 205-206.
Lee, Stephen Dill, 2, 33, 100.
Legare, Hugh S., 97.
Lotcher, John, 105.
Leovy, Mrs. Henry, 54.
LeVert, A. L., 309, 311.
Light House Inlet, 114.
Ligrioski, Dr. R. B., 303.
Lincoln, Abraham, 23, 36, 54, 97, 195, 200, 223, 227, 238, 246.
Lincoln, Robert Todd, 219, 222.
Liquor Question, 269-271, 278.
Lombard, Edward H., 303.
Long, Gen. Armistead L., book on Lee, 259, 260, 272.
Longstreet, James, 31, 37, 53, 66, 91, 98, 132-133, 149, 171, 261.
Loring, William W., 27, 39, 258-259, 275.
Louisiana Washington Artillery, 149.
Louisville Southern Exposition, 212.
Lovell, Gen. Mansfield, 19.
Lowry, Robert, 7, 108, 110.
Lubbock, Francis R., 33, 196, 269, 271-272; 303.
Lusher, Robert M., 217.
Lynde, Sherman, 120.
Lyon, Nathaniel, 179.
Lyons, James, 29, 43, 47, 104, 109, 129.

.
.
.
MacDonald, James, 145.
Macon, Ga., arrival of Davis, 242.
Macon Letter, 97.
Madison, James S., 311.
Maffitt, John N., 158.
Magruder, John B., 52, 133, 142, 146.

Maintenance of ex-soldiers, 245.
 Manassas, 68, 72-73, 76-77, 91-93, 119, 123, 126-128, 134-135, 136-138, 160-161, 165-166, 239, 247, 289, 304.
 Mann, Ambrose D., 12, 14, 20, 23, 33.
 Mann, Pawlus, 26.
 Mann, W. W., 148.
 Marberry, W. F., 244.
 Marietta, Ga., 113.
 Maritime Law, 208.
 Marrin, W. J., 200.
 Marshall, Jackson, 275.
 Martin, Bessie, 92.
 Martin, Mrs. J. E., 310.
 Marye, John L., 237.
 Maryland Line, 299-301, 308.
 Mason, Arthur P., 238.
 Mason, Jas. Murray, 16, 129, 287.
 Massie, J. M. D., 310.
 Maury, Dabney H., 13, 29, 38, 40, 66, 197, 245.
 McAllister, L. C., 301.
 McCallum, L. M., 197.
 McCardle, Wm. Henry, 26, 53, 137-138.
 McClellan, George B., 37, 142.
 McCulloch, Gen. Ben, 179.
 McCulloch, Col. Bob, 139.
 McCrary, George W., 99, 104.
 McDonald, Col. Angus W., 210.
 McDonald, Wm. N., 210.
 McDowell, Gen. Irwin, 91, 175.
 McDuffie, W. C., 290.
 McFarland, John, 258.
 McLaws, Lafayette, 19.
 McLean's Ford, Va., 149-150.
 McPherson, John D., 77, 247.
 McRae, Duncan K., 228, 231.

Meade, George G., 213.
 Meat, burning of, 243.
 Memminger, Christopher Gustavus, 63, 66, 115.
 Memphis, Tenn., Confederate Memorial Association, 197, 255-256.
 Meriwether, Avery, 197.
 Meriwether, Minor, 204, 217, 219.
 Mexican War, 139.
 Michie, Henry Clay, 219.
 Michigan 4th Cavalry, 231.
 "Michigan Robbers", 196.
 Miles, Nelson A., 178.
 Miller, Rev. J. DeWitt, 95.
 Miller, Thomas W., 147.
 Mills, Joseph S., 310.
 Mill Springs, 168.
 Mines, 189.
 Minnegerode, Rev. Charles F. E., 18.
 Missionary Ridge, Battle of, 210, 254.
 Mississippi, army of, 34; department of, 94; repudiated bonds, 74, 124-125, 131, 147; secession of, 59; 12th Regiment, 304.
 Missouri neutrality, 179.
 Mobile Bay, Battle of, 148; evacuation of, 14.
 Money, Confederate, 25, 79, 82, 92, 107, 154, 176, 192, 196, 277.
 Money, Hernando DeS., 76, 144-145.
 Moneylenders, Yankee, 29.
 Monroe, Fortress, see fortress.
 Monterey, Mexico, 76.
 Montgomery, Ala., 291.
 Montgomery, Thornton, 309.
 Montreal, Canada, 267.
 Moore, Thomas Overton, 223.
 Morgan, Gen. John Hunt, 112-113.
 Morgan, W. H., 274, 276.
 Moritz, Henry, 64.

Morris, Walter J., 33.
 Munitions Plants, 28, 75-76.

 Nashville, Tenn., 102, 150, 153.
 Naval cannon factory, 75-76.
 Naval command, 199.
 Navy, C. S. A., 188-189, 207-208, 214, 295.
 Navy, U. S. A., 190.
 Negro prisoners, 144.
 Negro regiment, 54th Massachusetts, 143.
 Negro troops, 141.
 Negroes, enlistment of, 250; in office, 53.
 Neutral powers, 207.
 Newberry, S. C., 155.
 New Iberia, La., 133.
 New Orleans, La., 236.
 Newton, Col. James M., 248.
 Néy, Marshal Michel, 60.
 Nicholls, Francis T., 53, 96.
 Noland, B. P., 221, 233.
 Norris, William, 36.
 North Carolina, discontent in, 227; ratification celebration, 290; surrender to Sherman, 229.
 Northern teachers, attitude towards South, 259.
 Northrop, Lucius B., 118, 128, 131-134, 136-139, 143, 148, 150, 152-155, 158, 161, 167, 170, 181, 183, 189, 201-202, 204, 217-218, 221, 233-235, 239-240, 243, 252, 266, 289, 296-300.
 Northwestern Conspiracy, 255-258, 283.

Oberlin Rescue Trials, 62.
 Obstructionists in Confederate Congress, 100.
 O'Connell, Lt. W., 242.
 O'Connor, Charles, 12, 109.
 O'Hanlon, Terence, 242.
 Okee-cho-bee, Fla., Battle of (1837), 269.
 Oladowski, Col. Hypolite, 162, 199.
 Ord, Edward O. C., 39.
 Ordnance Department, 166.
 Oriental S. S. Co., 115.
 Orkney Springs, Va., 268.
 Orleans, Duc d', 47, 49-50, 66.
 Orr, Angus E., 279.
 Osborne, Dr. E., 273.
 Ould, Robert, 42, 144, 172-173, 175.
 Overall, Edwin E., 215-216.
 Owen, Allison, II.
 Owen, Wm. Miller, 298, 300.

 Page, Z. K., 311.
 Palfrey, Edward A., 134-135.
 Paris, siege of (1870), 20.
 Park, Robert E., 58.
 Parker, John A., 235, 238, 249, 251-252.
 Parker, Capt. Wm. H., 199.
 Parshley, C. Ives, 266.
 Pavey, Darwin C., 211, 293.
 Payne, Kennody & Co., 35.
 Peace with England, 286.
 Peace negotiations, 223.
 Peachtree Creek, Ga., Battle of, 27, 275-276.
 Peacock, George, 74.
 Pegram, William, 2, 73.
 Pemberton, John C., 85, 94, 119, 122, 146.
 Pendleton, William N., 173, 176, 180.
 Peninsula, Army of, 176.
 Pensions, 245.
 Peters, E. T., 144-145, 147.

Petersburg, Va., 5, 171.
 Philips, John W., 246.
 Phillips, Philip, 34.
 Phillips, S. K., 192.
 Pickett's Charge, 202.
 Pigott, Sir Richard, 213.
 Pillow, Gideon J., 1, 26.
 Pinchback, P. B. S., 53.
 Polk, Leonidas, 162, 175,
 182, 240, 249, 254.
 Polk, Dr. Wm. Mocklenburg,
 33-34, 240.
 Pool, J. P., 155.
 Pope, John, 47, 49.
 Porter, David D., 143.
 Porter, Rev. [?], 51.
 Port Gibson, Miss., 241.
 Potomac, Army of, 133, 176.
 Powder works, 28.
 Power, J. L., 168.
 Preston, John S., 22, 67.
 Prince Leopold, 186.
 Printing Office, 140.
 Printup, Daniel S., 152.
 Prisoner, The, poem, 6.
 Prisoners, 7-8, 10,
 17-18, 41, 174;
 treatment of, 133, 144,
 261-262, 281;
 exchange of, 144;
 see Andersonville.
 Frisons, 10, 17-18, 65,
 133, 167, 175, 279-
 285, 288.
 Pritchard, Col. Benj. D.,
 report on Davis'
 capture, 65, 91, 231;
 quarrel with Davis,
 305.
 Prohibition in Texas (1887),
 269-272.
 Purchases for army, 159.

 Radicals, 140, 267.
 Rains, Gabriol J., 126,
 142-143, 146, 189,
 198.
 Rains, George W., 28,
 125-126.
 Randolph, F. C., 196.
 Randolph, Sallie,
 recipe of, 215.
 Ransom, Robert, 256, 260.

Ray, S. M., 290.
 Ray, T. F., 310.
 Raynor, Kenneth, 229.
 Reagan, John H., 25, 70,
 100, 199, 269.
 Rebellion Act, 184.
 Red flag (Paris, 1870), 20.
 Reed, H. J., 311.
 Reed, Col. Wm. B., 109.
 Rent control (France, 1870), 20.
 Repudiation acts of Miss-
 issippi, 106.
 Reynolds, Thomas C., 179-
 180, 196.
 Rhymes about Davis, 6,
 230, 292.
 Richardson, E. M., 238,
 251.
 Richardson, F. E., 106.
 Richardson, Frank L., 308.
 Richmond, Va.,
 campaigns around, 263-
 265; defense of, 263-
 266, 273; veterans'
 home, 245.
 Ripley, Roswell S., 114,
 218.
 Rives, Wright, 140, 244-245.
 Roach, J. J., 309.
 Roads, (Hatchez, 1888), 275-
 276.
 Robbins, Dr. H. C., 228.
 Robertson, Jerome H. B., 39.
 Rock Island, 15.
 Rodgers, John, 20.
 Rodman Plan, 74.
 Rogers, S. D., 248.
 Roman, Alfred B., 217, 234.
 Roper, J. T., 238, 249.
 Rosecrans, Wm. S., 70, 296.
 Ross, Charles H., 309.
 Rosser, Thomas L., 297-298.
 Russell, Lord John, 207.

 Salomon, Lucian F., 310.
 Saloons, Davis' attitude
 towards, 271-272.
 Salt Mine, New Iberia, 133-
 134.
 Samuel, P., 288.
 Sanders, M. T., 309.
 Sanders, V. P., 309.
 Saunders, Rolfo S., 182.

Savannah, Ga., 168.
 Schade, Louis, 283.
 Scharf, John T., 250-
 253.
 Schaumberg, Adolph V.,
 236.
 Scott, Robert N., 200,
 209, 210, 230,
 236, 243-244.
 Scruggs, T. M., 197.
 Sease, John M., 155.
 Secession threat of
 N. Carolina, 223.
 Secret Service, 35.
 Seddon, James A., 24,
 43, 46, 121.
 Selma, Ala., 74.
 Semmes, Raphael, 183.
 Senator, duty to
 constituents, 116.
 Seven Pines, Battle
 of, 36, 68, 132-
 133, 143, 248, 273.
 Seward, Wm. Hy.,
 policy toward
 Neutral Powers, 207-
 208.
 Share cropping, 274.
 Shepherd, Joseph H., 291.
 Sheppery, W. F., 161.
 Sheridan, Philip H., 119,
 236, 301.
 Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh, 27,
 50, 101-102, 104, 156,
 171, 217, 219, 220-223,
 226-227, 232-233, 238, 252;
 attack on rear, 112;
 attitude toward Davis,
 249-251, 289; march on
 N. Carolina, 156;
 negotiations with Gen.
 Jos. E. Johnston, 83,
 87-88, 199; St. Louis,
 Mo., Speech, 216; Johnston's
 surrender, 79.
 Shiloh, Battle of, 136, 139,
 143, 252;
 Monumental Ass'n, 98.
 Ships, building and
 purchase of, 188.

Simpson, Wm. D., 155.
 Sinclair, Capt. Arthur, 288.
 Singleton, Otho R., 59, 96.
 Slidell, John, 222.
 Slaves, Dept. of N. Carol-
 ina, 153-154.
 Smith, Alexander, 187.
 Smith, Alfred F., 191.
 Smith, C. Thaler, 28.
 Smith, Ella M., 29, 294.
 Smith, Francis H., 35.
 Smith, Gustavis W., 202-205.
 Smith, Jeff. Davis, 29, 294.
 Smith, Samuel W., 274.
 Snodgrass, Robert B., 291.
 Snowden, Harold, 235-238.
 Society of the Army of
 N. Virginia, 18, 38, 66.
 Sollers, Somewell, 101.
 Sons of Liberty, 257-258.
 South, antipathy toward, 267.
 South Carolina, Ladies of, 155.
 South Mountain, Md., 36-37.
 Southern Bivouac, 257-258.
 Southern principles, 259.
 Southerners in U. S. Con-
 gress, 210, 214, 254.
 Spainhour, J. Mason, 146.
 Spencer, Mrs., of Chapel
 Hill, 232.
 Springfield, Mo., 179.
 St. Charles Hotel, ante-
 bellum conference story,
 278.
 St. John, Isaac M., 5, 18-19,
 21, 30, 50.
 Stanton, Edwin M., 174.
 States' Rights, 141, 211, 267,
 293; Sovereignty, 227,
 259, 262-263.
 Steamer trading, 159.
 Stephens, Alexander H., 98,
 186, 220, 223, 227.
 Stevenson, Dr. R. Randolph,
 10, 16-17, 43.
 Stewart, Alexander P., 27, 32.
 Stewart, Mac, trial in
 Mexico, 303.
 Stone Bridge, Va., 240-241.
 Stovall, F. M., 311.
 Stringfellow, Franklin, 160, 179.

Strong, Paschal N., 309.
Stuart, J. E. B., 60.
Submarine defenses, 198;
 see Hunter Davidson,
 G.J. & G.W. Rains, and
 Torpedoes.
Subsistence Bureau, 5, 21, 30.
Sumner, Charles, 214.
Supplies, 21, 31-32, 68,
 77; hospital, 152, 154,
 159, 161, 165, 181, 280-
 282, 287.
Surratt, John H., 9.
Surratt, Mary E., 20, 42,
 46, 170.
Surrender, 81; see
 R. E. Lee; also Sherman.
Swain, David L., 226, 232.

Tankersley, J. Monroe, 309.
Tasker, A. P., 117, 127, 137.
Taylor, Erasmus, 128.
Taylor, Richard, 8, 40, 99,
 103, 131.
Taylor, Walker, 309.
Taylor, Woodbury M., 279.
Taylor, Zachary, 139.
Tello, Manly; 46, 292.
Tennessee Campaign, 100-102,
 296.
Tenney, William J., 169, 188.
Terrill, J. W., 267.
Texas, 40, 52;
 Prohibition, 269-271.
 Rangers, 139.
Thiers, Louis A., 20, 23.
Thigpen, Rev. A.M., 248.
Thompson, Jacob, 283.
Thornbror, Alexander R., 268.
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., 181,
 232-243.
Thurmond, Josephine, 41.
Thurmond, Capt. William, 41.
Thurston, Edward M., 126.
Todd, Henry, 26.
Todd, John M., 286.
Toombs, Robert; 209
Torpedoes, 143, 189, 258;
 see Submarine defenses.
Townsend, Edward Davis, 35, 116.

Tracy, Edward D.,
 brigade, 241.
Trade, Confederate, 154.
Trans-Mississippi De-
 partment, 32, 38.
Transportation, 18, 68,
 76-77, 111, 115,
 118, 165, 182;
 in Canada (1867)
 267.
Treasury, C. S. A., 25, 79,
 154, 183, 193-197;
 see Cash, Funds,
 Gold and Money.
Treaty of Paris, 286.
Trenholm, William L., 70,
 111, 117.
Trescott, William H., 124-125.
Trezevant, J. M., 197.
Trossend, Edward, 165.
Tucker, Nathaniel B., 9, 24.
Tunstall, G. W., 277.
Turner, Samuel, 311.
Tuscumbia, Ga., 101.
Twiggs, David E., 53.

.

Underwood, John L., 248.
Union atrocities, 23.
United States claims,
 against Great
 Britain, 207.
United States Commerce,
 damage by Confed-
 erate cruisers, 161-
 165.

.

Valley Campaign, 301.
Vance, Zebulon B., 219-220,
 226, 228-229, 232.
Vandergrift, J. H., 267.
Vaughn, John C., 10.
Versailles, Battle of, 20.
Vessels, damages to, 162-
 164.
Vicksburg, 94, 123, 189.
Vienna, Ala., 93-94.
Virginia, Army of, 36, 272-
 273; campaign, 166.

Vox ab Andersonville, 14.

Waddell, D. B., 309.
Walker, Leroy P., 137.
Walker, Norman, 234-235.
Walker, Wm. H. T., 275.
Walthall, Wm. T., 51, 54,
69, 111, 121-123, 125,
138, 185.
Ward, Samuel, 170.
Warner, Jackson, 8, 17.
Warner, William, 133.
War plants, C. S. A., 28.
Washington Artillery, 134,
149.
Washington, Frederick S., 310.
Washington, Ga., 99, 149, 193,
195, 277.
Waterloo, 139.
Weissinger, George J., 291.
Wells, James Madison, 96.
Wesson, Wm. H., 181.
West Indies Supply Station,
111, 115, 118.
Wharton, Edward C., 285.
Wharton, Thomas J., 57.
Wheeler, Joseph, 103.
Wheless, John F., 194, 198-199.
White, John J., 205-206.
White, Samuel E., 311.
White, W. S., 309.
Whitehead, W. M., 311.
Whitehurst, Dr. D. W., 12.
White Sulphur Convention, 33.
Whitfield, Albert Hall, 131.
Whitfield family of Aberdeen,
Miss., 131.
Whiting, Wm. H. C., 19, 272.
Wigfall, Louis, 240.
Wilkinson, Alfred, 294.
Williams, Thomas G., 5, 21,
31, 51.
Williamsburg, Va., 68.
Wilmer, Richard H., 212.
Winder, John H., 8, 17, 41-
42, 44-46, 261, 275-276,
282, 285.
Winder, Richard B., 280, 284.

Winder, Wm. Hy., 17, 41-42, 44-46.
Winder, Wm. S., 41-42, 44-45, 201, 275-276, 282.
Wirz, Henry, 10, 17, 41, 170, 189, 280, 282, 285.
Wisconsin 1st Cavalry, 231.
Wolff, Francis A., 138.
Wolesley, Lord, 262, 265, 279-280, 287, 289.
Woman in Battle, 35.
Wood, J. R., 308.
Wood, John Taylor, 99, 177-178, 199, 294-295.
Woodham, J. W., 92.
Worthington, Herbert L., 268.
Wright, Charles, 15.
Wright, Crafts James, 64-65, 67, 90, 191-192.
Wright, Edward, 38.
Wright, J. W., 308.
Wright, Marcus J., 119, 146, 158, 160-162, 169, 175, 182, 200-205, 216, 241, 259-260; appointed agent for collecting war records, 99; collaborates with Gen. A. L. Long, 259; power of attorney for Davis, 121.

Yancey, Wm. L., 246.
Yankee army, 133, 273,
276, 304-305.
Yazoo river, 258.
Yellow fever treatment, 106.
Yorktown, Va., 142, 146.
Yturbide, Agustin de, 213.
Yulee, David L., 34, 224.

.
.
.
.
.
.
.

Zemmitt _____,
French revolutionary
character, 20.
Zollicoffer, Felix K., 167.
Zouaves, 23.

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